

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Port figures here show that over 7,000 head of cattle have been exported via Halifax, between September 20, 1925, and January 12, 1926. With the new lighting facilities in the Richmond yards prompt handling is given. Working at high speed a cattle crew have been known to load 712 head in one hour and forty minutes.

Saint John, N.B.—Canadian trade with British West Africa has shown substantial increases during the past few years, according to a report of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce. Canada shipped to British West Africa goods to the value of \$394,941 during 1925, as compared with \$312,618 in 1924 and \$114,864 in 1923. The largest single item of export in the three years under review was automobiles and parts thereof, while wheat flour and canned fish occupied second and third positions, respectively.

Quebec, Que.—Permission to install a transmission line, having a capacity of 150,000 volts, has been given by the Public Service Commission to the Duke-Price power. This line will be installed between the hydro department works of the company at Grand Decharge and industrial points in the Lake St. John section at Arvida, where the Aluminum Corporation is now erecting its huge plants.

Timmins, Ont.—The Hollinger mill will be enlarged to the projected capacity of 3,000 tons daily. It is understood orders are being placed immediately for three additional rod mills. This will add about 3,000 tons daily to the capacity of the mill. A large part of the tank construction has already been completed, and the outlook is favorable for the plant being able to handle a little over 8,000 tons daily, shortly after the middle of the present year.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba's importance as a fox producing centre is clearly illustrated by figures recently compiled, which go to show that during the past year approximately one hundred and twenty-five live foxes were shipped out of the province. A consignment of 114 was shipped to Boulogne, France, last year, while two were sent to Hamburg, Germany, and nine to Toronto, Ont.

Saskatoon, Sask.—A feature of the dairy industry in Saskatchewan last year was the increase in butter exported from this province to the British markets. During 1925 more than 10,500,000 pounds of creamery butter was graded for export. This represents a quantity more than double that graded during the previous year. No definite figures are available as to the ultimate destination of all the butter exported, but it is understood that the majority of shipments went to England.

Calgary, Alta.—The seed extraction plant of the Dominion Forestry Branch at Rocky Mountain House is now working on an order for Canadian tree seed from Great Britain. Lodgepole pine and spruce seed is being prepared at the plant, while other varieties of tree seed will be prepared at the New Westminster plant. Approximately 600 pounds of lodgepole pine seed and 150 pounds of spruce seed will be prepared at the Alberta plant.

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia hemlock is enjoying an increasing demand in Japan. Last year's exports to that country show an increase exceeding 100 per cent., as compared with the figures for 1924. This hemlock has different characteristics from that found in the Eastern Provinces, and is employed very extensively for building purposes.



FACED DEATH TEN DAYS

Members of the crew of the lost schooner, Eugene Owen Mackay, of Lunenburg, N.S., rescued by a Boston-bound schooner but a few moments before their ship foundered. Left to right (front row): John Lawley, Capt. George E. Merriam, Gardner Richard and Edmund Richard; (back row): Walter Gill, C. Stanley King and Jens Jensen.

STERLING AT PAR AFTER NINE YEARS

British Manner of Meeting Obligations Re-establishes Confidence.

A despatch from New York says:—It was a notable occasion when sterling cables reached par in New York this week. Eleven years have elapsed since the English pound stood at this price in terms of American dollars, and there have been extreme fluctuations during that period. An extreme high of \$7 was touched at the beginning of August, 1914, and a low of \$3.19 was made on Feb. 4, 1920. There has been, roughly, a corresponding fluctuation in Canadian funds in New York, with frequent minor deviations. Sterling at par is a development that is traceable directly to the resumption of a free gold market by Britain. The issue is still a highly controversial one, but in general it is fairly safe to conclude that the results have been more favorable than were anticipated. The principal effect of Britain's return to a free gold market was a sentimental one. It did more to create international confidence in the stability of Britain and in the eventual recovery of equilibrium by continental Europe than did any other factor, with the possible exception of the Dawes Plan, or the signing of the Locarno Pacts. In any event, it had a far-reaching effect which is more readily apparent to-day than it was six months ago.

CANADIAN MASTER-PIECES WORTH \$5,000

Two Paul Peel Pictures Purchased at \$100 in London, Ont., by New Yorker.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—Two genuine Paul Peel paintings, stored away some 35 years ago after they were purchased here, from the artist's studio for \$50 each by Geo. S. Birrell of New York City, a former Londoner and friend of Paul Peel, have been brought to light by Mr. Birrell's son, George V. Birrell, after rising to fame through his masterpiece, "After the Bath." They have been valued by New York art critics at more than \$5,000 each.

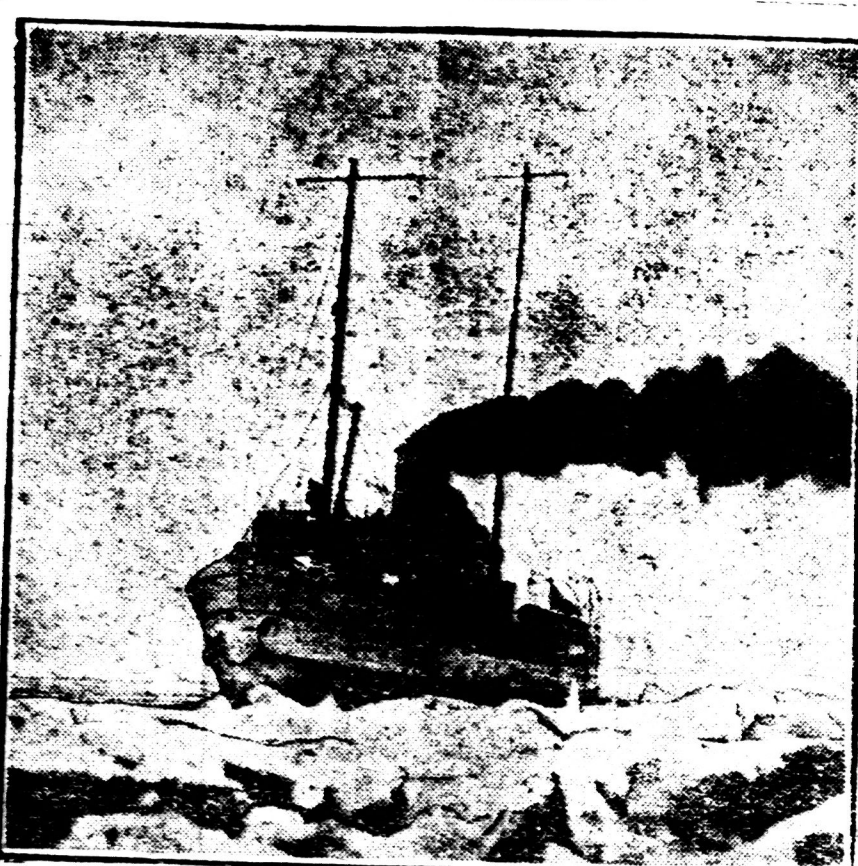
One of the paintings, the first of a series of three, which includes the famous "After the Bath" is typical of the artist's best work in groups from life and closely resembles its sequel. It is called, "Before the Bath" and includes the naked figures of Paul Peel's two children, the same who appear in "After the Bath" and "The Twins." The other is a Norwegian landscape believed to be Paul Peel's best work in this style of art, for which Mr. Birrell has been offered \$5,000.

The two paintings were purchased from the Peel studio in this city in 1891, a few weeks before Paul Peel offered an exhibit of his paintings at Toronto shortly after his return from Europe where he studied in France and where his best work was accomplished. The paintings hung in Mr. Birrell's home in London for some time, and later, when he and his son moved to New York they were stored away, not to be brought to light again until a few months ago.

It was during a trip to London that George V. Birrell, learned of the possible value of the two Peel paintings he possessed. He was informed that "After the Bath" had been purchased by Henry Pocock and James Colerick of this city and that it was a prized and valued masterpiece worth more than \$17,000. Upon his return to New York he submitted the two pictures to art critics who pronounced them of exceptional value. "Before the Bath," he refuses to sell at any price, but the offer of \$5,000 for the landscape will likely be accepted.

London and Alps Linked by Air

A despatch from Croydon, Eng., says:—To enable travelers to reach the winter sports area easily and comfortably, a new air service has been inaugurated with a seven-seater airplane. It leaves the Croydon aerodrome, and in seven hours lands near St. Moritz, Switzerland.



BREAKING IT UP.

Above photo shows an icebreaker at work on the task of breaking up the great ice floes on the St. Lawrence river.

FURIOUS BLIZZARD SWEEPS ATLANTIC

Nova Scotia Roads Blocked, Trains Are Cancelled.

A despatch from Halifax says:—A northeasterly blizzard swept down over Nova Scotia early Thursday and raged for twelve hours, sending ships hurrying to their harbors, piling the roads with drifts, that in many parts cut off country districts altogether, caused schools and places of business to close up for the day, interrupted and in some instances stopped train traffic and kept all shipping in port.

No damage to shipping or otherwise had been reported early Thursday evening. The Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamer Canadian Settler, from Antwerp, which was reported several days ago in trouble off the coast, limped into port Thursday morning just as the storm was breaking, and anchored.

The Furness liner Manchester Producer, reported in trouble in mid-Atlantic, bound from Halifax for Manchester with a general cargo and cattle, was not heard from on Thursday, the last information coming to the Halifax office being a delayed radio message sent out from the Comino of the same line, bound west, stating that she was steaming to the aid of the Manchester Producer and hoped to reach her at midnight.

At Digby the Bay of Fundy passenger and freight steamer Empress, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, plying between Portland and St. John, came in the morning with the storm, but failed to make the return trip in the evening.

The Lunenburg, Liverpool and Lockport fishing fleets got to port ahead of the storm and are reported safe.

Trains on the Dominion Atlantic Railway running from Halifax to Yarmouth were cancelled Thursday and other trains were running behind time to some degree.

A despatch from Boston, Mass., says:—A raging gale which came with New England's worst snowstorm of the winter was causing distress along the seaboard to the south of Boston. The worst of the storm had passed by night in Greater Boston, but thousands of commuters were held in the city proper by disruption of train, trolley and motor transportation. Department stores furnished quarters for stranded employees and hotels and lodging houses were crammed with involuntary city dwellers. No ships left Boston and all along the coast vessels kept to port.

English Suffragette is Back, Parading for Votes

A despatch from London says:—The suffragette is coming back! Not satisfied with the vote at 30 she now wants to exert her prerogative upon reaching the age of twenty-one. "Votes for Women on the Same Terms as Men" has been adopted as the slogan of the new Women's Freedom League. Less spectacular and quieter methods than in pre-war days have been decided upon, but plans for mammoth processions throughout England in June are already under way.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, only woman Labor member of Parliament, is helping the league in its latest endeavor, as is Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, one of the well-known suffragettes of other years. It is planned to have at least 100,000 young women in the London June parade, the idea being to "soften the hearts of the legislators."



Capt. George Fried, the gallant commander of the S.S. President Roosevelt, who was awarded a medal by the British Government for the rescue of the crew of 25 of the sunken freighter Antioch.

MEDALS AWARDED TO RESCUERS IN LINER

King George Gave Recognition to Men of U.S. Ship, President Roosevelt.

A despatch from London says:—The King has awarded the gold medal for gallantry for saving life at sea to all the officers and men of the United States liner President Roosevelt, who went in lifeboats to the aid of the crew of the British steamer Antioch, including the two who were drowned. Lloyd's Agency awarded its silver medal for life saving at sea to Captain George Fried of the President Roosevelt, Second Officer Robert Miller, Third Officer Thomas Sloane and Fourth Officer Frank Upton, and its bronze medal to the 20 men who manned the boats during the work of rescue.

The four officers also received awards of silver plate from the Board of Trade.

Lake Wrongly Charted, Correction Widens Ontario's Area

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Province of Ontario has approximately 1,500 square miles of territory more than anyone thought it had. The announcement that the province was bigger than had been realized was made in a report of the land surveys committee of the Association of the Dominion Land Surveyors at its annual meeting here.

The report says: "It is interesting to note that an observation for latitude and longitude taken during the course of the control surveys showed the position of Is. and Lake to be twenty-five miles out of place. As this lake is a governing point on the unsurveyed boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, the effect of this correction is to add approximately 1,500 square miles to the previously estimated area of Ontario."

Christians in Syria Massacred by Natives

A despatch from Damascus, Syria, says:—The inhabitants of the Christian village of Maruneh, totaling about 40, were massacred Monday by a native band described as composed of brigands. Maruneh is 55 miles northwest of Damascus.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.75 1/4; No. 2 North, \$1.71 1/4; No. 3 North, \$1.67 1/4.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, 48c; Western grain quotations on track, bay ports.
Am. corn track, Toronto—No. 2, yellow, 92c; No. 3 yellow, 90c.
Milfeed—Det. Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$39.25 to \$41.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25 to \$33.25; middlings, \$39.25 to \$40.25; good feed flour, or bag, \$2.30.
Ont. oats—42 to 44c, f.o.b., shipping points.
Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.41 to \$1.43, f.o.b., shipping points according to freights.
Barley—Malting, 63 to 65c.
Puckwheat—No. 3, 65c.
Rye—No. 2, 90c.
Man. flour—First pat., \$9.10, Toronto; second pat., \$8.60.
Ont. flour—Toronto, 90 per cent. pat., per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$6.30; seaboard, in bulk, \$6.30.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.
Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 28 to 30c; twins, 29 to 31c; triplets, 30 to 32c.
Butter—Fine, creamery prints, 48c; No. 1 creamery, 45 to 47c; No. 2, 45 to 46c. Dairy prints, 41 to 42c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 46c; fresh firsts, 45 to 46c; storage extras, 36c; storage firsts, 32 to 33c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, spring, lb., 32c; hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 30 to 32c; turkeys, 35c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6c; primes, 5 to 5 1/2c.
Maple produce—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per seconds, 23c.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 14 1/2c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked ham, 42 to 45c; smoked ribs, 22c; cottage, 25 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 36c; special brand breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; backs, boneless, 37 to 45c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$22; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20.50; 20 lbs. and up, \$19.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$43.50; heavyweight rolls, \$39.50 per barrel.
Lard—Pure tierces, 18 1/2 to 19c; tubs, 19 to 19 1/2c; pails, 20 to 20 1/2c; prints, 21 to 21 1/2c; shortening tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; blocks, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.65; butcher heifers, choice, \$8.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, fair to good, \$4 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; bolognas, \$3.25 to \$3.75; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3; springers, choice, \$85 to \$100; good milk cows, \$70 to \$80; medium cows, \$45 to \$50; feeders, good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers, good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$4.75; calves, choice, \$17.50 to \$18; do, good, \$12 to \$12.25; do, grassy, \$5 to \$5.25; good light sheep, \$7 to \$8; heavy and bucks, \$5.50 to \$6.50; good lambs, \$13.50 to \$14; do, med., \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, fair, \$10 to \$11; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, \$13.00; do, f.o.b., \$13.25; do, country points, \$13; do, off cars, \$14.25; select premium, \$2.72.
MONTREAL.
Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 62c; CW, No. 3, 58c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$9.10; seconds, \$8.60; strong bakers, \$8.20 to \$8.40. Bran, \$39.25 to \$41.25. Shorts, \$32.25 to \$33.25. Middlings, \$39.25 to \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$13.50.
Cheese—Finest vats, 21 to 21 1/2c; Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 45 to 45 1/2c; No. 2, 44 to 44 1/2c; Eggs, storage firsts, 27c; storage seconds, 22c; fresh extras, 47 to 48c; fresh firsts, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, Quebec, per bag, car lots, \$3 to \$3.10.
Com. quality calves, \$10.50; slightly better, \$11; mixed quality hogs, \$14.50 to \$14.75.

MEASURES TO COMBAT CORN-BORER MENACE

Minister of Agriculture Declares Corn Growers Lax in Accepting Advice.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Legislation which is aimed to render compulsory the practicing by Ontario farmers of Government corn-borer control measures will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature, according to an announcement made on Thursday by Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture.

The department is inclined to view the borer menace as readily conveyed in Mr. Martin's announcement. On the other hand, many farming communities have failed, to date, it is understood, to appreciate the seriousness of the inroads made by the grubs since 1923.

That there has been a decided laxity on the part of corn growers to accept departmental advice also is evident. Nor has a system of local enforcement of combative tactics, as practiced last year by different municipalities, proved of any real worth. This question of enforcement is embodied in Mr. Martin's contemplated legislation. In the event of the latter becoming effective, enforcement of same will be promptly transferred from municipal to Provincial Government hands.

MANY CANADIANS RETURN FROM STATES

Official Figures Show 7,923 Repatriated Last December.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—In the month of December, 1925, a total of 7,923 Canadians who had been living in the United States for six months or longer returned to the Dominion according to a statement of the Dept. of Immigration and Colonization. For the first nine months of the present fiscal year the total is 33,529. The December total is a record since April, 1924, when the department began to keep a count of Canadians returning to their own country. It is 2,756 higher than the previous best monthly total of 5,127 recorded in July, 1924. The increase in the movement of Canadians returning from the United States is regarded by immigration officials as indicative of the improving business conditions throughout the Dominion.

Immigration for October, November, and December, 1925, also shows an increase of 1,671 over the corresponding three months of 1924.

The total immigration to Canada for the nine months of the present fiscal year ended December 31st was 74,115. Of this number, 31,004 were British, 14,988 from the United States and 28,123 from other countries.

The Famous Blarney Stone Has Changed Owners

A despatch from Barney, Ireland, says:—The Blarney stone has changed owners. Sir George Colthurst, who had owned the famous old Blarney Castle for many decades, is dead, and his elder son, who now becomes Sir, has taken over the historic old ruin. The new owner, a keen sportsman, will make his home on his ancestral property. Blarney Castle is still open to visitors, and hundreds of tourists are lowered by their heels to kiss the Blarney stone every month.

CANADIANS PLAY PART IN CHINA'S DESTINY

Soviet Troops Enter When Britain Refuses to Allow Canadians to be Engaged.

The refusal by the British authorities in China to allow Sun Yat Sen, president of the Chinese Republic, to engage Canadian officers to train his troops, was responsible for the entry of Soviet troops into Canton, to the great ultimate disadvantage of British traders, states the special correspondent of the Morning Post in South China.

This is not the first time that Canadians have been said to have played a prominent part in the destinies of China. Some years ago the report was broadcast that Morris A. Cohen, young soldier of fortune from Edmonton, had become the confidential adviser to Sun Yat Sen, after having acquired intimate acquaintance with Chinese characteristics while he was still in Canada, observing the Chinatown of Edmonton.

75 Per Cent. of Canada Not Yet Seen by White Men

A despatch from Ottawa says:—At the opening of the annual convention of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors here, President R. H. Knight, of Ottawa, drew attention to the fact that 75 per cent. of Canada had not yet been seen by a white man. He was referring to the habit of traveling by known routes in the uninhabited districts, without attempting to view the country beyond. He stated that only a small portion of Canada had been mapped, and that there was a keen need for efficient maps of the country due to the interest being taken in mining activities in the little-known districts.