

Canada to Open Two More Trade Offices in West

Consulate in San Francisco and Chicago Will Supplement New York Headquarters

Decision Made in Ottawa

May Install Branch in South as Business Develops

Ottawa, Ont.—Expansion of the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Service in the United States by establishing trade commissioners' offices in Chicago and San Francisco is announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Hitherto there has been only one establishment, namely, in New York, under the commission-ship of F. Hudd.

R. S. Oamera, who was formerly located in Batavia, arrived in Ottawa last week, will have charge of the Chicago office, while H. R. Poussette, formerly director of the Commercial Intelligence Service here and recently Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, has been appointed to the San Francisco office.

The Chicago office will cover the Mississippi Valley, all the territory between the Alleghenies on the East and the Rocky Mountain states on the West. This area in the latest period for which statistics are available took more than twelve per cent. of the total imports of the United States and sent out more than 25 per cent. of the total exports.

The territory of the San Francisco office would cover the entire West Coast, east of the Rockies, and include the Mountain states. The territory of the New York office covers the entire Eastern seaboard, including Pennsylvania.

There is a possibility, as trade develops, that another office will be opened in New Orleans, in which case the lower Mississippi Valley states would form the territory allotted.

Account of Daring Adventure Found

Historical Research Worker Makes Find in British Museum

Paris.—From the serene pages of a crumbling yellow book in the British Museum, Stella Cleaver-Cox, well-known historical and archaeological research worker, believes she has reconstructed the daring adventure of Prince Madoc, of England, and his band of Welshmen who, as early as 1170, journeyed across the sea to a land believed to be near the Gulf of Mexico.

According to the version she found, Prince Madoc, son of Owen, Prince of Wales, and brother of Prince David, set forth on his explorations to seek quiet retreat from the turmoils of his time. Having a large fortune, he gathered adventurous spirits about him and sailed for new lands about which he had vaguely heard. After a long sail he reached a new country which he so vividly described as to leave small doubt that it is the Gulf of Mexico region.

Then Prince Madoc, eager to inform his royal relatives of rich discovery, returned to England, leaving 12 men behind him to settle and colonize the land. He set out again for the new world with ten ships filled with eager colonists, but the fate of this voyage is not known.

Miss Cleaver-Cox said the manner of writing and the longitudinal and latitudinal figures quoted give the volume a certain authenticity. She made her findings known when a report from the States reached here that evidence had been found that French fishermen hunted whales off Newfoundland as early as 1322.

Britain the Best Market

La Presse (Ind.): (Hon. J. A. Caron showed considerable foresight when, as Minister of Agriculture, he warned the cream producers of the counties adjacent to New England and New York that "a time may come when the United States will close their market, and with your plants closed up your industry will be ruined.") With the new tariff raised to 23 cents a gallon, our cream exporters must look for other markets, if not to the regenerations of their old butter and cheese factories. As we have an unlimited market in Great Britain for these products, it seems that the very moment has arrived to direct all our activities in this direction. Similarly the new American tariff is a severe blow to our exporters of meat and cattle on the hoof. The British Isles offer us a permanent market in this connection, and under the circumstances we should be well advised to take every step to profit by this advantageous market to the greatest possible extent.

Stocking Censorship

The short skirt is making changes everywhere. Out in Indiana several churches have decided to place curtains around the lower part of their choir lofts in an effort to put over the idea that knees should be looked upon chiefly as adjuncts to prayer. **Best:** **Hertzl.** **More of Hosanna and less of Anna's base.** **New York.**

Restocking the Lakes and Rivers of Canada

Important Work of Fish Cultural Service, Department of Marine and Fisheries

Canada's sea and inland fisheries are among the most extensive and valuable in the world. The natural reproduction of sea fisheries is not, up to the present, showing the need for artificial assistance, probably because the spawning grounds and sea pastures of the oceans are so extensive that the annual reproduction keeps pace with the toll taken by the commercial fishermen. Natural reproduction has not, however, been found sufficient to maintain the fishing in our lakes and rivers on account of intensive operations, and to counteract this situation the Department of Marine and Fisheries, through its Fish Cultural Service, operates a number of fish hatcheries located at strategic points across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From these establishments annual distributions of fish eggs, fry, and fingerlings are made with a view to assisting nature in maintaining the productiveness of the inland waters.

During the fiscal year, 1927, the Dominion Fish Cultural Service operated 24 main fish hatcheries, 7 subsidiary hatcheries, and four salmon retaining ponds. These were maintained in all the provinces in which the Dominion Government administers the fisheries, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Ontario and Quebec administer their fisheries and operate their own fish cultural services. The 1927 distribution from the Federal hatcheries reached a total of 295,233,732 fry, advanced fry, and fingerlings. This distribution included the more valuable food and game fishes, such as Atlantic salmon, rainbow trout, cut-throat trout, steelhead trout, Kamloops trout, Loch Leven trout, brown trout, sockeye salmon, spring salmon, speckled trout, whitefish, salmon trout, and pickerel. The largest distributions were of whitefish, sockeye salmon, Atlantic salmon, and pickerel, in the order named.

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, thirty-five lakes and streams received allotments of fry and older fish from other bodies of water. This work was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces, where many districts are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries, and involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for considerable distances, of 35,961 fish, comprising six different species.

The propagation of the commercial food fishes has always been given first attention by the Fish Cultural Service but in recent years the demands for the stocking and restocking of lakes and streams with game fish has been steadily growing so that now the hatching of trout and other game fish forms an important part of the work. At the St. John, New Brunswick, hatchery, where progress is being made in the development of a brood stock of trout, nearly two and three-quarter million trout eggs were produced in 1927. The growing value of a wellstocked angling stream may be gauged by a comparison of the rentals which were obtained in 1922 and 1927 for the angling privileges on certain portions of the Restigouche river and its tributaries. The angling in seven stretches of the river which was disposed of by auction at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1922 brought annual rentals amounting to \$16,815. In 1927 the angling in the same waters brought the record figure of \$75,500 per year for the following five years. **"Natural Resources."**

Southern Cross Pilot Testifies

Capt. Kingsford-Smith Says Food Missing From Locker

Sydney, New South Wales.—Capt. Kingsford-Smith of trans-Pacific fame, appeared recently before the committee investigating the circumstances of the recent mishap to the Southern Cross and told the story of the plane's flight from Richmond air-drome and of the forced landing near the Glenelg River in North Western Australia.

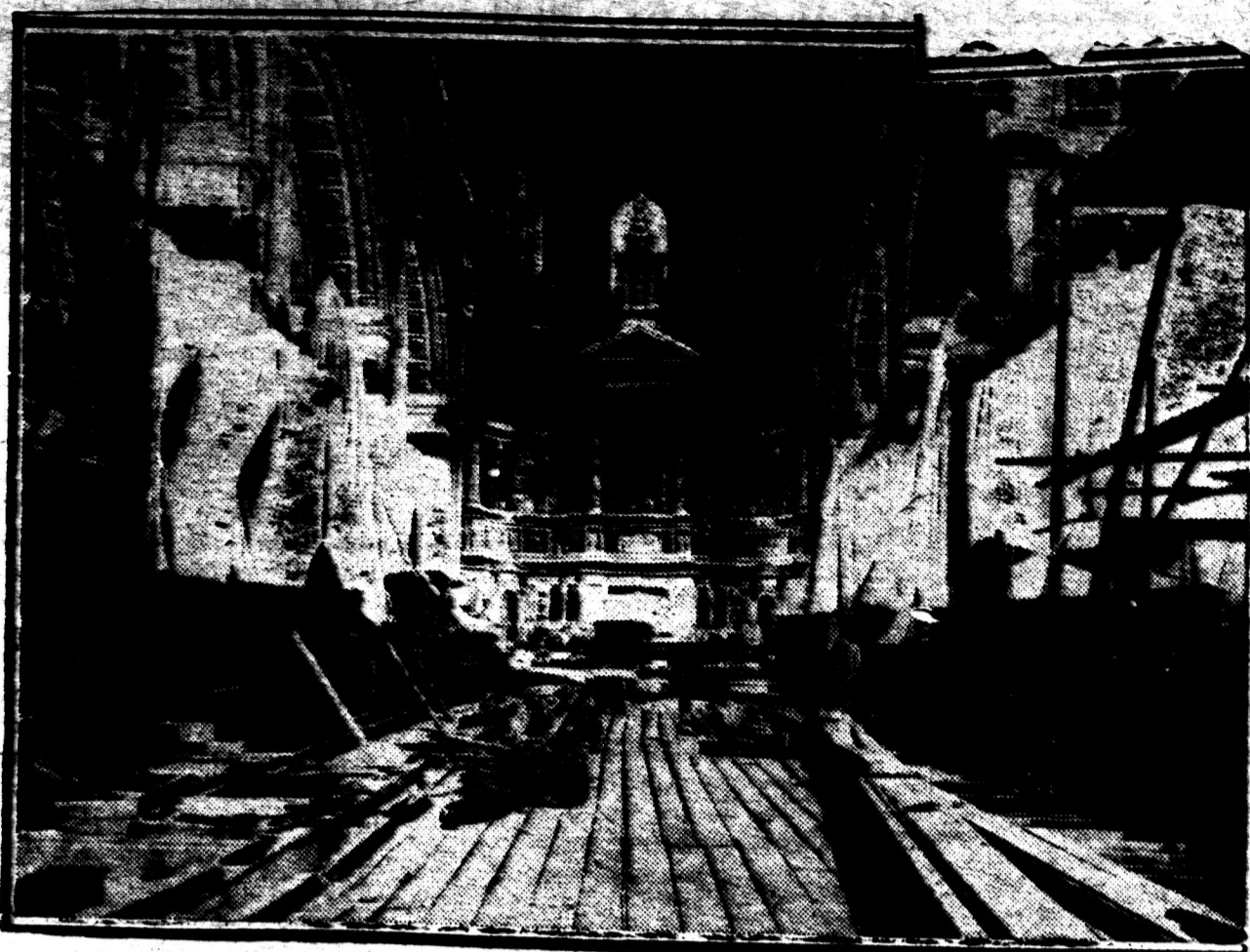
RATIONS MISSING.

He said that he and his companions had found, after the descent, that the emergency rations, which had been given them in America and which they kept in one of the machine's lockers, were missing. He could not explain how or why they had been removed from the plane. Had these rations not been tampered with there would have been enough food to last the four men a month.

In connection with the failure of the aviators to attempt to walk to the Port George Mission Station, which was only about 30 miles distant, Capt. Kingsford-Smith declared they did not have the slightest idea of the direction in which it lay.

"What do you think of the gas stove, Bridget?" "Sure, mum, it's a great invention. When you and the master was away for over Sunday, mum, I burned it all the time, and there seems to be plenty of gas still left."

Famous Old Cathedral Will Soon Be Safe.



WORK PROGRESSES AT THE RESTORATION OF OLD ST. PAUL'S LONDON Interior view of St. Paul's showing Grinling Gibbons carvings covered up during restoration work which is in full swing and which will be finished by the summer of 1930.

Prince Opens Exhibition At Newcastle

Northeast England Reaches Industrial Turning-Point, Says Heir Apparent

SAVES WORKMAN

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.—A "challenge of the northeast coast to the world!" The Prince of Wales in these words described an exhibition covering 100 acres on Newcastle town moor comparable to the show held your years ago at Wembley which he had just opened amidst scenes of remarkable enthusiasm, 40,000 people having assembled at the Stadium to hear him speak.

The exhibition, which has been two years in preparation, comprises sample products representing the industries of northeast England, including especially shipbuilding, iron and steel production, engineering output, machinery manufacture and coal mining, supplemented by corresponding contributions from all parts of Great Britain and the Commonwealth's nations overseas.

It is to advertise British products and, taking place as it has done at the moment when trade has begun to improve after a number of years of deep post-war depression, it is regarded as the turning point in the industrial history of the undaunted north.

"To-day," said the Prince, "there are certain indications to show that the industries of this district which have had a good deal of punishment during the last few rounds are not yet out of the ring but are fighting back gallantly with a good northern punch."

After giving statistics supporting this statement, the Prince said the exhibition was an "announcement to the whole world that the great shop of this industrial district is still open, is determined to carry on and is prepared to meet all orders with the highest traditions of a not unworthy past."

The exhibition, the Prince continued, was to "revitalize the existing industries, to discover how they should be adapted and if necessary improved," not only as a general source of national income but "to provide fresh channels for labor in an area that has had more than its fair share of hard times."

The Prince of Wales was the cen-

King George's Warm Welcome Back to Windsor

King and Queen Loudly Acclaimed on Motor Journey to Their Home

Windsor, Eng.—King George came back to his own fireside in this ancient home of British sovereigns.

All Windsor and the surrounding countryside were out to welcome their monarch back. Windsor was decorated as seldom before. Not a single house or shop on Castle Hill, or in the main street of the city, was without gay decorations.

The King, accompanied by Queen Mary, had had a remarkable reception throughout their 2 1/2 hour trip from Craigwell House, Bognor, where the King has spent several months. But it remained for Windsor to outdo all the others as it welcomed again its most prominent resident.

Thousands of cheering spectators, including 2,000 school children and 1,000 Eton boys lined the ancient thoroughfare. As the royal car drove through, bursts of rose petals were emptied from windows and fall in a crimson cascade about the machine.

It was the first time most of the inhabitants of Windsor had seen the King since late last year. All along the line there were cries of: "God bless your majesties!" and "Welcome home!"

At the bottom of Castle Hill which rises steeply up toward the ancient gray stone pile were waiting the Mayor and aldermen. The royal car halted and the door near which the King was sitting swung open. The smiling face of the ruler appeared and he grasped the hand of the Mayor as he said:

"Thank you very much. We are very pleased to be back in Windsor and I am very glad to see so many citizens here."

The King shook hands with the rest of the delegation and the car then swung up the hill toward home.

"Safeguarding" in Britain

Sydney, Bulletin.—"Safeguarding" has got so far that there are 169 specified ways of running against a stiff Customs duty in the British tariff, and John Bull has hardly a manufacturing industry that makes a decent living now without protection.

English Sports Believe in Rough Going



WATER HAZARD IS SPECTACULAR PART OF RACE One of two hundred competitors in Marathon Motorcycle Club's fourth annual pillion trial with his fair pillion rider, striking the water splash during race.

Germany Buries Deadly War Gas

Left Over Supply Placed in Vaults Under Ground

FINAL SOLUTION

Only Means of Destruction—Several Proposals Failed

Berlin.—In a coffin of concrete, ten feet beneath the surface of the earth, the little city of Wahn will lay its great post-war ghost—the skin blistering blue cross gas that forced soldiers to lift their masks in the face of death.

During the war, blue cross gas cut across No Man's Land, paving the way for the lung-destroying yellow cross gas. Perhaps the greatest plant for its manufacture was constructed at Wahn, about 20 miles from Cologne.

In accordance with the Versailles Treaty the plant was scrapped, but the great supply of gas defied disposition. For ten years the community struggled with the problem, and every means practical, theoretical and bizarre was given trial.

At first they tried to burn the gas but the farmers declared their crops were being ruined. Neutralizing processes failed to produce results. A suggestion that the stub be buried at sea was rejected when it was considered that it might be dangerous to transport the gas up the Rhine. Moreover, fishermen objected strenuously.

Compromise Solution

Meanwhile, as a compromise solution, the gas had been stored in about three feet of soil under the factory, but the soil was sandy, and it was believed it would infect the subsoil water. When the factory was dismantled, it was feared the gas might rise through the soil to pollute the air above it, a fear intensified by the Hamburg gas leak disaster. So the authorities cast about for a final solution.

The new plan called for two vast hermetically-sealed, underground vaults, one of which is still under construction. A crew of men, in gas masks, rubber suits and thickly padded gloves and shoes, was engaged to remove the blue cross gas to what it is hoped will be its last resting place. Officials similarly garbed and the city physician were on hand to help out in case of emergency.

The completed vault was built by digging a pit 20 feet below the surface of the ground. The walls are of six inch concrete, scraped and tared to seal cracks. The floor is bedded with a one foot layer of water-impervious clay, and the sides are two feet deep in the same substance. When the vault was filled, a roof of tar, concrete and clay was placed over it, and on top of this about ten feet of earth.

Canada's Railways Make Big Gain In 6 Years' Earnings

Sir Henry Thornton Ascribes Increase to Better Business in Dominion

Port Huron, Mich.—Increase of \$55,500,000 in the net earnings of the Canadian National Railways during the past six years was announced by Sir Henry Thornton, president and chairman of the board of directors, during a banquet in his honor here attended by citizens and railwaymen of Sarnia, Ont., St. Clair and Port Huron, Mich. Sir Henry ascribed the present prosperity of the railways to general improvement of business conditions in Canada; the support given the road by both political parties without political patronage or interference, and to the "splendid response from officers and men of the road."

He also announced plans for the erection of a 2,000,000 bushel elevator in Port Huron, which will receive grain from lake vessels in the fall and unload for rail transportation during the winter. Construction on this elevator, which is backed by large Canadian interests, will start this summer. In connection with this project, the Continental Ice Company is about to build a plant to cost \$300,000 in this city to provide for cold storage and refrigeration, it was announced.

Courts of Divorce

Quebec Evenement (Ind.): Everybody knows that a court of justice will take at least a whole day and often several days to investigate a single petition for divorce. If the committee of the Senate were to show an equal desire to render a considered judgment on every request for divorce submitted to them, they would have to devote an entire year to this duty, whereas they are seen to dispose in a few weeks of several hundreds of petitions. The procedure actually practised is in no way satisfactory. As soon as the principle of divorce is admitted by our law, the practice should be regulated in a rational manner, and we believe that the controversy which has been raised in the House of Commons will have as its effect the introduction of a useful reform.

Nothing goes stale as quickly as a man's mind when he stops using it.