

BRITISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED; DATE OF ELECTION SET FOR OCTOBER 29

After Nine Months of Power feat When Conservatives and Liberals Unite in Pass- ing Vote of

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain is embarked on the shortest and what promises to be one of the most hectic electoral campaigns in history.

Prime Minister MacDonald, beaten in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, motored to Buckingham Palace on Thursday and obtained the assent of King George, who had hurried back from Scotland, for dissolution of Parliament.

Accordingly that body was prorogued immediately after the Irish boundary bill had received the royal

Labor Government Meets De- feat When Conservatives and Liberals Unite in Pass- ing Vote of

The fact that the Premier remained with the King for an hour instead of the few minutes usual in the case of a formal ministerial resignation, lends weight to the rumor that the Throne objected strongly to authorizing an election on an issue which merely involved the conduct of the Attorney-General in dropping a seditious case.

Proceedings during the prorogation in the House of Commons were purely formal. But a great demonstration awaited Mr. MacDonald at the Labor party conference, which has been, by coincidence, meeting in London during the present political crisis.

The Prime Minister came to the meeting direct from the Palace. Here the Labor leader delivered a bitter speech, which indicates the unrestrained language which is likely to be used by all sides during the campaign.

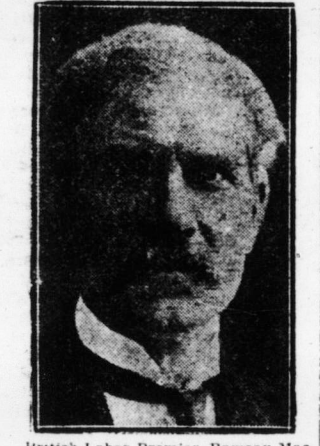
"Murder had been plotted and planned, and it came off," he declared, in summing up the vote of censure which defeated the Government Wednesday night.

This was a Liberal motion demanding an investigation of the dropping of charges against James R. Campbell, Communist editor of the Workers' Weekly, who had been accused of inciting troops to mutiny. The Government has pledged its word that political considerations had nothing to do with the case, and so Labor regarded the demand for an inquiry as an insult to the integrity of its ministers.

The present composition of the House of Commons' membership is as follows:

Conservative 246, Labor 187, Liberal 156, Ulster Unionist 11, Co-operative 6, Independent 3, Independent Liberal 2, Nationalist 2, Sinn Féin 1; total 614.

The total membership of the House of Commons is 615, but there is a vacancy for the London University constituency.



British Labor Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, whose Cabinet has been defeated.

assent. It had been rushed through the House of Lords without amendment. So Great Britain's first Labor Government came to an end with a general election fixed for Oct. 29, instead of Nov. 8, as had been expected.

GRAND JURY FIND NO BILL AGAINST SQUIRES

Hold That Evidence is Insufficient to Warrant an Indictment.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—A grand jury investigating charges against Sir Richard Squires, former Premier of Newfoundland, in connection with alleged irregularities in the course of his administration, returned no indictment on Thursday night. The grand jury held that evidence in support of charges of larceny and of receiving money in the testimony of Mrs. Jean Harant, formerly secretary to Squires, was insufficient to warrant finding a true bill.

The former Premier was placed under arrest last April on charges of larceny which were the immediate outgrowth of the report of Crown Commissioner Hollis Walker. The Walker report sustained charges that while Premier, received \$22,000 from the funds of the Government liquor control department which was paid into his account at the Bank of Nova Scotia instead of into the public treasury. It was also charged in the report that \$46,000 was paid into the same account by the British Empire Steel Corporation at a time when negotiations were proceeding between the company and the Government for renewal of the company's ore tax contract. Squires was found to be a consenting party to both transactions in the Walker report.

Evidence presented against Squires consisted largely of the testimony of Miss Jean Miller, secretary to Squires when he was Premier, and who has since been married. Sir Richard has maintained an absolute denial of the charges against him or complicity in the alleged irregularities.

World's Record Made on Vancouver Elevator

A despatch from Vancouver says:—What is said to be a world's record in grain elevator construction is the claim for the Spillers big 20,200,000-bushel capacity structure here. In 45½ days the workhouse and bins were completed.

Starting construction of a battery of 38 bins, each 25 feet in diameter and 90 feet high, on Sept. 22, they went up at an average of seven feet a day. Basement to cupola they were finished on Oct. 9. The total height of the structure, including cupola, is 116 feet.

The workhouse, with its battery of 150 bins, each of two-car capacity, was constructed in 29 days, rising to a height of 204 feet in that time.

Besieged by Cougar Two Nights in Larbeau Tent

A despatch from Nelson, B.C., says:—Sam Cavanagh, engaged in trail cutting on the Gaynor Creek, in the Larbeau, was besieged two nights in his tent by a big cougar, while without a gun. The big cat brushed the tent with his tail as it patrolled a beat around it, but made no attack. It also disregarded Cavanagh's efforts to scare it away. When it had worn its welcome threadbare it finally left.

SETTLEMENT OF LAST OF CANADA'S CLAIMS

German Indebtedness Question Being Undertaken by Under-Secretary of State.

A despatch from London says:—Although it is some months since the Dawes report was adopted and approved, among others by Canada's representatives, no one knows how much or when Canada will benefit under it. Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State, is now in London and one of the objects of his visit is to find out. It is a question of some immediate as well as of long-range importance to the Dominion, since it will affect her course with regard to \$20,000,000 worth of sequestered German property still in Government possession.

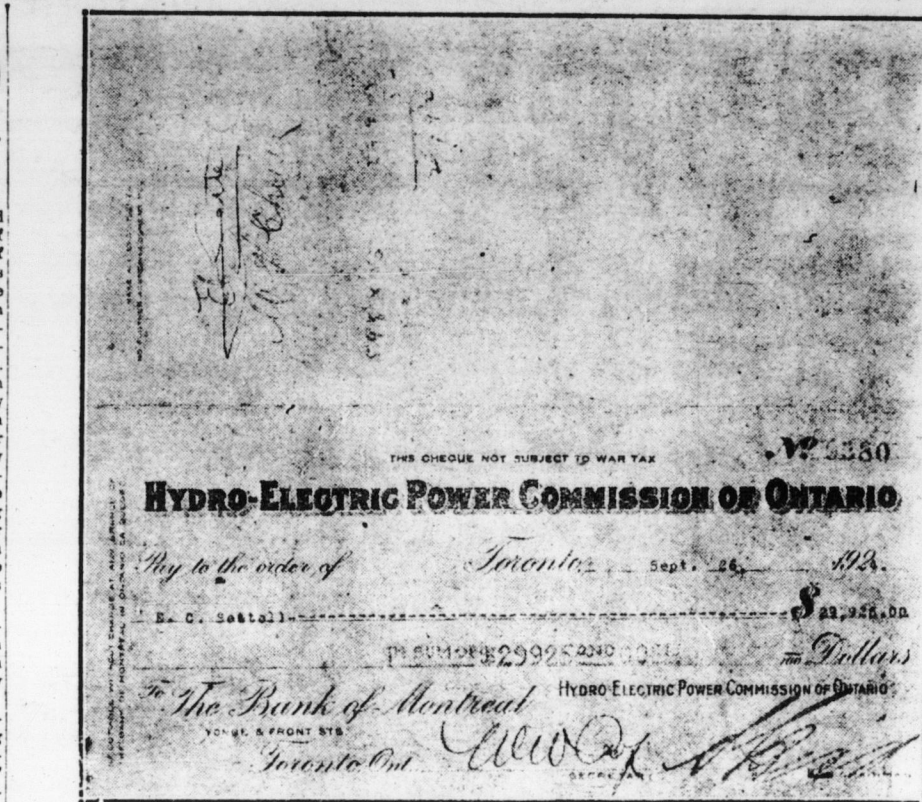
Mr. Mulvey's principal mission was to clear up what are known as enemy claims, that is, claims by Canadians against Germany and vice-versa, resulting from the dislocation of business relations during the war. The Canadian Government has had much trouble in getting a proper accounting of confiscated Canadian securities from the English public trustees in whose keeping they were. Vigorous representations have now had their effect and the result is the placing of \$3,000,000 to Canada's account at the clearing office. It is hoped that in another six months it will have been possible to pay the last Canadian claim.

Daily Mail Service Ontario-Quebec Established by Air

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A daily mail service by aeroplane has been established between Halleybury, Ont., Angliers, Que., and the Rouyn gold fields, according to an announcement in the October supplement to the Official Postal Guide. The service is being maintained by the Laurentide Air Service Limited, and senders of mail assume all risk. The requirements for this mail are: 1—"By aerial mail" must be written, prominently, on the address side. 2—"The usual Canadian postage must be affixed. 3—"A special aerial sticker sold by the company or its agents representing a charge of 25 cents must be placed on the reverse side of mail matter in payment of the special charge for transmission by air.

Exiled Royal Prince Lives in Poverty in London

Still another dethroned notability has found temporary refuge in England. In a combined bed-sitting room in the working class King's Cross district of London lives the exiled Prince Milo of Montenegro, nephew of the late King Nicholas and cousin of the Queen of Italy. He shares the cheap room with an exiled Montenegrin journalist, hoping to get the English people to help him. The journalist's daughter helps out their slender resources by working at dressmaking. According to "The Evening News," the prince made the statement that 30,000 of his countrymen have been exiled simply because they struggled to gain Montenegro's independence.



SCRAP OF PAPER WHICH BROUGHT DOWNFALL OF CLARENCE SETTLE
Above is the reproduction of the cheque for \$29,935, on which Clarence Settle, secretary to Sir Adam Beck, and Sir Adam at least has acknowledged signing it, not being aware of the exact use to which it was going to be put. For this reason it is possible that no forgery or fraud charges will be prosecuted. But a letter, written to

GERMAN LOAN SURE UNDER DAWES PLAN

Details to be Laid Before Reparations Commission by Owen D. Young.

A despatch from London says:—Owen D. Young left London for Paris on Thursday after a conference with Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and German Finance Minister Luther on the reparations loan which will be made to Germany under the Dawes plan.

Mr. Young carried with him the complete plans for and a prospectus of the loan, which he will lay before the Reparations Commission. If it is approved all the facts will be made public soon after.

Everything now has been settled with the exception of the final assent of some powers to the quotas assigned them. Italy in particular is understood to object to her quota, but Mr. Young is sanguine about the general agreement.

Tokio to Have Subway Despite Earthquake Perils

A despatch from Tokyo says:—Despite the unknown possibilities of damage and danger in earthquakes, Tokyo is to have a subway. It is expected construction work will commence by the end of the year.

Out of four original franchises, three have lapsed and the remaining franchise is the property of the Tokyo Underground Railway Co., which intends to have subway trains running within two years' time. This company was organized in 1918 with 10,000,000 yen capital, one-tenth paid in, and since that time has virtually completed the survey and geological investigations for ten miles of lines.

Canadian Exports of Wheat Double in September

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Flour exports from Canada in September were more than double those in the same month last year; wheat exports more than doubled; oats and rye showed considerable increases; barley showed a heavy decrease. Flour exports in September this year amounted to \$5,798,510, as against \$2,465,151 in the same month last year; wheat exports were \$13,525,025, as compared with \$5,863,468; exports of oats totalled \$899,353, as compared with \$691,592; rye amounted to \$794,762, as compared with \$561,885, and barley dropped to \$548,955 from \$1,304,721 in the same month last year.

There has been much construction activity on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway this summer. Steel has now been laid on the new extension from Grande Prairie to Wembley, a distance of 16.1 miles. There are two new towns on this extension. Steel has likewise been laid from Beryn to Brownvale, on the Central Canada extension, giving this territory also two new towns.

Dominion News in Brief

Halifax, N.S.—Gerald DaCosta, senior member of the firm of Gerald DaCosta, fruit and produce brokers, Covent Garden, London, England, has been visiting the Annapolis Valley and was much impressed with the region's fruit growing possibilities. As a result he has established connection with several of the leading apple shippers.

An improvement in the already satisfactory trade between the Annapolis Valley and British markets is expected to result.

St. John, N.B.—It is stated that 100,000 head of live cattle have been shipped to England from this port since the cattle embargo was removed and 40,000 have already left this year. Large shipments are anticipated for the coming winter.

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Export Paper Co. is looking forward to a new field opening in England as a market for Canadian newspaper. The result of a contract entered into by Price Bros. & Co. with the London Daily Express for the shipment of a large quantity of newspaper to England regularly. The amount covered in the agreement is understood to be in the neighborhood of 15,000 tons, which would cover a daily production of 50 tons for a whole year and run in the aggregate at present prices of over \$1,000,000.

Toronto, Ont.—Reports of discoveries of iron ore north of Sault Ste. Marie have reached provincial assay offices, where they are regarded as of great potential value. The quest for iron has been going on for some time by means of diamond drilling operations. Samples which have been taken from the drills are said to have indicated the location of the ore, the content of which is as high as 65 per cent hematite iron.

Winnipeg, Man.—The first shipping bill received at the offices of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was from a woman.

Vancouver, B.C.—Nine thousand crates of onions and ten thousand cases of apples left during the week for New Zealand. Every liner sailing from this port in months which has refrigerated space and bound for Antipodes has carried British Columbia onions. This has come about through the embargo in the Antipodes against the California product and it is understood that the Canadian product has been so favorably received that its market can now be said to be permanent.

Officials of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association have inspected to date 730 fields belonging to 391 farmers. The total acreage represented is 18,000 and the volume of grain 425,781 bushels. Only such crops as have been grown within the inspected area will be able to obtain a seed certificate.



The Khalifat at Measlah, head of the Ahmadiyya movement in Islam, is one of the striking figures at the conference on "Some living religions in the British Empire," which is in session in London. He employs thirteen secretaries.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.77½; No. 2 North, \$1.72½; No. 3 North, \$1.69½.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 75c; No. 3 CW, 72½c; extra No. 1 feed, 72½c; No. 1 feed, 71½c; No. 2 feed, 69½c. All the above c.i.f., bay ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.31.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.

Ont. oats—No. 5 winter, 53 to 56c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.30 to \$1.34; No. 3 winter, \$1.28 to \$1.32; No. 1 commercial, \$1.26 to \$1.29, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malt, 87 to 92c.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent, pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.40; Toronto basis, \$6.40; bulk, seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$9.05 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.55.

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; No. 3, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.

Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f. Cheese—New, large, 19c; twins, 19½c; triplets, 20c; Stiltons, 21 to 22c; Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 38 to 38c; No. 1 creamery, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 30c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 48 to 51c; loose, 46 to 48c; storage extras, in cartons, 45 to 46c; loose, 43 to 44c; storage firsts, 39 to 40c; storage seconds, 32 to 34c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 6-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 15½c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 2½-lb. tins, 15c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 33 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$83; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18 to 18½c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening, tierces, 15½ to 16c; tubs, 16 to 16½c; pails, 16½ to 17c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com. to fair, \$3 to \$4.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$5; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners, \$3.50 to \$4.25; butchers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.50; do, bologna, \$2.50 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, med., \$7.50 to \$9.50; do, grassers, \$4 to \$5; milch cows, choice, \$15 per cwt.; butchers, choice, \$80 to \$100; plain cows, \$45 to \$65; good light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8; heavies and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$2 to \$4; good choice lambs, \$11.50 to \$11.75; butchers, \$9.50 to \$9.75; culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.35; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50; do, off cars, \$10.75; do, select, fed and watered, \$11.35.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 78c; No. 3 CW, 77c; extra No. 1 feed, 76c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 18c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

Butter—Finest wests, 17½c; finest easts, 17c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 38½c; No. 1 creamery, 35½c; seconds, 34½c. Storage extras, 44c; storage firsts, 38c; storage seconds, 32 to 33c; fresh extras, 52 to 55c.

Canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$1.75; good veals, \$9; medium, \$8; grassers, \$8; good lambs, \$10.50 to \$10.75; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75; select, \$10.35; sows, \$6.50 to \$7.90.

MEN OF MANY FAITHS GATHER IN LONDON

Some of the Delegates Left Temples for First Time to Take Journey.

Tribute to the impartiality of the British Empire toward the faiths of the peoples which have come under its sway was paid at the opening of one of the largest, and certainly one of the most spectacular, religious gatherings ever held, which was recently staged at the Imperial Institute in London.

This conference on "Some living religions within the empire" was promoted by Sir Denison Ross, director of the School of Oriental Studies. It has brought together Indians in richly embroidered robes and vivid turbans, men of eastern Asia in dark robes proclaiming their sects by their colored headgear, Oriental scholars with white beards flowing to their knees, English clergymen and a sprinkling of young women of the intelligentsia from Kensington and Golders Green.

Included in the British Empire, as pointed out at the opening meeting by Sir Francis Younghusband, the explorer, who has traveled into the fastnesses of the Himalaya and knows every aspect of Indian life, there are more Mahomedans than Christians and at least twice as many Hindus as Mahomedans. There are also many millions of Buddhists and of adherents of primitive religions of every grade. Among the less known religions of the empire which figure in the conference are Sikhism, Bahalism and Taoism, the last of which has an exponent from Peking.

Some of the holy men attending the conference have left their mosques and temples for the first time and traveled thousands of miles to hear other religions discussed by their exponents. All of the speakers from the platform among the 400 delegates are accorded equal status. No controversy, either religious or political, is injected, and there is no debate.

A message was sent to the King-Emperor from the conference stressing the fact that one of the fundamental principles which have guided England in her dealings with Eastern countries has been that of absolute impartiality toward all religions and creeds. Sir Francis Younghusband emphasized the need for the various sects of the British Empire to understand and co-operate with one another. "I am advocating religion as a bond of union, when all history shows that it has been a perpetual source of dissension," he said, "but in the hands of men who sternly discipline themselves religion may work undreamed-of good."

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

The practically inexhaustible "marsh lands" which are found all along the Bay of Fundy, eastward from St. John, form one of the most valuable farming assets of the province. In appearance they resemble flat stretches of prairie meadows covered with rich grass and are not at all to be confused with bogs or swamps. These so-called marsh lands have been created by the extraordinary tides of the Bay of Fundy, and are wonderfully fertile. It is recorded that at Joliveau, county of Westmorland, thirty-five consecutive annual crops of hay of an average of two tons per acre have been harvested and the quality gives promise of remaining so indefinitely. The land, which used to be overflooded by the tide, was reclaimed by dikes built by the early French settlers, and now forms a natural meadow with a soil sometimes 80 feet deep. It yields heavy crops of hay year after year without any fertilizing and this inexhaustible supply of cheap hay from the marsh is of great advantage to the stock farmers. If at any time land needs reviving, the dike gates are opened for a while so that the tide can come in and deposit a fresh layer of soil. They are not, however, equally good for all crops, but are best for grasses and grains, to which they are almost entirely given up. The grasses, the usual upland English hay grasses, grow very tall, very dense, and of very superior quality, luxuriant but not rank. No attempt is made to take two crops a year, though some farmers allow their cattle to fatten on the rich aftergrowth. The only cultivation consists in an occasional plowing, on an average once in ten or fifteen years, when a single crop of oats is sown, after which the land is at once brought into grass again. There are upwards of forty thousand acres of these dikes and reclaimed marsh lands along the Bay of Fundy, east of St. John, most of which are in the counties of Albert and Westmorland.

Premier MacDonald's Defeat Perilous to Herriot

A despatch from Paris says:—Premier MacDonald's defeat and the prospect of a new election in Britain, coming as they do just at the moment when the experts' reparations plan is about to be put into effect, have brought neither pleasure nor added to the new French Government. At best it must mean a delay in the settlement of many outstanding questions, and delay means even more serious insecurity for the French Government on the great matter of its financial position.

Turks Are Reinforcing Mosul Villayet Troops

A despatch from London says:—The Turks are understood to be reinforcing their troops in the Mosul Villayet, in British mandated Turkey, and have not yet replied to two notes of protest which the British have addressed to them concerning troop movements there.

In diplomatic circles the situation is regarded with dismay, as British prestige in the East will suffer if the Turks refuse even to reply to British protests and attack British troops. On the other hand, the present Pacific Government does not wish to take strong measures.

Elfridg Drives Auto 124.90 Miles An Hour

A despatch from Paris says:—The English automobile driver, Elfridg, at the new autodrome at Monthory, Thursday, drove his car five kilometres (3.11 miles) in 1 minute 29.25 seconds. Elfridg's average of 201 kilometres (124.90 miles) an hour is said never to have been approached before.