

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN CELEBRATE THEIR TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY

The two Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are about to attain their majority. On September 1st they will be 21 years of age, having been created in 1905 from the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca and granted the right of self-government by representatives elected to their respective legislative assemblies as in the other provinces. Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, while Saskatchewan's area is 251,700 square miles. These provinces extend from the 49th to the 60th parallel of latitude, or 790 miles, and each is more than twice as large as the combined areas of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Now that these newest members of the Confederation of Canadian provinces are entering the adult stage, some comparative statistics showing their growth will be of interest. Alberta in 1905 had a population of 185,412, whereas the estimated population is now 667,000. In 1905 Calgary had a population of 11,897 and Edmonton 11,187. Now each of these cities has over 60,000 population. In 1905 Alberta had 1,090 miles of railway; now it is served by over 5,000 miles of railway lines. When Alberta became a province it had 147,835 acres in wheat, 610,921 acres in all crops and the wheat production was 3,035,848 bushels. In 1925 5,719,330 acres were seeded to wheat and 10,696,351 acres to all field crops, while the wheat crop amounted to 102,958,000 bush. The field crops were valued at \$194,956,000. When Alberta became a province it was noted for its ranching with millions of acres of unfenced range. In 1906 it had 950,632 cattle, whereas in 1925 it had 1,528,729 cattle. The contrast is even more marked when the figures for milk cows are compared; for these two years they were 101,245 and 468,722 respectively. In 1906 the total for horses, cattle, sheep and swine was 1,446,055. In 1925 it was 3,471,374. The growth of the dairy industry is most remarkable. In 1905 the production of creamery butter and cheese was practically negligible. In 1924, the last year for which quantities are at hand, Alberta produced 22,288,888 lbs. of creamery butter and 1,714,700 lbs. of cheese. Alberta's coal resources are very well known

through the recent discussions as to the feasibility of supplying Ontario's demands and it is interesting to note that in 1905 only 931,917 tons of coal were produced, whereas in 1925 the total was 5,869,031 tons and in 1923, 6,866,923 tons. The productive capacity of Alberta's coal mines is very much greater than is shown by these figures and with almost unlimited reserves, expansion of this industry only awaits the development of new markets.

Saskatchewan has kept pace with Alberta in growth in the 21 years since it became a province. In 1906 its population was 257,768; now its estimated population is 851,000. Its capital, Regina, had a population of 3,000 in 1903, 4,189 in 1906 and now has about 40,000. Saskatoon, in 1901 had 118; in 1906, 3,011, and now has a population of about 30,000. In 1905 the railway mileage of Saskatchewan was 1,552 whereas in 1925 this great wheat producing province was served by 7,050 miles of railway. In 1905 only 1,376,291 acres were seeded to wheat, and produced 31,799,198 bushels, while the area seeded to all crops was 2,070,978 acres. In 1925, 18,002,741 acres produced 240,551,000 bushels of wheat and the total area in field crops was 20,895,601 acres, with a production valued at \$868,992,600.

In 1905 there were 472,854 cattle in Saskatchewan and in 1925, 1,499,411. The total for horses, cattle, sheep and swine in 1905 was 958,626 and in 1925, 3,411,695. That Saskatchewan is not pinning its faith entirely on wheat as some people suppose is shown by the growth of the dairy industry. There were 112,818 milk cows in 1905, whereas in 1925 there were 468,502, and the production of creamery butter climbed from 132,446 lbs. in 1906 to 13,463,670 lbs. in 1924.

It has often been said that the 20th century belongs to Canada and certainly the Dominion has just reason to be proud of these sturdy children just now reaching the adult stage and the part they have played in the development of the first quarter of the century. That the results achieved in childhood will be far surpassed by these newest members of the sisterhood of Canadian provinces in the next quarter of a century is a foregone conclusion.

DO AWAY WITH OLD-TIME RURAL POLICEMEN

British Columbia Will Rely on Provincial Police for Enforcement of Law

Victoria, B.C.—The old-time rural policeman, the butt of countless jokes, and the terror of the careless motorist, will soon vanish from British Columbia. The province has found him not only inefficient, but expensive. Gradually, the Provincial Police are taking over the enforcement of laws in the Province. On Vancouver Island, outside Victoria, there will be practically no local police left within a month, and the Provincial Police will be in control everywhere. On the mainland, too, several cities and districts have completed policing agreements with the Government, and others have the matter under consideration. It is beginning to appear that, within a very short time British Columbia will have no local police left outside of the capital and Vancouver. It is expected that the new plan will make for efficiency. There have been too many police forces in the past, in the opinion of the authorities, and this will be eliminated. Through the use of the motor car the modern criminal, it is pointed out, has acquired great mobility. The limitations of the rural constabulary, it is explained, have prevented speedy investigations. Their methods have been crude and not effective.

When an inhabitant of Little Russia wishes to indicate that a man is very strong, he says, "He is a hay-maker."



J. Antonio Beaudry

Montreal publisher, who was found dead in his office Monday afternoon, seated in his chair at his desk with a pen in his hand. He had been killed by bullets fired from behind and the body was undiscovered from Saturday afternoon. Detectives are looking for a person, they say, who had an appointment with Beaudry Saturday afternoon.

Canada is one of the world's important rubber manufacturing countries. During 1925 there were manufactured for export in the Dominion one million rubber tire casings, one million inner tubes, one and one-quarter million pounds of rubber-belting and four and one-half million pairs of boots and shoes of rubber or with rubber soles.

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA'S PRINCIPAL WHEAT BASKET, SUFFERED FROM DROUTH

Regina.—There are upward of 21,000,000 acres in wheat in the three prairie provinces in the present season, and of this total Saskatchewan has over 13,000,000. The central province is, therefore, the big factor in wheat production in the West, and, in fact, in all Canada. It is therefore, peculiarly unfortunate that Saskatchewan is going to come a long way short this season of equalling her last year's record.

Just how much the falling off will be as compared with 1925 cannot be determined until threshing returns are fairly complete. The Saskatchewan wheat pool and Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, while not assuming to offer anything like definite estimates, have, however, received some fairly complete information which renders it possible to form a general idea of the situation. What has been learned in these and other quarters points to an average yield for Saskatchewan, not exceeding 15 bushels per acre, and possibly going as low as 13. The probabilities appear to favor around 14.

In fact, R. B. Evans, Asst. Secretary of the pool, is of the opinion that this year's crop will be at least 25 per cent. less than the 13½-bushel per acre crop of 1925, and that means roughly 14 bushels for this season.

The average yield this season will, if the fears of authorities consulted are warranted, be the lowest for any of the five years ending with 1926, save in 1924, when the average was a little above 10 bushels. It will hardly equal the five-year average ending with this year. The fact is recalled, however, that the 1925 harvest turned out better than expected before the season closed, and it is hoped that history will repeat itself this season.

While the general average for the province will certainly be below that of a year ago, there are still many Saskatchewan farmers whose fields will give a bountiful return. In the territory immediately tributary to Regina crops, speaking generally, are about all that could be desired, and the same holds true of large areas south, southeast and southwest of this city.



BISHOP OF LONDON VISITS TORONTO

Dr. Winnington-Ingram, the Bishop of London, is shown chatting with his host, Mr. G. B. Woods.

BRITISH MINERS REFUSE PROPOSALS MADE AT COAL STRIKE CONFERENCE

London.—The conference between mine owners and strike leaders was short and bitter as had been expected. Herbert Smith, for the strikers, refused to consider longer hours or district agreements instead of a single national pact.

Even Williams, chairman of the Owners' Committee, promptly said the owners are resolved to make no further national agreements and the conference broke up.

The outcome of the conference was communicated to the Premier, but it is understood it is not the Government's intention to intervene further, unless a definite request comes from the disputing parties.

A meeting of the council of the Trades Union Congress and the miners' executive body adopted a resolution urging all trades union workers to redouble their efforts to assist the miners and to call for similar assistance from the International Federation of Trades Unions.

I KILLED, 3 HURT, IN ORILLIA ACCIDENT

Orillia.—One young woman was instantly killed and three other occupants were injured when a large touring car carrying six passengers left the road at Lee's Schoolhouse, about seven miles from here, and crashed into a telegraph pole, snapping it off near the base, and turned upside down.

The dead woman is Miss Bromstein of Brooklyn, N.Y. The injured are: Miss Lillian Hook, also of Brooklyn; Nathan Muscovitch and Joseph Graner, both of Toronto. Muscovitch's son, Harry, and C. M. Herlick, also of Toronto, other passengers in the car, escaped without injury. The injured are in hospital here, where they were brought by Norman Cooke, a local motorist, who had passed the ill-fated car but a moment before.

From what the local police and Provincial Constable Kelly of Barrie, who has charge of the case, have been able to learn, the party was proceeding north to Bals, where Muscovitch has a summer cottage, and where his wife and family are staying. The car was driven by Nathan Muscovitch, who, with Graner, occupied the front seat. The other four were in the rear seat of the car. No reason for the car leaving the road could be given by the survivors to the police.

This is the first highway fatality here this year.

ONE KILLED, THREE MORTALLY WOUNDED WHEN FACTIONS FIGHT IN MEXICO

Mexico City.—Two deputies were mortally wounded, Colonel Andres Garcia was killed and Tomas Garrido, former governor of the State of Tabasco, was shot in the face in a street battle in the business section of Mexico City.

Deputies Marcos Diaz and Santiago Casarrosa, both from Tabasco, were shot several times through the body. They were at first believed to have been killed, but they showed signs of life when transferred to the hospital.

Their death is expected momentarily. Similarly, a newspaper and lottery ticket vendor, who was believed to have been killed, is still living, though his death also is a matter of hours.

The fighting was the outcome of bitter rivalry between political factions in Congress. The partisans met in front of the Iturbide Hotel in Madero Avenue, and without preliminaries began shooting.

It is estimated that from seven to 20 deputies participated in the battle, the factions standing on opposite sidewalks and shooting across the street, which was crowded with automobiles and pedestrians. A woman, not identified, passing in an automobile, was wounded.

The people in the streets were panic-stricken and women rushed screaming into a place of shelter. Many shots were exchanged, and the outstretched bodies of the deputies afforded a gruesome sight.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

WHEAT
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, 82.50; No. 2 North, 81.50; No. 3 North, 80.50.
Ont. wheat—No. 1, 81.50; No. 2, 80.50; No. 3, 79.50.
C. W. wheat—No. 1, 81.50; No. 2, 80.50; No. 3, 79.50.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 14 to 15 lbs., \$21.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$21.50; 80 lbs. and up, \$22.50; lightweight hams, \$22.50 per lb.; heavyweights, \$23.50 per lb.
Lard—Pure tallow, 18 to 19½¢; tallow, 18½ to 19¢; tallow, 19 to 19½¢; prints, 20½ to 21¢; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; tallow, 15 to 16½¢; blocks, 17 to 17½¢.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.65; do, good, \$7 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7 to \$7.25; do, com., \$6.50 to \$6.80; butcher cows, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7 to \$7.25; do, com., \$6.50 to \$6.80; butchers' bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5; bolognas, \$9.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$4; good milk cows, \$70 to \$85; springers, choice, \$90 to \$110; medium cows, \$45 to \$60; feeders, good, \$2.25 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5 to \$6; calves, choice \$12.50 to \$13; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, light, \$5 to \$6; good lambs, \$14 to \$14.50; do, med., \$13.25 to \$14.25; do, lambs, \$13; good light sheep, \$5 to \$7.50; heavy sheep and bucks, \$4 to \$5.50; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, \$13; do, f.o.b., \$12; do, country prints, \$11.75; do, off cam, \$18; do, thick fats, f.o.b., \$11.50; select premium, \$2.40.

MONTREAL
Oats—No. 2 CW, 59c; No. 3 CW, 53½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 53c; strong bakers, \$5. Flour, winter, 52c; choice, \$6.60 to \$6.70. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$8.20. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$37.25. Cheese—Finest west, 17½ to 17¾¢; finest east, 16½ to 16¾¢. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 88 to 88½¢. Eggs—Fresh extras, 40c; fresh firsts, 34 to 35c; fresh seconds, 29 to 30c.
Poultry, dressed—Chicken, spring, squabs, 1 to 1½ lbs., 35c; do, storage, 2 to 3½ lbs., 30c; do, spring, over 3½ lbs., 42c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 22c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 30c; turkeys, frozen, lb., 43c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, \$2.60 per bushel; primes, \$2.40 per bushel.
Maple produce—Syrup, per Imp. gal., \$2.10 to \$2.20; per 5 gal., \$2.05 to \$2.10 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 11½ to 12¢; 10-lb. tins, 11½ to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 12½¢; 2½-lb. tins, 14 to 14½¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 84 to 90.

New Type of Flying Boat Launched by Great Britain

London.—Great Britain has launched at Rochester this week a new, coastal flying boat which is the largest of all-metal, sea-going aircraft built here. It is the outcome of long and careful work, which has been going on for several years at Rochester. The new craft, it is hoped, will mark a distinct advance in this type of coastal and long reconnaissance vessel. Its most striking new feature is its hull, which is made of duralumin, a metal which its sponsors believe will supersede wood in such craft.

Murdered Montreal Editor Buried in Family Plot

Montreal.—The body of Joseph Antonio Beaudry, President of Le Frite Courant, murdered in his office during the week-end, now rests in the family burial plot at Richelieu, Que., and another page is added to the tragedy, which has stirred Montreal. Day and night since the discovery of the victim's body in his office on Monday afternoon, the police have abandoned one clue only to start on another, yet they admit that progress, if any, has been slight.

Industry

It is that only that conducts us through any noble enterprise to a noble end. What we obtain without it is by chance, what we obtain with it is by virtue. It is the gift of tongues, and makes a man understood in all countries and by all nations. It is the philosopher's stone that turns all metals and even stones into gold, and suffers no want to break into its dwellings. It is the northwest passage, that brings the merchant's ships as soon to him as he can desire. In a word, it conquers all enemies and makes fortune itself pay contribution.—The Earl of Clarendon (1727).

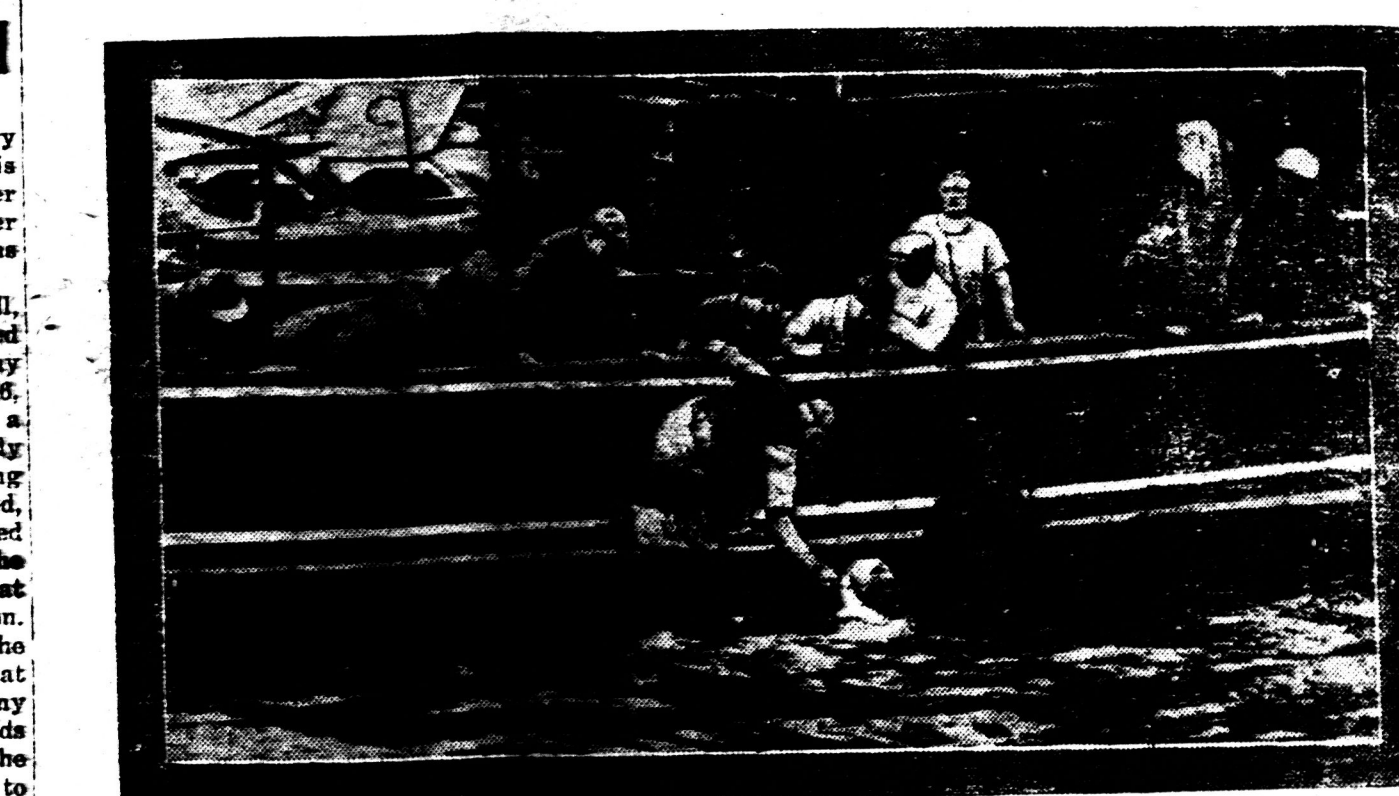
The colonization lands are not all on the prairie provinces, points out the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior. The Maritime Provinces still have free agricultural lands for settlement. The Quebec Dept. of Lands reports that over 8,000,000 acres of provincial Crown lands are available as farm lots, while the northern clay belts of Ontario, and fertile valleys and islands of British Columbia still afford a tremendous variety of soils and climate all suitable for agriculture.

Some idea of the immense extent of Canadian territory and the organization needed for its administration is well illustrated by the annual report of the police commissioner of Saskatchewan. In 1925 the provincial police of that province travelled nearly 1,250,000 miles to make some 10,000 investigations. This represents over 2,626 miles per man of which only one-third was made by railway.

It has been estimated that our total yearly forest depletion is between 2½ and 3 billion cubic feet of standing timber, while probably a like amount is destroyed each year by fire, insects, fungi and similar agents.

Egrass such as grows along the seaboard of the Maritime Provinces has many practical uses. It forms an excellent insulating material for houses, can be employed as a fuel, as a sound deceiver and as stuffing in upholstery. Some people like to chew it for its salty flavor.

Gertrude Enjoys "Snack" in Mid-Channel



The photograph above shows Gertrude Ederie receiving nourishment from friends aboard the tug which escorted her when she swam the English channel recently. The picture is of interest in view of the present controversy as to whether the tug aided Miss Ederie by sheltering her from the tide and current of the channel. Gertrude has declared herself prepared to meet all male or female challengers in a channel swim for a \$20,000 purse.