

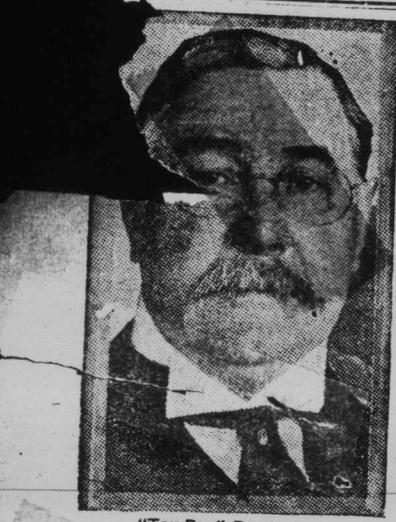
Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A survey of the agricultural resources of the province recently conducted by the Provincial Government gives the following figures for 1922: field crops, \$19,000,000; live stock, \$8,150,000; dairy products, \$1,000,000; fisheries, \$1,000,000; total, \$1,000,000.

Halifax, N.S.—At least 65,000 summer tourists entered Nova Scotia during 1923, according to estimates made public by Premier Armstrong. This is 15,000 in excess of the estimated tourists to this province the previous year, and the increase is accredited to the improved highways and widespread activities of the Nova Scotia Tourist Association.

Fredericton, N.B.—Re-seeding operations have been carried on by the Dept. of Lands and Mines to quite an extent upon the Abusintac River in Madawaska County, where fires did heavy damage to forests last summer. These operations have been going steadily during the autumn.

Quebec, Que.—The series of falls known as Grand Calumet, on the Ottawa River, are to be dammed and 50,000 horsepower harnessed as a result of negotiations, which have been in progress between various Quebec and Ontario private interests and have now come to a satisfactory conclusion. It is understood that work will be started at the Falls early next spring and when completed mean an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Most of the power developed will be disposed of in Ontario.



"Tay-Pay" Re-elected.
T. P. O'Connor, for nearly forty years a member of the British House of Commons, as a Nationalist member representing the Scotland division of Liverpool, was re-elected by acclamation.

NEWS REACHES ARCTIC LIKE EVENING PAPER

Radio a Boon to Polar Explorers During Long Winter Darkness.

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B.C., says:—Wireless reports have been received from nine different countries and communication with a station in Hawaii has been established by the radio operator of the Bowdoin, now 760 miles from the North Pole, with Captain Donald B. McMillan aboard, according to a message received here from the exploration party. Captain McMillan said in his message that "news of the world was received like an evening paper, from two European wireless stations."

"With the coming of the long night, amateur radio stations in the Eastern States are being picked up and heard with some distinctness," the message continues. "The Bowdoin wireless made a record of itself on Friday night when Mix, our operator, talked with amateur station 6 CWU in Hawaii. This distance of 3,000 miles is possibly the world's record for short-wave stations. We have heard stations in Iceland, Germany, Holland, Mexico, France, Norway, Italy, Japan, and Spain. We receive news of the world from stations in Oxford, England, and Nauen, Germany, and look forward each day to our 'evening paper.'

"The long Arctic night, so much dreaded by explorers of old, and so vividly described with all its consequences in their narratives, has no terrors for the crew of the Bowdoin. Our living conditions are vastly different and all-conducive to good health and happiness."

New Free State Loan Payable in British Currency

A despatch from Dublin says:—An interesting point in connection with the new national loan as to whether its service would be in Irish or British currency was settled by an official announcement that interest and principal would be paid out in British sterling.

Among the subscribers to the loan are the Dublin Port and Docks Board, £50,000; Great Northern Railway, £50,000, and the Dublin Distilleries Company, £25,000.

Seventy bushels of wheat to the acre, all grading number one, on one hundred acres, is reported from the Pincher Creek district. This is the record for Southern Alberta this year.

Port William, Ont.—For the first time in the history of the Twin Ports, as far as is known, cargoes of wheat are clearing for European ports. Two of the Norwegian sea-going craft, which have been in the lake trade all fall, have taken their last cargoes aboard and cleared for Ireland, each carrying 51,000 bushels of wheat.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba has been awarded first place in the Dominion educational butter scoring tests held at Ottawa, in which all provinces competed. The sample submitted by the Holland Creameries of Virden, Man., received 98 points, with Nova Scotia second and Quebec third, with scores of 97.5 and 97.3 respectively.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Dominion Government's seed grain cleaning and grading plant here, has been opened with facilities for handling 150,000 bushels. The seed will go out after preparation, as first class, made-in-Alberta, registered and pedigree seed grain.

Vancouver, B.C.—About 60,000 cases of sockeye salmon have been shipped to England recently on consignment. Since the last of these were shipped, it has been ascertained that only one-third of the Siberian salmon pack will be available for the world markets, as the balance of the 1923 pack will have been commanded by the Japanese Government for relief purposes. This will strengthen the market for British Columbia salmon in the United Kingdom.

PARIS PROPOSES NEW ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

France Can Handle Continental Situation But Suggests Aerial and Naval Entente.

A despatch from Paris says:—France's reply to the Italo-Spanish Mediterranean alliance is a proposal for a Franco-British aerial and naval entente.

The inspired Temps answers Reuter's semi-official statement from London sources that Germany is arming and recruiting troops by stating that there is no danger of the Reich becoming a military menace for a long time.

But the suggested Italo-Spanish pact might threaten the French communications with African colonies and the British lines of transport to India via Gibraltar and Suez.

France does not ask, and does not need military aid on the Continent. The Temps states, as the French army is sufficiently strong to handle any situation which might develop in Germany.

British naval co-operation in the North Sea and Baltic would suffice. British aviation forces reinforcing the French flying fleet is urged, however, when crossing the Channel and resuming the bombing of London.

It is pointed out that attempts at defensive alliances between France and Great Britain hitherto have failed because the French always have sought to guarantee a certain number of divisions of British troops to be landed on the Continent within a stipulated time after hostilities open.

FIGHTING FORCE BEING FORMED IN GERMANY

Concern in London Over Report of Recruiting and Rearmament.

A despatch from London says:—Disturbing information concerning the extent to which Germany is recruiting and rearming has been received by the British Government," says a Reuter's news item.

"Although the view is taken officially that this information is potentially rather than imminent danger, the British authorities are frankly concerned over the situation and its bearing on the peace of Europe."

It is known that rapid military training of large numbers of men in excess of the Versailles Treaty stipulations has been progressing," says the Reuter article. "This, it is declared, is more than ever the case since the Allied military control ceased nearly a year ago. Recruiting has been especially active in Bavaria, where the security police have been engaged in manoeuvres with the army.

The training of students also is in constant progress. Hitherto all attempts to induce Germany to produce recruiting returns in order to enable the Allies to check up the apparent strength of the German army at any given moment of inspection, with the number of recruits actually trained, has been unsuccessful."

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Discovery of three new scallop beds situated near the Lurcher lightship, off the coast of Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, is announced by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The discovery was made by the fisheries protection vessel Arleux, which made a search for new scallop beds recently off the western end of Nova Scotia. The beds are said to contain scallops in such quantities as to give good returns to boats properly equipped for catching them.

Make Search for Scallops and Find Them in Beds

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"BRITAIN MOURNS HER HEROES AT REST"

On Armistice Day the British Isles heard the notes of the "Last Post" broadcast by radio from London. The picture above shows the buglers sounding it, and inset, is a picture of "Old Bill," a London omnibus which carried some of the "Old Contemptibles" to Mons during the first battle at Flers in 1914. It is now in duty in London again, and was decked with flowers for the Armistice parade.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.044. Manitoba oats—No. 8 CW, 43c; No. 1 extra feed, 41 1/4c. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track bay ports. American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17. Ontario barley—58 to 60c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75c. Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c. Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55. Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included, 27c; pails, 27c; shorts, per ton, 27c; pails, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W.; \$8; do, 1/2 bbl., \$7.50; country points, \$7.25; do, selects, \$8.85.

MONTREAL.

Oats, N. 2 CW, 53 to 54c; No. 3 CW, 52 to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 50 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 49 1/2c to 50 1/2c. Flour, Man., prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto basis, \$4.75; bulk, seaboard, \$4.25. Manitoba flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, \$6.30 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$5.80. Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, 24c; No. 3, \$12.50; mixed, \$12. Straw—Car lots, per ton, 39c. Cheese—No. 1, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; trielts, 25 to 26c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.

CANADA.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 1/2c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c.

Eggs—Extra fresh, in cartons, 70 to 74c; extra storage, in cartons, 45 to 50c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 30 to 32c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 5 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 5 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, 1b., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, 1b. 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 18c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 18c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 14c; 1-lb. tins, 14 to 15c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8. No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; smoked rolls, 21 to 23c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard, pure tierces, 18 to 18 1/4c; tubs, 18 1/4 to 19c; pails, 19 to 19 1/4c; prints, 20% to 21 1/4c; shortening, 15% to 15 1/4c; tubs, 15 1/4 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/4c; prints, 18 1/4c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.50; do, com., \$1.25 to \$2.

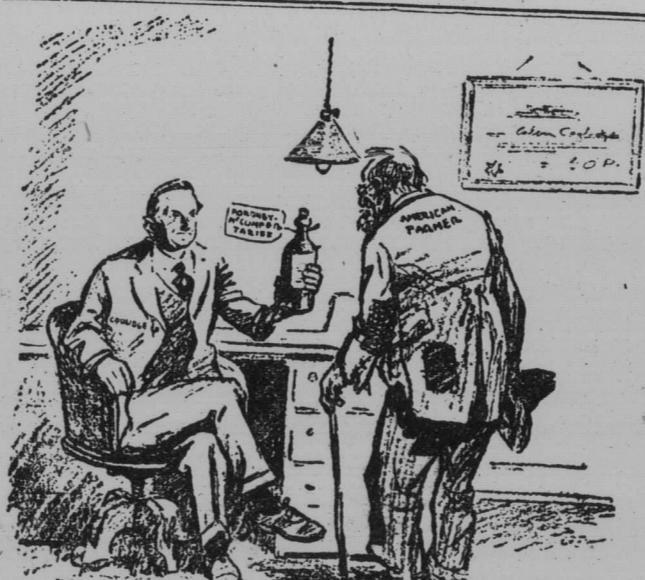
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First Woman Mayor

Miss Ethel Colman, of Norwich, England, recently elected mayor of that city, photographed for the first time in her robes of office.

A new plaster quarry has been opened a short distance from Clarksville Station, N.S., by the Windsor Plaster Co. It is the intention of the company to ship about 5,000 tons of their mill per annum. There are large deposits of limestone in the same vicinity; also a kind of marble.

If straightened out, an ounce of spider-web would extend three hundred and fifty miles.



"BUT, DOC, IT AIN'T DOING ME ANY GOOD!"

Kirby, in the New York World.

6 DEC/23

Will Our Good Roads Wear?

Canada is spending millions of dollars annually upon road construction in an effort to provide for the increasing traffic that is using the highways for purposes of communication.

What is to be the future of these roads? Will they wear? Will they continue to provide a satisfactory surface for the present traffic and for any future vehicles that will make use of them and what will the cost of upkeep be? The people of Canada are keenly interested in this subject and want to know. They are largely dependent for communication upon our network of highways, due to the scattered settlement in many portions of the Dominion. A bulletin issued by the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals states that on January 1, 1922, there were 447,384 miles of highways under control of the provinces, counties, townships and rural municipalities. When the mileage of streets in certain centres is added, it will be realized how important is the selection of suitable material for construction purposes.

The Mines Branch of the Dept. of Mines is giving particular attention to the various materials entering into the construction of new roads and the surfacing of others. Under the direction of Mr. Howells Fraschette, Chief of the Road Materials Division, Mr. H. Gauthier is making a special investigation into the endurance of recently built highways in Ontario and Quebec and Mr. R. H. Pitcher is carrying out a survey of the road materials adjacent to the highways which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have included in their programs for road improvement.

The laboratories of the Mines Branch are equipped for complete physical tests on rocks, sand and gravel used as road-building material, as well as for general construction. Tests in the laboratory are made for two purposes: to determine the materials tested their characteristic qualities, and whether they conform to a previously determined standard established by the test of service. After it has been determined that a material is satisfactory, specifications can be made with an assurance that the material specified will meet requirements. There are five standard tests regularly made in the laboratory upon road-building rock which furnish a ready means of judging the comparative value of a rock as a road material. The most important are those for resistance to abrasion (percentage of wear) and for resistance to impact (toughness). The others are for hardness, specific gravity and absorption.

Gravels are examined to determine their adaptability for the construction

The 1923 Loan.

If further proof were needed at the

present time of Canada's sound economic position and national stability

and prosperity, it was recently given

in the rapid attainment of the objective

and the over-subscription of the

Dominion of Canada 1923 refunding

loan. The whole loan was subscribed

in Canada within record time, indicating a substantial volume of surplus wealth in the country and a faith in

its future, which prompted people to

invest in the development of the country

in preference to other forms of investment.

The flotation, had it done no less, was of inestimable benefit to

Canada as an advertisement to those

abroad of the prosperity of Canada

and the ability of a new and young

country to do at least some of its own

financing.

The announcement of the Minister

of Finance that he was about to at-

tempt the flotation of the loan in Can-

ada, instead of throwing it on the

market, was met with a general scepticism and doubt as to the

outcome. There was a prevalent lack