

# TORONTO PHYSICIAN FASTED FOR THIRTEEN DAYS IN NORTHERN WILDS

Dr. Graham Chambers Found by Two Indians Belonging to Search Party After Days of Wandering Through Rough Country.

A despatch from Fort William says:—That he had fasted from Sept. 23, the day he was lost in the bush at Clearwater Lake, near Atikokan, until Oct. 13, because he could not eat raw partridge, was the statement made by Dr. Graham Chambers, Toronto physician, missing for 18 days.

He was found late on Wednesday afternoon by two Indians belonging to the search party, and brought in a motor launch to Atikokan at 5.30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. C. P. Fitzpatrick and Dr. Chambers' nephew were surprised at the splendid physical condition he was in, considering that he had had no food for 13 days. Dr. Chambers was cheerful, only complaining of the pain in his feet, which were terribly blistered. He likened the trouble to trench feet.

The trip from Deer Lake was over some of the roughest country in the North. The party left Deer Lake at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The distance from Deer Lake to Atikokan is nearly 18 miles, and four and three-quarter miles had to be portaged. Dr. Chambers was carried on the stretcher and the portages and restraints for the motor launch for the water journey.

John and Joe Kapata, father and

son, who found Dr. Chambers, are from the Wild Potato Reserve of Indians.

On his arrival at Fort Frances Dr. Chambers was met by his wife. They will stay at Fort Frances until the doctor is recovered sufficiently to undertake the train journey to their Toronto home.

Dr. Chambers stated that when he was out near the Elizabeth Mine he became separated from his nephew, and saw two trails, one leading from the mine and the other to an old saw-mill and which he had travelled before. He thought they both led to the same end, but they did not. He thought he would finally emerge on a familiar road, but realized he was lost and so stayed there all the rest of the time.

After the first night he did not move much and did no tramping. That was Wednesday or Thursday, Sept. 28 or 29, he forgot which. He heard some shots once or twice, but did not like to leave where he was because it was near a lake. There was a little stream near the lake running to the east. The lake had two big islands in it, and was, he thought, called Deer Lake. He felt that someone would find him, so he stayed there.



CHASING THE SHADOW AND MISSING THE SUBSTANCE

## Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—Approximately a total of 2,319 elevators of all descriptions in Canada with a total storage capacity of 127,224,550 bushels. Now there are 3,855 elevators with a capacity of 231,213,620 bushels. The number of country elevators in 1912 was 2,272, with a storage capacity of 70,883,650 bushels. These have increased to 3,789, with a total storage capacity of 129,013,620. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur alone handle 54,685,000 bushels.

Edmonton, Alta.—Twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre will be the average in the northern half of Alberta this year, according to a government estimate just issued.

Regina, Sask.—More than 1,800 returned soldiers have been placed on 420,000 acres of land in the Regina area by the Soldiers' Settlement Board. In this area of almost half a million acres the Board has an investment of \$8,500,000, of which more than half is charged to the price of the land. The stock and equipment of these settlers are valued at \$2,000,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—More than sixty thousand tulip bulbs have been imported into Winnipeg for fall planting in the grounds of public buildings and in parks. All of these bulbs, which were purchased in Holland, are of the Darwin species, and of many varieties.

Ottawa, Ont.—The output of coal from Canada for the first six months of 1921 was 6,783,060, with a total value of \$32,882,953, or an average of \$5.75 per ton. Production in Nova Scotia amounted to 2,750,319 tons; New Brunswick, 69,230; Alberta, 2,332,794; British Columbia, 1,385,323; and Saskatchewan 145,394. All of the provinces with the exception of Alberta and Saskatchewan produced only bituminous coal.

Toronto, Ont.—It is confidently expected that in the early future a silk plant under Swiss management, the precursor of several plants to be managed by colonies of Swiss work people, will be established here, according to the announcement of the Swiss Consulate General. Wage and labor conditions are driving Swiss manufacturers further afield, and exhaustive investigations of the situation throughout the Dominion has been made by the Consulate-General. Prospects are that the new industry will be established within a few months attended by the influx of a considerable amount of capital and many families of Swiss workers.

Montreal, Que.—In 1912 there was

a total of 2,319 elevators of all descriptions in Canada with a total storage capacity of 127,224,550 bushels. Now there are 3,855 elevators with a capacity of 231,213,620 bushels. The number of country elevators in 1912 was 2,272, with a storage capacity of 70,883,650 bushels. These have increased to 3,789, with a total storage capacity of 129,013,620. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur alone handle 54,685,000 bushels.

Fredericton, N.B.—The Foley Pottery, Limited, capitalized at \$25,000, with head office at Simonds, has been incorporated with provincial charter for the purpose of acquiring the pottery business now carried on under the name of J. W. Foley and Co. W. R. Fraser & Co., capital \$24,000, with head office at Fredericton, was also incorporated. The object of this new company is to carry on business as importers, exporters, manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants and dealers in furnishings of all kinds for men, women and children.

Halifax, N.S.—Steps are being taken to improve the cattle shipping facilities at this port in anticipation of large animal shipments from Halifax to Great Britain during the winter, according to an announcement made by the Halifax Board of Trade. It is proposed to have the large sheds at the new ocean terminals made ready for temporary use as cattle sheds. A first small shipment of cattle through Halifax has already gone forward.

Charlottetown, P.I.—While Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in the Dominion of Canada it produced proportionately more cattle than any state in the American Union, except Iowa. Last year the agricultural yield was approximately 693,000 bushels of wheat; 6,779,000 bushels of coarse grain; 6,926,000 bushels of potatoes, and 349,000 tons of hay.

St. Johns, Nfld.—The total value of all exports of Newfoundland for the year ending June 30, 1920, is given as \$34,865,438, of which the fishery products amount to \$27,823,731. The average value of fishery products during the past ten years is \$16,856,991, and for the first five years of this period \$10,202,996, and for the last five years \$23,510,986, or more than double the preceding period.

Canada's Trade Suffers Decline

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During September, as compared with September a year ago, the total value of Canadian trade declined over ninety-two million dollars. For the six months ending September, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, the decline was over half a billion dollars.

## Poppy to be Worn by Military on November 11

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Poppies will be worn by soldiers in uniform on Armistice Day. By order issued by the Department of Militia, permission has been granted to personnel of the Canadian Militia to wear a poppy in the cap, or if this is impracticable, it may be worn on the jacket.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON RECOMMENDATION OF COMMISSION

A despatch from London says:—The London Standard of Thursday says: "It is the intention of the Government to act on the recommendation of the Finlay Commission in favor of abolishing the embargo on Canadian stock cattle, although the Cabinet has not yet formally considered it. The feeling in Canada on the subject is intensely strong and the commission's conclusions will be held to outweigh the arguments of the cattle

breeders of Great Britain, whose interests have been protected by the embargo for the last thirty years." The same paper is authority for the statement that Canadian and United States ranchers are flooding the English market with cattle which must be killed on arrival. During the past six months over 36,000 head have been imported into the Mersey slaughter yards alone, whereas before March the number was negligible.

## RUSSIA INVITES DOUKHOBOR SECT TO RETURN TO HOMELAND

A despatch from Moscow says:—Simultaneously with the opening here of the central office of the new Russian State Bank on November 5, branches will be established at Petrograd, Kazan, Kharkov, Rostov and Novo Nikol'sk.

M. Scheinmann, who signed the Russia-German trade agreement on behalf of Russia, will be president of the bank.

The official quotation on the dollar

is 62,000 rubles, but some speculators give as high as 92,000.

The Commissariat of Agriculture has published an appeal to Russian Agrarians abroad to return to the country, offering them favorable terms to colonize agricultural communes. The Doukhobors of Canada also are invited to return.

(The Doukhobors are members of a sect expelled from Russia about 1885. They are found in Western Canada.)

## The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.27, nominal; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26½, nominal; No. 3, \$1.22½, nominal.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49c; No. 3 CW, 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 43c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 66c.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 60c, nominal; Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 Winter, \$1.07 to \$1.12; No. 1 commercial, \$1 to \$1.05; No. 2 Spring, \$1.03 to \$1.08; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3, extra, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 70 to 75c.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Manitoba flour—First pat, \$8.10; second pat, \$7.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$6.50, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$21; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, \$11, track, Toronto.

Cheese, New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 20½ to 21½c; triplets, 22½ to 23c; Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 23 to 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 43c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 50 to 60c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 19 to 21c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 50c.

Margarine—22 to 24c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 50 to 52c; new laid straight, 57 to 58c; new laid, in cartons, 60c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-90-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 31 to 32c; heavy, 24 to 26c; cookee, 48 to 52c; rolls, 27 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 42 to 45c; backs, boneless, 42 to 47c.

Cured meats—One clear bacon, 19 to 21c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 19 to 19½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 14¾c; prints, 16½ to 16¾c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; butchers'

heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butchers' bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2 to \$2.75; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4; milkers, \$80 to \$100; springers, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11.50 to \$13; do, med., \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$2 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed watered, \$10 to \$10.25; do, off cars, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.25.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 55 to 55½c; do, No. 3, 54 to 54½c. Flour, Spring wheat pat, firsts, \$3.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10. Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$25.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lot, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese—Finest eastern, 15½ to 16c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 39 to 40c. Eggs—Selected, 47c.

Com. butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$4; calves, \$3 to \$10; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8; sheep, \$4.50; hogs, \$10.

## "Broadening Out" the University.

During the past week the provincial university has undertaken to provide study classes in accordance with requests received from Junior Farmers' Institutes and Junior Women's Institutes in Cheltenham, Streetsville, and Brampton respectively. In each case the personnel of the classes will consist of young men and young women from the farms in the vicinity and in each case also the request is for instruction in English literature. Believing that such a movement towards higher education is one of the most encouraging signs of this new era, the University of Toronto is endeavoring to provide instruction in all cases of this kind so far as the size of its staff will permit. In this "broadening out" policy the university has the cordial support of the general public because it is everywhere recognized that the provincial university is in this way serving the interests of the province.

## Surcharge on Freight Will be Six Per Cent.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Board of Railway Commissioners has issued the following statement: "In accordance with the judgment and order of the board, dated January 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States from October 15 to October 31, inclusive, will be 9 11-32 per cent., and the surcharge on the said traffic will be six per cent. The rate of surcharge on international passenger business will be based on nine per cent. exchange."

## FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT AFFECTS CANADA'S SHARE IN INDEMNITY

New Arrangement Allows Reparations to be Made in Kind Instead of Gold—Amount Due Canada Totals \$300,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—The conclusion of the new agreement between France and Germany, whereby the latter country is to be allowed to make reparations in kind, instead of in gold, promises to alter the whole situation as it affects Canada's share of the German indemnity. The Dominion has within the past few months received one million pounds as its first and possibly its last, money payment from Germany. This was the sum owing Canada because her troops formed part of the allied army of occupation on the Rhine after the Armistice, Germany being obliged by the terms of the armistice to pay all costs of that army's upkeep. Expenditures under this head were a

first charge on the reparation moneys and have been discharged. Under the Paris agreement Canada is not due to share again in the indemnity payments until the settlement of many other claims, which were given priority. The conclusion of the new Franco-German agreement, however, creates an entirely new situation, and it is said to be altogether probable that Britain will follow the lead of France and allow future payments to be made through some other medium than gold. Before this can be done, the interests of Canada and the other dominions must be consulted, Canada alone having a stake in the present reparation arrangement of some three hundred million dollars.

## PEACEFUL PARLEYS ON IRISH QUESTION

Successful Termination is Certain if Amicable Discussion Continues Another Week.

A despatch from London says:—The third session of the Irish Peace Conference was held on Thursday at 10 Downing street. That is the extent of the information officially available, and it is universally regarded as good news. If the same can be said at the end of next week a successful issue to the Conference is practically certain.

The whole British delegation was present, Chamberlain having recovered from his illness, and the hour and a half during which the session lasted was devoted to discussion of the work of the committee appointed at the last session to discuss breaches of truce. The question of the treatment of Irish interned in prison and the Irish demand for their release were also discussed, but so far no decision was reached. There has never been a Peace Conference at which greater secrecy was observed than at this one.

Good trade usually means fewer criminals, according to official figures.

## REFUND DEBT OF ALLIES TO UNITED STATES FOR LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Arrangements Being Made by Washington in View of Question Becoming an Issue at Disarmament Parleys in November.

A despatch from Washington says:—When the Washington Conference convenes, the American Government will have defined a policy contemplating the payment of the \$11,000,000,000 allied debt to the United States with full interest and providing for the refunding of the whole debt in definite long-term obligations.

With increasing persistency come reports from allied Capitals that European delegates to the Conference will bring forward the proposal of reciprocal cancellation of war loans among the allies, or will use the question of the payment of the debt to the United States as a pawn in the negotiations on the limitation of armament.

With a view to getting the debt-refunding legislation through Congress before the Conference meets, President Harding has accepted the proposed amendments to the bill committing the refunding to a commission and requiring the consent of Congress to the substitution of German or Austrian indemnity bonds for the bonds of any of the allies. The Administration approval will be conveyed to the Ways and Means Committee in a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to-morrow.

## LEAGUE FIXES NEW SILESIAN FRONTIER

The Council Thereby Accomplishes Its Greatest Task.

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Council of the League of Nations has reached a final decision on the Upper Silesian question, and has thereby accomplished the greatest task yet set for its consideration with greater dispatch than many expected. The solution reached by the Council involves a new frontier line, together with certain measures providing for guarantees against the dislocation of existing economic conditions.

The members of the Council are confident that this solution is the only possible one and that it will at the same time roll away one of the dark clouds hovering over Europe and firmly establish the prestige of the league.

The text of the decision will be published simultaneously at Paris, London, Rome and Geneva, as soon as notified to the Berlin and Warsaw Governments. A courier left Paris at once, conveying the document to M. Briand, president of the Supreme Council.

A tabulation of the allied debts to the United States follows:	
Armenia	\$ 12,969,786
Austria	24,777,380
Belgium	409,287,557
Cuba	9,205,900
Czecho-Slovakia	99,304,693
Estonia	15,388,813
Finland	8,880,265
France	3,634,911,801
Great Britain	4,573,621,642
Greece	15,000,000
Hungary	1,736,410
Italy	1,809,112,931
Latvia	5,519,249
Lithuania	27,568
Lithuania	5,479,790
Poland	145,499,107
Roumania	39,606,027
Russia	218,721,857
Serbia	55,931,966
Total	\$11,084,802,332

The World War Foreign Debt Commission, as proposed under the amendment suggested by the Ways and Means Committee, would be made up of five members, one of whom would be the Secretary of the Treasury. The other four members would be appointed by the President, and any appointment other than that of a Cabinet officer would require the confirmation of the Senate.

It's a Great Life if You Don't Weaken



By Jack Rabbit