

# CANADA IN URGENT NEED OF NAVAL UNIT

## McBride Wants No Trifling

Premier, Back from Trip to London, Talks Strongly

Says the People of British Columbia Are Insistent for a Canadian Fleet on the Pacific—Britain Anxiously Awaits Action by the Borden Government.

Ottawa, May 28.—Premier McBride has returned from Britain more convinced than ever that Canada should have an efficient naval force located on the Pacific coast. He does not say that the eastern coast need be neglected, but insists that protection is required on the western shore, and the sooner the better.

"I did not go to England especially on naval business," said Premier McBride to your correspondent before leaving for Victoria early this morning. "I had other matters to discuss concerning the province in the Mother Land, and at Ottawa with Premier Borden, with Hon. Mr. Rogers and Hon. Mr. Burrell."

"However, you are interested in the question of a Canadian navy?"

"Yes, most decidedly," said Mr. McBride. "In British Columbia we are looking forward to the government's announcement of its naval programme, and we hope that it will provide for the creation of an efficient force which will provide real protection and will not interfere with the problem we believe the best interests of Canada and the empire require the matter to be dealt with effectively."

"Did you find the British authorities interested in what Canada will be respecting the naval programme of Canada?"

"While not interfering with what Canada may do or inclined to suggest what should be done, I found the people whom I met in England greatly interested in looking forward to the announcement of the dominion's programme. I did not discuss the matter officially with the admiralty. I had no authority to do so. The matter is one for the dominion government alone."

"Still you must have met many people who take an interest in naval questions in England, where every one, almost, is more or less interested?"

"Yes, that is true. Among others the first lord of the admiralty, the Hon. Winston Churchill, whom I have known for many years and with whom I had the pleasure of dining while on this visit."

"You still feel that it is a matter of long range, that there should be a strong naval unit located on the Pacific coast?"

"I have found no reason to change my opinion," said Mr. McBride earnestly. "Some of you people in the east seem to think that we are demanding too much and that we should not be given all that we ask. I cannot understand why anyone in the east should take this view. You seem to expect us to protect Canada on the west and hesitate to provide the force which we may require to give that protection. With Japan in the Pacific and other nations with naval forces there, I tell you that there should be a strong unit to look after our defence. It is imperative, I repeat."

"The trouble is that the people of the east do not know Canada. Every man who can should cross the continent. I believe that no one who has done so and has given intelligent attention to the conditions existing will say that British Columbia is asking for more naval defence than the interests of the whole country require."

## WELL KNOWN CLERGYMAN BADLY HURT

Rev. W. J. Kirby Thrown from Carriage and Picked Up Unconscious

Harvey Man Found Him Lying in Road Some Time After—Horse Shied at Automobile and Ran Away.

Hopewell Hill, May 26.—(Special)—Rev. W. J. Kirby, of Albert, the well known pastor of the Methodist church, sustained severe injuries this afternoon by being thrown from his carriage.

Mr. Kirby was on his way to fill his appointment at Harvey when his horse shied at an approaching auto, breaking the harness, which caused the animal to rear and run away. Mr. Kirby was thrown out and was rendered unconscious for a time. He was found by a Harvey man who was driving along some time after the accident and brought to his home at Albert where he is reported tonight to be resting quite comfortably.

Earthquake in Island of Hawaii. Honolulu, May 24.—The island of Hawaii was shaken Wednesday night by the severest earthquake experienced in years. Wireless advice report Manna Loa smoking. Seismologist Perret predicted an eruption for June.

If the soles of walking shoes are dipped in melted wax once every two or three weeks, they will last twice as long and will be waterproof. This has been thoroughly tested. Wax enough for a dozen pair will cost five cents.

## AGAINST A LIMIT IN SIZE OF LINERS

International Navigation Congress Rejects Report to That Effect

Experts Figure That a Smaller Vessel Would Have Sunk Like a Stone Under Similar Circumstances—Fear Panama Canal Will Be Too Small for Great Ships of the Future.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The twelfth international congress of navigation today declined to go on record as favoring a limit being placed on the size of ocean steamships.

During the debate on the subject it was declared that the Titanic disaster was not due to the size of that ship but that, on the other hand, its immense proportions had kept the vessel from sinking quicker. A smaller steamship having met a similar accident, it was argued, would have sunk like a stone.

It was further declared that the recent great marine tragedy would have no appreciable effect on limiting the size of vessels, and it was asserted that the time is not far off when the Panama canal will be too small to permit the safe passage of the great ships of the future.

The discussion came in the section of the congress which is considering ocean navigation. The debate was directly on a report made by C. E. Grunsky, of San Francisco, who had reviewed all the papers handed in to the congress on the subject of the dimensions to be given to maritime canals. The report, in part, recommended that government aid should not be extended to the building or operating of seagoing vessels whose draught exceeds 32 feet, and there should be an international agreement fixing the maximum dimensions of vessels built or operated under government supervision.

It was tentatively suggested that the following should be the maximum dimensions of seagoing vessels: Length over all, 900 feet; breadth, 105 feet; draught, 32 feet. These recommendations were not adopted but other recommendations in the report were approved.

At the morning session of the ocean navigation section, the opinion was expressed by delegates that it is the inherent right of every country that builds a canal to fix the toll rate as it pleases.

BAR CANADIAN EXHIBITS FROM WISCONSIN FAIR

Americans Put up a Lame Excuse to Prevent Their People Seeing the Advantages of This Country, But They Will Fail.

Ottawa, May 26.—Canada has been barred from exhibiting at the Wisconsin state exhibition this year. The state immigration authorities have protested against Canada being allowed to make a showing. They declare that Canadian immigration literature is false and misleading and that this has been discovered by people who have been induced to go from Wisconsin to Canada and have "returned poorer and wiser."

The immigration authorities at Ottawa state that there is no foundation for the charges against their literature, but say that the state Wisconsin objects to losing good citizens at the rate they have been moving to Canada for the past five years.

Wisconsin is not the first state to refuse Canada a place in which to make a display of its products, though a few years ago they used to urge Canada to come, and gave free to the state desired.

When the crowd collected, however, the exhibition authorities have barred the dominion from the grounds, Canada has hired a building in a more conspicuous place than the exhibit and has put in a first class display which has attracted great attention. This will be done at the Wisconsin fair this year. The immigration authorities will see that Canada's advantages are made known to all who attend the exhibition.

The action of American authorities in barring Canada is taken as a testimonial to the advantage of the dominion and the success of its immigration work.

CANADA WON GOLD MEDAL AT LONDON FRUIT SHOW

London, May 25.—At the international flower show, Canada and Australia were awarded the blue ribbon in the form of large gold medals, for the best collection of fruit. The king expressed great satisfaction at the admirable arrangements of the exhibitors.

This is the time of year to begin to clean the refrigerator more often—three a week, at least.

## No Conference on Naval Defence

Premier Announces That No Plans Have Been Made for Ministers Going to England—Federal By-Election in Quebec Thought to Be the Cause of "Flag Flappers" Change of Base.

Ottawa, May 24.—The following official and decidedly significant statement has been handed out by Premier Borden: "During the last few months reports have been published respecting a visit by the prime minister, the minister of marine and others to Britain during the summer. As a matter of fact they are entirely unauthorized and wholly conjectural. No such visit has yet been considered or arranged except that of Mr. Foster, who leaves on the 31st inst. to attend the meetings of the Imperial Trade Commission. The cabinet has not yet considered the visit of other members or subjects to be discussed and reports to the contrary are wholly unauthorized."

The question of adequate naval assistance from Canada to Great Britain, about which the local Conservative opposition was so anxious when the Laurier government was in power, has apparently not even been discussed by the government yet, although "the weary Titan" is now shouldering even heavier burdens in order to maintain British supremacy on the seas, and "the German peril" is still menacing.

The government is apparently even contemplating abandoning for the present the promised consultation with the admiralty this summer with a view to reaching a satisfactory basis for a permanent Canadian naval policy.

Premier Borden is making engagements for next month in Canada and even Hon. J. D. Hazen, the minister of naval affairs, will not now admit that he is going to England this summer.

Hon. Colonel Sam Hughes seems to be the minister who is ready to go to the motherland this year to confer with the imperial authorities on defence matters. And he will deal only with military defence.

The secret of Premier Borden's peculiar announcement, as above, undoubtedly lies in the influence of his Quebec Nationalist colleagues. A by-election in Richelieu, rendered vacant by the unseating of Mr. Gardin, is likely to be pulled off soon. The government is preparing to throw all its weight into the constituency in an effort to win it and thus offset in a measure the retreating effect of the Liberal sweep in the provincial elections.

Meanwhile Hon. Messrs. Pelletier, Monk and Nantel insist that there is no hint of any real mission to England by the premier and Hon. Mr. Hazen.

After the election is pulled off, political considerations with regard to what the imperial wish of his party expect of him, will probably lead Mr. Borden to fulfill his promise to consult the admiralty this summer.

## ENORMOUS INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Ottawa, May 26.—Canada's total trade for the past fiscal year amounted to \$802,690,732, an increase of no less than \$103,955,843 as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

Imports totalled \$447,382,582, an increase of nearly \$88,000,000. Exports totalled \$355,308,150, an increase of nearly \$15,000,000. The year's increase in trade of over 14 per cent, is one of the largest in the history of Canada.

According to present indications the dominion's trade for the current fiscal year will run very close to the billion-dollar mark.

Of the total imports for the past year, \$336,204,452 were dutiable goods, while \$119,178,130 were free goods. The customs revenue totalled \$89,548,452, an increase of \$14,250,908.

Exports of domestic products for the year totalled \$290,223,857. The principal items being agricultural products, \$107,143,577; animals and their produce, \$48,210,654; minerals, \$41,234,516; forest, \$40,892,674; manufactures, \$35,836,284; fisheries, \$16,704,678.

The increase in agricultural exports was approximately \$24,500,000. In manufactures the increase was not quite \$500,000. Fishery exports increased by a little more than \$1,000,000. On the other hand there were decreases in the exports of minerals, forest products and animals and their produce, nearly \$5,000,000 in the exports of the forest, and \$1,500,000 in mineral exports.

Exports of Canada imported coal and bullion to the value of \$25,035,881, as compared with only \$10,208,210 for the preceding year.

## Immigration Increased.

The total immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, was 654,237, compared with 511,084 in the previous year, an increase of 14 per cent. Of the total arrivals during the year 215,138 were at ocean ports as compared with 183,817 in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of arrivals from the United States from 121,451 for the fiscal year 1910-11 to 138,710 in the fiscal year 1911-12.

Of the total immigration 211,366 were adult males, 32,922 adult females, and 60,949 were children. The increase in the number of males as compared with the preceding year was 26,008 in females 11,889, and in children 5,201.

Moncton, May 24.—Frank McDonald was fined \$10 and costs for fast driving on Petitcodiac River bridge with option of a month in jail, and was afterwards convicted of Scotts Act violation in two cases, being fined \$50 and costs in each case, the option being six months in jail for both cases. As he failed to pay he is now in the county jail at Dorchester.

Teachers' Military Course Begins at Fredericton July 9. The military course for teachers in the province of New Brunswick will be given at Fredericton from July 9 to August 17, 1912, under the same conditions as last year, except that the pay will be \$1.50 per day. Applications should be made to the Education Office, Fredericton, May 22, 1912.

Mothers who want something high and narrow to heat the baby's bottles in should buy a tin milk-shaker, such as are used at soda fountains.

## HOW THE COAL TRUST FEECES THE PUBLIC

Advance in Prices Announced Will Cost the Consumers \$18,000,000 More a Year, and Yield Them \$12,000,000 More Profit and Give the Miners the Other \$6,000,000 in Increased Wages.

New York, May 24.—The announcement that the price of anthracite coal would be advanced twenty-five cents a ton on June 1 was regarded by local coal dealers yesterday as indicative of further advance in price later in the year. The reason for this, it is said by the coal operators, is the increased expense of mining coal, coupled with the increase of ten per cent in the wages of the mine workers, which, the operators declare, cannot be met without the assistance of the general public, which after June 1 will be called upon to pay the bill.

The price to the dealers is advanced to \$2.85 a ton on June 1. The advance in price later in the year. The reason for this, it is said by the coal operators, is the increased expense of mining coal, coupled with the increase of ten per cent in the wages of the mine workers, which, the operators declare, cannot be met without the assistance of the general public, which after June 1 will be called upon to pay the bill.

While this view is supported by the action of the coal operators in advancing the price of their product, the consumer who must foot the bill, entertains a different view. He scans the statistics of the last forty years and observes that the increased cost of production has been vastly outstripped by the advance in the price of coal from year to year. In other words, the consumer says, the ratio of advance in cost of mining and selling price of coal has been as one to ten.

About six million tons of coal are mined every month in the anthracite field. About ten of the coal carrying railroads are engaged in mining, and they carry their own product to tide water. If the cost of mining is \$2.25 a ton to the operators, said a coal man yesterday, and this is sold to the dealers for \$2.55 a ton, the difference of \$3, less the cost of transportation to tide water, represents the profit of the coal operator. As the cost of transporting coal to tide water is about \$1.30 a ton, the remainder, \$1.70, or more than \$10,000,000 a year, is profit to the hundred or more operators engaged in the industry.

## Stocks Show Railroad Gains.

That the coal carrying railroads engaged in anthracite mining are reaping large financial benefits is demonstrated by the tremendous jumps made by the stocks of each company within the last ten or twelve years. In 1903, when the anthracite strike commission made its award, for instance, the stocks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, one of the leading coal carrying railroads, was quoted at 27 1/2, as against 18 1/2 in 1903. In 1904 the price advanced to 35 3/4 and in 1905 the stock reached 68. In June of that year the company declared a dividend of fifty per cent of its surplus and stock dividend of fifteen per cent.

The stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company advanced from 58 1/2 in 1902, when the anthracite strike took place, to 242 1/2, the highest point reached in 1910. This has been the history of nearly all the railroads engaged in the coal business in Pennsylvania. Coal men say that the great increase in the value of the stock of the companies, some of which have advanced more than 400 per cent, could not have been accomplished but for the tremendous profits attending mining in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

It is significant, it is stated, in view of the charges that there is an "antitrust trust," that after the settlement of the strike of 1902 the price of coal was increased from \$1.15 to \$1.50 a ton, according to locality. Assuming that \$1 a ton, that to the alleged combination, a total of \$1,000,000, which the miners got about \$3,000,000, the shipments for 1903 amounting to 64,905,786 tons.

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## GOVERNMENT FIXES JUNE 20 AS DATE OF THE ELECTIONS

Announcement Delayed a Day or Two Till Writs Are in Returning Officers' Hands Throughout the Province—U. N. B. Young Woman Graduate Wins Scholarship at Chicago University—News of Fredericton

Fredericton, May 25.—The Gleaner, the local government organ, prints the following tonight: "While nothing has been officially stated as yet, it would not be a surprise if an announcement was made about the first of June that the date of the provincial election is to be held on the 20th of June, and the calling on of the general election for a date in the not distant future, and possibly June 20 as the exact date."

In fact, it is understood that the necessary machinery is now in operation for the bringing on of the elections so that within practically a few hours the writs will be forwarded to the sheriffs all over the province. Premier Pennington leaving here this morning for his home at Hartland, declined to discuss the matter, further than to say that he might have something to say within a day or two.

Mrs. Margaret Belyea, B. A., who was graduated from the University of New Brunswick with the class of 1910, has recently won a first class scholarship at Chicago University. It is likely that she will go to Chicago in the fall to pursue her post-graduate studies. Miss Belyea, who was a prize winner at the U. N. B., and who was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant young ladies graduating from the university in recent years, has lately been teaching in the superior school at

Gagetown, Queens county. The scholarship covers the amount of tuition fees and regarded as one of the greatest honors of the kind which a New Brunswick student can win. Miss Belyea was the lieutenant-governor's prize for the best general average in the senior class in her graduation year. Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Allen will leave this morning for Winnipeg to be present at the marriage of their two sons—Charles and Kenneth who are residents of that city. Charles will wed Miss Alice Fortune, daughter of the late Mr. Fortune, one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, and Kenneth is to marry Miss Andrews, Doctor and Mrs. Allen will make a trip to the coast, returning in August.

Sheriff Howe announced this morning that the vacant position of jailer had been filled by the appointment of John T. Timmins, of Queensbury. For several years he was a county councillor and is now Scott Act inspector.

A barn belonging to Thomas Murray of Kingsclere was struck by lightning yesterday and badly damaged. A cow was killed and G. A. Murray and a Scotch boy who were in the building were rendered unconscious. Three years ago Mr. Murray's home was destroyed by fire and later he was thrown from a wagon and seriously injured. Last year hail destroyed the bulk of his crops.

Education Office, Fredericton, not later than June 8 next, and should give the following information: 1. The rank, if any, held in the active militia. 2. The full christian names should be given, and not the initials only. 3. The railway station from which free transportation will be required, and post office address of each applicant.

W. S. CARTER, Chief Supt. Education. Education Office, Fredericton, May 22, 1912. Mothers who want something high and narrow to heat the baby's bottles in should buy a tin milk-shaker, such as are used at soda fountains.

## SEES GREAT WEALTH IN CANADA'S FLAX

## VISITOR SEES PROGRESS HERE

Toronto Globe Correspondent on New Brunswick Conditions

MUCH ACTIVITY

Farmers Have Exported Great Quantities in Spite of the American Duty—St. John's Population Increasing and Its Prospects Bright.

(Staff Cor. Toronto Globe).

St. John, N. B., May 15.—An encouraging feature of the outlook for farmers in the maritime provinces is the growth of the towns, which provide a growing market for produce. While there is no sign of a general depression, it is steady. Take, for example, the town of Amherst, the board of trade met last week to discuss the housing problem. It was stated that from 100 to 150 men working in Amherst factories lived elsewhere, because of a lack of houses in the town, and President Curry of the car works stated that the population of Amherst would be increased by 1,000 this summer if houses could be provided. The increase would be almost wholly due to enlargement of the number of industries requiring skilled workmen.

In Sydney a new nail mill is nearing completion, which will give employment to about 80 hands, and other industries in Nova Scotia are showing substantial growth, and this all means a better local market for the farmer.

In New Brunswick there will be a considerable increase in population in St. John this year, and a steady and even more rapid increase thereafter. The present population of St. John is around 50,000, including the immediate suburbs, and there is in the board of trade a lately organized club known as the Hundred Thousand Club, whose ambition is to see the population of the city increased within five years to 100,000. The city of Moncton has been steadily growing for years and anticipates more rapid growth as a result of the introduction of natural gas, and the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. In Albert county the development of the oil shales will build up a small town and the development of iron mines is doing the same in Gloucester county. The towns along the St. John River, such as Fredericton and Woodville, expect substantial growth as a result of the building of the St. John Valley Railway. The extensive development of the coal areas in Queens county will largely increase the population in the mining region, and there is again talk of developing power from slack coal at the mines, to be transmitted to various industrial centres. Thus, in New Brunswick, as well as in Nova Scotia, the farmers' local market is growing, and there are fine opportunities near every city, town and large village for market gardening and mixed farming, which should be profitable raised at home, and this fact illustrates the need of a more aggressive agricultural policy, especially along the line of education.

An interesting experiment is about to be made by a group of farmers in Kings county, which adjoins the county of St. John. They have organized a company for the raising of flax, and are asking 100 members. Each member puts up \$100 to provide working capital. The company will take a large warehouse on Dock street, in the heart of St. John, and there will be handled the products of the farms of all their farms. The company will conduct its own business, the idea being to eliminate the middleman. As all the members of the company live within a comparatively short radius from the city, with good means of communication, it will not be difficult to get their products to the warehouses. It is also their intention to co-operate in the wholesale purchase of seeds, fertilizer and some other required lines.

Thus far co-operation has not made any headway worthy of the name in New Brunswick, but a new spirit appears to be entering into the farmers. At St. Stephen last week there was a largely-attended meeting of farmers to discuss co-operation. At Markhamville, in Kings county, the farmers have organized what they call the "One Hundred Dollar Acre Club." One of the special purposes for which they are uniting is to secure more school teachers. Some of the farmers are also raising flax as this is a dairy district, but they will also co-operate in other lines. At Markhamville, Mr. Telfer, who came from the Province of Ontario, is making a very successful experiment in sheep-raising, and declares that there is no finer opportunity for sheep-raising on the American continent than is found in New Brunswick.

The citizens of St. John were not themselves aware until last week of what had been done in raising pure-bred cattle on a farm near Courtenay Bay, which was lately purchased and subdivided to form part of the new city of East St. John, which will grow up near the great harbor works, and probably also the great steel works, on the eastern shore of Courtenay Bay. The owner of this farm had begun to raise cattle for dairy purposes a number of years ago, delivering milk with his own teams in the city. Gradually he enlarged his operations and began to raise pure-bred stock as a part of his business. The whole lot was sold last week and prices ranged from \$75 to \$300. The Canadian Pacific Railway purchased at private sale about thirty of the cattle to place upon their new illustration farm at Fredericton Junction. The others are scattered throughout the province and will do much to encourage the breeding of pure-bred animals. The point to be noted is that it was possible, almost within the limits of the city of St. John, to build up a successful stock-raising industry. In many other portions of the province where the soil is more fertile this branch of animal husbandry could be carried on, and in fact is carried on with great success. The great difficulty, of course, is the high price of food brought from Ontario. To overcome this an effort is being made to induce more of the farmers to cultivate alfalfa, which has been shown by practical experiment can be grown from native seed

even better than from the imported article. It seems very difficult, however, to induce the farmers to secure the advantage of the opportunities in this direction.

The spring in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been rather late, but the ground is now in fairly good condition for many of the crops, and the outlook is favorable for farming operations in general. Possibilities of a new industry, adding tens of millions to the manufactured products of the dominion and employing thousands of hands, to say nothing of the increased profits to the flax growers.

"Canada in 1911 grew 1,500,000 tons of flax straw, which straw would have yielded under manipulation 300,000 tons of commercial quality flax fibre. This flax at Canadian prices would have yielded last year \$60,000,000 in Canadian exports.

"The seed alone on the flax grown last year yielded \$11,855,000. The value of the straw, baled and mixed, was \$1,948,000. The value of the straw, baled and mixed, was \$1,948,000. The value of the straw, baled and mixed, was \$1,948,000.

"In addition to the use of the flax fibre for linen and cordage, it can be used for paper and cardboard fabrics. There are therefore splendid prospects of the building up in western Canada as well as in the eastern provinces, where flax is grown, of a new industry, adding tens of millions to the manufactured products of the dominion and employing thousands of hands, to say nothing of the increased profits to the flax growers."

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## Big Linen Industry Possible

Scheme to Use Millions of Tons of Straw That is Wasted

Expert Tells Ottawa Government of American Discovery That Will Utilize This and Provide Employment for Much Irish Skilled Labor.

Ottawa, May 24.—The department of agriculture is investigating the great possibilities of establishing an immense flax and linen industry in Canada through the utilization of the recently discovered process of treating flax straw as raw material for linen fabrics.

Expert opinion already furnished to the department indicates that the hundreds of thousands of tons of flax straw now annually allowed to go to waste throughout the dominion can, under the new methods of preparation, be profitably converted into millions of dollars worth of linen and paper fabrics adding five to six-fold to the ultimate value of the annual crop to the country.

An expert on the growth and manipulation of flax, W. J. Robinson, of Chicago, was recently in Ottawa and furnished the minister of agriculture with some most important information as to the potential development of the flax industry in Canada. In a summary report Mr. Robinson says:

"The only obstacle in the way of production of flax and linen is the lack of flax from the flax grown in Canada and the United States for seed alone lies in the question of a proper method of sowing the flax in order to get away from the tedious and expensive method of sowing the flax in rows, which makes it impossible of use by the cordage and linen manufacturer. Many attempts have been made at different periods of history to accomplish this, but none have been successful. The only successful method is the water or dew retting method of use; but every succeeding attempt has proved more discouraging than the last."

"It is interesting to note that a prominent American chemist, Dr