

Dominion News in Brief

New Westminster, B.C.—The Canada Western Cordage Co., of New Westminster, started in 1920, has developed into a most thriving industry. Last month was the biggest month in the history of the company, 225,000 pounds of rope having been shipped. The production was four times that of the corresponding month last year.

Grande Prairie, Alta.—In summing up the crop prospects in the North, it may be stated fairly that the crop bids to be a good average one—somewhat "patchy" with good stands of grain interspersed here and there with a few acres of poorer stand, but on the whole very satisfactory. Wheat and barley are all headed out, but oats are not so well advanced, although making excellent progress. Green feed is also showing up well, good growth being evident during the past two weeks.

Regina, Sask.—Formation of separate wheat pools with a central selling organization for the three prairie provinces was decided upon at a conference of farmers' organizations here. An official statement to this effect was given which said that the establishment of a pool for each of

the provinces would be commenced immediately and that they would be in time for the handling of the 1923 crop.

Winnipeg, Man.—With the bulk of the offerings being sold to New York buyers, the most successful fur auction sale of this city has just been concluded, more than 200,000 skins of all kinds being disposed of for a total value of \$410,000. There was little change in the price of pelts. Muskrat, beaver, and white fox declined 10, 5 and 5 per cent. respectively, while lynx, silver fox, otter and cross fox advanced 10, 25, 25, 30 and 20 per cent. respectively.

Haileybury, Ont.—Close to seven hundred men are now employed on the construction work on the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Kipawa to Des Quinze, and trains will reach the new terminal some time in November.

Quebec, Que.—What is claimed to be a record for the unloading of grain in St. Lawrence ports was set here when three barges containing a total of 217,000 bushels of grain were unloaded in 17 hours.

RUHR OCCUPATION DECLARED ILLEGAL

British Note Sets Forth Basis for a Reparations Settlement.

A despatch from London says:—The new British note which has been handed the French and Belgian ambassadors, is firm in tone and contains the minimum program which this Government—in its present frame of mind—is willing to accept as a basis for a reparations settlement, it is said in well-informed quarters here.

The document registers the opinion—long held, but never officially published—that occupation of the Ruhr is illegal under the Versailles Treaty.

The note also goes into the question of inter-allied debts at great length. Emphasis is laid on the heavy tax burden in Great Britain and the enormous amount expended on supporting the unemployed in England since the Armistice. It is pointed out that in contrast to reconstruction of devastated areas, this expenditure, though due to the war, is not productive.

Then it is said that the least Britain can expect in reparations and repayment of allied debts is enough to meet her obligations to the United States. The note says that this whole sum can hardly be gotten from Germany, and the difference must be paid by the allies, who borrowed from England during the war.

It is then pointed out the less Germany can pay because allied treatment of her, the more the Allies will have to pay Britain.

It is understood France is anything but pleased with this, that Belgium is still trying to bridge the gap

between London and Paris, and that the Italian Government's reception of the note will be favorable.

However, in usually well-informed quarters there is little optimism of any immediate progress being made toward a joint allied note to Germany.



To Administer Manitoba Liquor Law Richard D. Waugh, former Mayor of Winnipeg, who has resigned as a member of the Saar Commission and will return to administer the new Manitoba Liquor Law.

On One Rail. A truck which one man can handle on a single rail to carry building materials has been developed by a railroad in Europe.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

The Agricultural Wealth of Canada

For the year 1922 the total agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,420,170,000 as compared with \$1,403,686,000 in 1921, \$1,386,082,000 in 1920, \$2,109,291,000 in 1919 and \$1,831,718,000 in 1918. The total for 1922 shows a net increase of \$16,484,000 or 1 1/4 per cent. as compared with 1921, and a decrease of \$565,912,000 or 28.5 per cent. as compared with 1920. Whilst field crops in the past year showed an increase of \$30,661,000, this was largely offset by a further decline in livestock values, the production for the year showing a decline of \$20,876,000 as compared with 1921, which in turn exhibited a material decline from 1920.

The entire agricultural revenue of 1922, amounting to \$1,420,170,000, is made up as follows: Field crops, \$665,526,000; farm animals, \$77,548,000; wool, \$3,180,000; dairy products, \$250,618,000; fruits and vegetables, \$65,855,000; poultry and eggs, \$58,155,000; fur farming, \$1,504,000; maple products, \$5,576,000; tobacco, \$4,548,000.

In agricultural revenue the Province of Ontario maintains a fairly wide lead, accounting for \$435,231,000 of the total. A Western province, Saskatchewan, has assumed second place with \$322,457,000; followed by Quebec with \$271,764,000. Alberta and Manitoba both come over the hundred million dollar mark with \$125,552,000 for the former and \$139,450,000 for the latter. Nova Scotia accounted for \$45,628,000; British Columbia for \$43,514,000; New Brunswick for \$39,370,000; and Prince Edward Island for \$16,146,000.

FIELD CROPS PRINCIPAL REVENUE. Field crops was the principal item in the agricultural revenue in each province of the Dominion and dairy products second in importance in all but three. In British Columbia this was occupied by fruits and vegetables. In New Brunswick by farm animals and in Nova Scotia by fruits and vegetables. In all branches of agriculture but three, Ontario led in revenue, Saskatchewan surpassing it in value of field crops, Quebec in maple products, and Prince Edward Island in fur farming.

In comparison with the values of 1921 increases were recorded in field crops, wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fur farming, maple products and tobacco, and decreases in the value of farm animals and fruits and vegetables only. The increase in the total agricultural revenue of the

Dominion last year is effected entirely by increases secured by the three Prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is interesting to glance back to see the manner in which most of the items of agricultural revenue in Canada have increased in recent years. Comparing last year's figures with those of 1915, for instance, which was an outstanding agricultural year for Canada, some startling developments are noted. The most remarkable is in that of dairy products, the value of which has grown from \$14,005,000 to \$250,618,000 in the seven-year period. The value of poultry and eggs similarly has increased from \$385,000,000 to \$58,155,000 and that of fruit and vegetables from \$35,000,000 to \$65,855,000 in the same period. The value of field crops, whilst showing a decline from the years 1915-20 and 21, nevertheless shows an increase of \$137,155,000 when compared with the value in 1915.

GROSS AGRICULTURAL WEALTH. The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1922 is estimated at \$6,774,461,000, as compared with \$6,831,022,000 in 1921, the net decrease of \$56,561,000 being due chiefly to the fall in the value of farm livestock. This estimated value is made up of the following items: Lands, \$3,199,876,000; buildings, \$1,035,712,000; implements, \$391,660,000; livestock, \$681,887,000; poultry, \$41,481,000; animals on fur farms, \$6,675,000; and agricultural production, \$1,420,170,000. In an analysis of the items of this wealth the remarkable fact is disclosed that Saskatchewan farm lands are in the aggregate the most valuable in Canada, surpassing those of Ontario by more than a hundred million dollars. Ontario, however, leads in the value of building, Saskatchewan taking the lead again in implements. Ontario leads in livestock and poultry; Prince Edward Island in fur-farming animals; and Ontario in agricultural production.

By provinces the total agricultural wealth is as follows: Ontario, \$1,378,425,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,565,662,000; Quebec, \$1,238,420,000; Alberta, \$778,174,000; Manitoba, \$657,269,000; British Columbia, \$270,898,000; Nova Scotia, \$136,633,000; New Brunswick, \$146,850,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$72,188,000.

During the first year of the War, nearly 1,000 French guns were blown up by imperfect fuses.



TO SCALE MOUNT GEIKIE Dr. H. Bulvea, and Mr. Cyril Wates, who are preparing for their attempt to scale Mount Geikie in Jasper National Park, which is acknowledged to be one of the most difficult peaks in the Rockies. Felix Krahnstoefer from Switzerland is also working on this peak seeking to carry off the honors of the first ascent. Last year Dr. Bulvea and Mr. Wates attempted the climb but had to turn back owing to the peculiar nature of the peak, which presents an almost perpendicular climb of several thousand feet.

HARDING FUNERAL SIMPLE CEREMONY

Twenty-Ninth President Laid to Rest in Marion, Ohio, Cemetery.

A despatch from Marion, O., says:—Harding, of Ohio, is home, sleeping his last sleep near the mother at whose knee his first childish dream of greatness was prattled.

Aside from the multitude that walked the long way from his father's home to the vault and those others close packed to make a living setting for the funeral rites, there was not much to mark the ceremony as the burial of one who had held highest power in his grasp. There were the men of his guard from the sister services of the nation, the admirals and the generals who formed his honor escort, the friend and comrade who now is President in his stead, the colleagues of his Cabinet.

Otherwise the funeral service was that of a simple, much-loved citizen of Ohio. Throng, whose number will never be known, passed his casket and looked their last upon the dead face. From his father's house he went out again carried by the men who have stood constantly to guard a dead commander. No solemn music of bands or military pageant marked his going.

In cars behind the simple hearse came President Coolidge, members of the Cabinet, the friends and close kin. There came, too, Justice Taft and General Pershing. Then came Mrs. Harding in black and with her veil drawn close, and just ahead of her walked the old father, his face plainly showing his grief. Through the silent face-walled street the cortege passed and around the corner to the quiet cemetery. As it came toward the gates, the guns spoke afar in honor.

The vault stands ivy-wrapped and set back into a gentle hill with a space before it. So the funeral train was halted at a distance and the casket carried to a resting place before the entrance of the tomb. Already a group of Senators, who knew the dead President under the capitol dome before he passed to the White House, were gathered, in waiting, in line across the roadway that runs in front of the entrances. With them stood the comrades of camping days, Ford, Edison and Firestone.

The Cabinet family came to stand closer, at the foot of the casket, with their new chief among them. The admirals, in gleaming white, lined the

way to the left, the generals to the right, and beyond, behind the Cabinet, stood the little party of intimates and friends.

Then came Dr. Harding and the widow, walking to her place at the right of the casket, with Secretary Christian and the members of the family.

IRISH FREE STATE HOUSE DISSOLVED

Joseph Devlin Cays Tribunal of Reason Must be the Final Court of Appeal.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The curtain has rung down on the first Parliament of the Irish Free State, and the electors are now plunged in the midst of a bewildering mass of candidates, representing many parties and interests.

The first Parliament goes out amid a most consoling chorus of eulogium from the Dublin press. The first references to this great event were made Thursday night at a banquet in the Mansion House by President Cosgrave, who paid tribute to his colleagues and said there might have been shortcomings in the Parliament, but he had never found a more generous assembly or one in which there was so much evidence of genuine criticism and lively effort to do useful, appreciative work for the nation.

In no assembly, he added, were greater sacrifices made than in the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Joseph Devlin, another guest, in a speech full of hope, said there was no use trying to settle differences by physical force. The tribunal of reason, he said, must be the final court of appeal.

The Irish Times says the Government has good cause to be satisfied with its record, having to its credit one great achievement entitling it to a renewal of national confidence, making the Free State safe for Irish democracy. The paper points out that the most notable work of the Parliament was the adoption of the Free State Constitution and the passing of a huge program of necessary laws which could not have been done had not the majority of the legislators been inured to long suffering, and had not President Cosgrave and the chief Ministers shown high qualities of industry, fairness and tact.

One of the most poisonous "isms" is pessimism.

SKILLED MECHANICS LEAVE BRITAIN TO WORK IN CANADIAN HARVEST

Seven Thousand Men, Including University Students, Engineers, Electricians and Clerks Now on Their Way to Prairie Provinces.

A despatch from London says:—The rush of British harvesters to Canada, which has given the steamship companies, the busiest fortnight ever experienced, will end on Saturday when over 7,000 men will be on their way to the wheat fields. Every available berth has been booked and if the demand were twice as great it could be filled. Eighteen hundred men have gone from Glasgow and 1,000 more will go before Saturday. Eight Canadian Pacific boats left during the present fortnight with all available space filled. The Ausonia, Caronia and Canada of the White Star Line are leaving fully loaded, while the Pittsburgh and Scythia are almost booked up.

A striking feature of this emigration and one typical of the economic depression here is the exodus of skilled craftsmen. One hundred and fifty men who left Manchester included university students, engineers, engine drivers, cotton salesmen, electricians

and clerks. They said conditions in England were throttling them and rather than stay they preferred to work in the wheat fields.

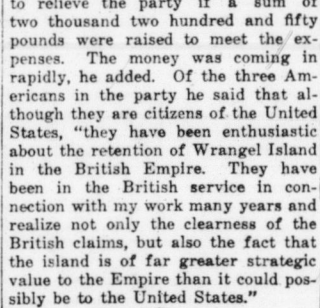
There is no doubt that Canada could secure in Britain today emigrants of a higher class and more of them than has ever been possible before. Crops are as plentiful here as they are in Canada, but with the world prices too low almost for the Canadian farmer, the British grain grower expects to sell his wheat at a loss. The industrial outlook for the coming winter is very gloomy and altogether conditions are such as to make even an ambitious scheme to settle a quarter million of Highlander in Canada, which has been propounded on the return from the Dominion by Angus Robertson, of Glasgow, not so fantastic as might seem. Not all emigration to Canada these days is composed of amateur harvesters. A party of teachers sailed last week from Liverpool, while fifty picked emigrants left Malta for the Dominion.

RELIEF SHIP TO BE SENT TO WRANGLER ISLAND

Fund Raised in London to Aid Marooned Party of Canadians.

A despatch from London says:—Among the subscriptions received towards the fund which is being raised here for the relief of the little party of Canadians and Americans marooned on Wrangler Island, is a cheque for five pounds from the granddaughter of Sir John Franklin Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

In an interview on Friday Sir Franklin stated that he hoped the steamer Donaldson would be able to leave Nome on or about August 15 to relieve the party if a sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds were raised to meet the expenses. The money was coming in rapidly, he added. Of the three Americans in the party he said that although they are citizens of the United States, "they have been enthusiastic about the retention of Wrangler Island in the British Empire. They have been in the British service in connection with my work many years and realize not only the clearness of the British claims, but also the fact that the island is of far greater strategic value to the Empire than it could possibly be to the United States."



Royal Visitor to Canada The Duchess of Aosta, accompanied by her son, the Duke of Spolito, immediate members of the Italian Royal Family, are now touring Canada en route to Italy. The Duchess has been nursing the Duke of Aosta, the Italian monarch's brother, who is stationed at Shanghai.



Production of Helium New Canadian Industry A despatch from London says:—"The decision of the government to subsidize the proposed airship service to India and Australia ought to give a fillip to the modest industry that has arisen in the Calgary district of Alberta devoted to the extraction of helium from natural gas which is so plentiful there," says the Glasgow Herald.

"Failing means of extracting helium from the sun or the atmosphere some 250 miles above the earth's surface, the most abundant sources available for our use are the natural gases of the United States and Canada which contain from one to five per cent. of helium."

"The Canadian industry is now able to produce pure helium from natural gas at £10 per 1,000 cubic feet, and with its present apparatus can supply some 12,000,000 cubic feet annually."

Abyssinia Desires to Join League of Nations

A despatch from Geneva says:—The Abyssinian Government has sent a formal application to the League of Nations for admission to membership and it will be submitted at the next meeting of the assembly. Abyssinia is preparing to send a delegation with full powers and ready to act if admission is accorded.

Natural Resources Bulletin

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

Comparison of the butter and cheese output of Ontario shows a condition of rise and fall in production in these two commodities which may be termed extreme. From 1900, when the butter output was 7,559,542 pounds, it has made rapid and steady progress, until last year the tremendous total of 51,000,000 pounds was reached.

On the other hand, in 1900 Ontario produced 151,967,612 pounds of cheese, since which time a gradual decrease in output is shown, until in 1922 but 90,500,000 pounds was produced. This latter condition is the more abnormal from the fact that the output of 1900 was valued at \$13,440,987, while the much lower quantity of 1922 was valued at \$14,932,000.

CANADA'S NET DEBT TOTALS \$2,403,235,609

Has Increased Approximately \$11,000,000 During the Past Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The net debt of Canada, according to the statement issued by the Department of Finance, fell by a little less than \$6,000,000 during the month of July, although the gross debt rose by something less than \$3,000,000.

The net debt of Canada at the end of July stood at \$2,403,235,609, as compared with \$2,409,001,572 at the end of June. The gross debt at the end of July was \$2,928,212,777, as compared with \$2,925,568,384 at the end of June. The increase in the gross debt is due to a rise in the circulation of Dominion notes.

The difference between the two statements is explained by an increase in the investment of Dominion funds over and above those which are classed as inactive, such as the railways.

During the year ending with July there was a drop of about \$47,000,000 in the gross debt, but the net debt during the same period went up by approximately \$11,000,000. The reduction in the gross debt is explained chiefly by a decline in the debt payable in Canada. There was also a decline in the temporary loans during the year, but there were increases in the note circulation and the miscellaneous banking account of the Government. The increase in the net debt is explained by a decline in Government investments, generally accompanied by an increase in those investments which do not produce a revenue.

The revenue of the Dominion for July was \$32,759,524, showing an increase of about \$2,500,000 over the month of June. The current expenditures for the month of July showed a decline of well up to \$9,000,000, standing at \$18,356,720. The capital and special expenditures stood at \$907,085, showing a decline of about \$100,000. Taking the four months of the fiscal year, up to the end of July, there was an increase of about \$11,000,000 in the current revenue during the present year, while there was a cut of something over \$4,000,000 in the current expenditure. The revenue for the four months in the present year was \$152,265,648, and the current expenditure, \$91,145,399.

The largest single source of revenue during the month of July is found in the sales tax and other excise taxes, which produced \$11,019,857, an increase of about half a million over the previous month. The customs duties, which came second, were responsible for a revenue of \$9,763,656, a decrease of something over half a million, from June. The excise duties on tobacco and spirits brought in \$3,432,690 during July, or approximately the same as the previous month. The revenue from income tax was \$3,871,022, nearly three times as much as in June, but almost a million and a half less than in July, 1922.

PRINCE OF WALES TO SPEND MONTH IN WEST

H.R.H. Sails Early in September on Private Visit to Canada.

A despatch from London says:—Now that the Prince of Wales has definitely decided to go to Canada in September, the hope is being semi-officially expressed that Canadians will give him every opportunity to take that complete rest for which purpose his visit was planned. It is no secret in London that the Prince's strenuous round of duties and his devotion to sport have told on him to a point which gives rise to an affectionate, if ill-informed, anxiety on the part of his admirers—the great British public.

It was thought that a purely private visit to his ranch in Canada would afford more opportunity for a complete change and rest than his usual Autumn holiday in Scotland. It is announced that the Prince of Wales will leave England for Canada early in September and return at the end of October.



THE NEW NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE Great Britain is to spend fifty-five million dollars in constructing a great naval base at Singapore. The map shows the relation of the new base to Australia.