

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John, N.B.—From all indications, the potato shipments to Havana this season through the port of St. John will greatly exceed those of last year. To date there have been 750,000 bushels sent forward in twenty steamers, while from September 1, 1922, until January 31st, 1923, a total of 505,668 bushels were shipped in seventeen steamers.

Quebec, Que.—Announcement has been made by the Federal minister of agriculture that a new Dominion seed laboratory will be established here. The plant is practically ready for operation and seed samples for the Province of Quebec will be tested and graded here under the Dominion Seeds Act.

Fort William, Ont.—Contract has been let by the Mutual Elevator Co. for the construction at the head of the Lakes of a grain storage elevator having a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of grain. It will cost \$1,000,000. Work will start in early spring, with expectations of having it ready by October 1, 1924.

Winnipeg, Man.—It has definitely been decided by the United Farmers of Manitoba to establish a wheat pool for the handling of Manitoba's 1924 crop. Incorporation will be sought by special act of the Legislative Assembly, now in session, and the pool will be officially known as the "Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd."

The contract, which has been adopted, is not radically different from the Alberta pool contract.

Regina, Sask.—The total grain crop of the Province of Saskatchewan in 1922 was over 458,000,000 bushels, of which 250,167,000 bushels were wheat. The total value of the province's field crops is estimated at \$287,270,600. Adding livestock and other farm products the total agricultural value of the province in 1922 was \$505,318,966.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta's butter production last year was 18,500,000 pounds, or 2,900,000 pounds more than in 1922, according to reports presented at the annual meeting of the Alberta Dairymen's Association.

Victoria, B.C.—The amount of timber scaled in the Province of British Columbia during 1923 was 2,542,280,000 b.f.m., as compared with 1,899,158,000 feet in 1922, an increase of 34 per cent, according to a statement made by the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Acting Minister of Lands for the province.

Dawson City, Y.T.—Referring to the rush now in progress from Mayo to the newly discovered silver regions of the Beaver River district in the Yukon Territory, W. E. Cockfield, of the Dominion Geological Survey, says silver lead ores have been discovered at many points, and with much of the area still unprospected there's chances that further discoveries will be made.

PLANS AFOOT TO AMEND U.S. CONSTITUTION

Resolution Introduced in Congress to Effect Quicker Changes in Administration.

A despatch from Washington says—Plans to amend the constitution in order to bring about quicker changes in Administration after the votes have spoken and to eliminate "the duck" control of legislation and of the executive branch of the Government, were seriously undertaken in the House on Thursday.

The White resolution introduced by Representative White, proposing such an amendment to the constitution, was favorably acted upon by the committee on the election of President and Vice-president.

The resolution provides that the President and Vice-president shall begin their terms at noon, January 24, while the terms of Senators and representatives shall begin on January 4.

The resolution contains another provision concerning the selection of a President in the event neither a President nor a Vice-president shall have been chosen by House or Senate, respectively, whenever the election shall have gone to the Congress. This latter provision applies to a situation which it is considered might possibly arise under the present political circumstance relative to the election of the next President and Vice-president.

Under the constitution the House elects the President, while the Senate elects the Vice-president under the proposed amendment. In the event the House does not elect within the time given, the Vice-president is to serve as President "until the House shall have elected," and if the Vice-president has not been chosen the Congress shall specify who shall serve with the President until the election occurs.

Five Hundred Canadian Books Sent to Empire Exhibition

A despatch from Toronto says—Dr. George H. Locke, Chief Librarian in Toronto, has been asked to select the Canadian literature exhibit to be shown at the British Empire Exhibition this coming summer in London, England. Dr. Locke has started in on his task and hopes to have the exhibits chosen and well on their way to the Old Land in a fortnight.

Dr. Locke has been asked to do this by the Canadian Authors' Association and expects to collect altogether about 500 works in Canadian literature, exclusive of books and writings in French.

Already a preliminary list has been drawn up and submitted to the Canadian Authors' Association president, and Dr. Locke has received this list in turn from the president in Ottawa. He will start in on his final selections immediately.

England to India in 100 Hours Prediction of Air Ministry

A despatch from London says—"Jymes, get my bags and the plane ready. I've a notion to drop over to Bombay shortly."

This may be heard in any London household soon if the prediction made recently by Major-General W. G. Brancker of the British Air Ministry comes true. The General sailed for home on the Ordnua of the Royal Mail Line after completing six weeks of pleasure touring about this "jolly old country."

"England may soon inaugurate air-ship service direct to India, making the trip in less than 100 hours," he said. "I am quite confident of its success. It now takes seventeen days to make the journey by train and ship from London to India, and if things go as they should the trip from New York to India should not take more than 160 hours, at most."



DIRECTING DESTINIES OF INDIA'S MILLIONS

Sir Sydney Olivier, left, the new secretary of state for India, is an exponent of the social equality of white, yellow and black races. He tried putting his theory into practice, as governor of Jamaica, and claims it was a success. The great experiment, it is understood, is about to be made in India. Will it work? On its success or failure depends the political condition of India's restless millions, who are bitter in their complaint at the way past governments have drawn the color line. Lord Reading, right, the present viceroy of India, is a Liberal in politics and in his policy as viceroy. There is every likelihood of the two clashing on matters of administration when socialist methods are applied in dealing with oriental radicals.

DENY BRITAIN'S RIGHT TO CONTROL ADVANCE

Speakers in National Assembly of India Question Good Faith of Labor Government.

A despatch from Delhi says—The radical views of India's right to Home Rule, expressed on the first day of the National Assembly, were eclipsed on Friday during the debate of the Swarajist motion. Mr. Patel, intervened with a speech clarifying the issues. Wrapping his Khaddar Indian-made shawl more closely round his tall, grey-bearded and rugged figure, Patel, speaking clearly, but without pretence to oratory, denied the right of the British Parliament to determine the time or manner of India's constitutional advance. Moreover, he specially questioned the good faith of the new Labor Government, members of which, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Spoor, six years ago, had supported the extreme demands of Congress. In reply to Sir Malcolm Hailey's challenge, Mr. Patel declared that he expected the Swaraj Government would be guarded from foreign invasion by gallant British officers and British soldiers, serving under its control.

The most significant point in his speech, however, was his declaration that the proposed conference for the revision of the constitution would be incomplete without the presence of Gandhi, and All Brothers, and other revolutionaries. This possibly places Motilal Nehru in a difficult position, for it vitiates his efforts to maintain a reasonable constitutional character for the proposal for a round-table conference. This was shown by his chair held the debate must go on, and certain Swarajists were also unwilling to agree to its premature cessation. It had therefore been adjourned until Monday.

The effect of Mr. Patel's speech was enhanced by the intervention of two young Swarajists, both Oxford-trained. Mr. Chamanlal, Punjab, and Mr. Goswami, Bengal. Chamanlal, with excellent delivery, poured out red revolution in the approved Hyde Park manner. Goswami, less polished, took the same line, pleading for a brotherhood of the proletariat and describing the Indian States as picturesque, mediaeval relics.

Effort to Stamp Out Epidemic Cost \$14,000,000

A despatch from London says—The gross amount of money paid to farmers in the United Kingdom by way of compensation for animals destroyed by the authorities in the effort to stamp out the foot and mouth epidemic is estimated at £2,808,000. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons on Thursday in answer to a question.

We are living in an extraordinary rush of discovery in physical science. —Sir Oliver Lodge.

The Will to Live.

All round about us are tired and discouraged souls confronted by problems which nothing that is read in a book or heard from a pulpit seems to reach and to dispel. Doctors, lawyers, ministers, writers do the best they can to imagine the plight of the lonely and distraught and to administer the prescription. Frequently there is success, and the condition of those who come in quest of comfort is alleviated, if not healed. The chief joy of a man in a calling that brings him into contact with human weal and need—such a calling as that of medicine or the ministry—is to know the good he has done, which is the reward superior to any payment that can be made in money.

Besides such professional aid as may be received from those who are consulted in doctor's office or minister's study—or even between the pages of a noble book—there is the incalculable help to be found in the tender sympathies of friendship. A man may be rich in friends and little else; and he is never poor while he can go to a few and divulge the contents of his mind with no fear of misinterpretation.

Yet with all the assistance to live that may come from the science of professional men or the affectionate concern of those who personally care for us and want to further our designs, there must be—in the last analysis—the strength of will on a man's own part to live his life, to face the best of things with a high courage that never recognizes defeat and never will haul down the flag in surrender. We think we suffer alone because we know so little of the lives of all the rest. Nature has no pets. Fate plays no favorites. It only seems so because of our ignorance. The cross that we have we are aware of; but we cannot feel the weight that millions of others are bearing.

Look about you, and the brave, the tranquil, the cheerful whom you see have come out of great tribulation or at this very moment are passing through the valley of the shadow. The solace and the strength they bestow are theirs to give because whatever life brought they faced in an unconquerable spirit. They made up their minds to meet life "adequate, erect, with will to choose or to reject." Out of their very failures are built the foundations of the ultimate victory which depends not on a blind hazard of fortune but on a man's indomitable will.

British immigration during the nine months ended December totalled 64,127, compared with 28,525 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of 125 per cent. Immigration from the United States was 17,282, compared with 18,982, a decrease of nine per cent. Total immigration for the nine-month period of 1923 was 124,680, compared with 60,247 in the same period in the previous year, an increase of 107 per cent.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 1/4; No. 2, \$1.12 1/4; No. 3 CW, 46 1/2 c; No. 1 feed, 45 1/2 c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, bay ports.

Ontario barley—65 to 70c.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2 c; Buckywheat—No. 2, 76 to 80c.

Ontario rye—No. 3, 75 to 79c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.10.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 98c to \$1.02, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Straw—Ninety per cent, pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.70; bulk seaboard, \$4.35.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$5.50.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50 to \$13; mixed, \$12.50.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.

Standard reconditioned screenings, f.o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 21 to 22c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 c; Stilltons, 28c. Old, large, 20c; twins, 28 to 30c; triplets, 30c to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 58 to 59c; fresh extras, loose, 55 to 56c; fresh firsts, 53 to 55c; extras, stored, in cartons, 46 to 47c; extras, 44 to 45c; firsts, 39 to 40c; seconds, 32 to 34c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 23c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 22 1/2 c; Stilltons, 28c. Old, large, 20c; twins, 28 to 30c; triplets, 30c to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 28 1/2 c; Stilltons, 28c. Old, large, 20c; twins, 28 to 30c; triplets, 30c to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.

Beans—Can. handpicked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2 c.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2 c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz. No. 1, \$3.75; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25c; cooked hams, 36 to 37c; smoked rolls, 19 to 21c; cottage rolls, 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 20 to 24c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19.90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight roll, 17 barrels, \$37; heavyweight roll, \$32.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/2 c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2 c; pails, 16 1/2 to 15 1/2 c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2 c; Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$11; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$4.25 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4.75; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; do, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$7 to \$10; do, lambs, choice ewes, \$14 to \$15; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$12; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$3 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, f.o.b., \$7 to \$7.25; do, country points, \$6.75 to \$7; do, select, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

CHEAP AND QUICK WAY TO OBTAIN INSULIN

British Scientists Use Water Instead of Alcohol With Results in Two Days.

A despatch from London says—Very great interest has been aroused by an announcement of a new method preparing insulin without the use of alcohol. The discoverer of this method is Dr. E. C. Dodds, chemical pathologist to Middlesex Hospital, and in the current number of the Lancet he and F. Dickens, assistant in the biochemistry department of the hospital, make a preliminary communication of the subject.

Whilst the old method of extracting costly alcohol and the process took eight days, it is claimed that Dr. Dodds' method requires only water and two days for the process.

Insulin prepared by the new method so far has been used on four cases of diabetes, and found quite satisfactory. The authors acknowledge their indebtedness to the Medical Research Council, and especially to Doctors Dale and Dudley. The discovery is placed freely at the service of mankind.

Third of London's Population Travels Daily to City

A despatch from London says—There is a veritable romance of figures revealed in the latest Blue Book published by the Registrar General's department. London's population is somewhere in the region of 7,000,000 and the Blue Book's analysis of the figures shows that at least a third of this number—more than 2,000,000—move every day either in or out of that ancient bailliwick still known as the City of London.

The City is the ancient municipality in the centre of the London metropolitan area. It has its own municipal organization and is entirely independent of Greater London. But it is the heart of the business and financial systems of the British Empire.

It has a daytime or working population of 416,150, whereas at night it contains only 13,709, of whom a large number are watchmen who guard with vigilance the great business and financial interests there gathered.

Denmark in Grip of Arctic Temperature

A despatch from Copenhagen says—Denmark has never experienced such a terrific winter as at present. It is continuously below 12 centigrade (10 degrees Fahrenheit). For the past three months the ice has held the Danish archipelago, which is closed to communication with Sweden. The sea communication with Germany also is frequently suspended.

Of the world's estimated stock of forty-two tons of diamonds, more than three-fourths have been taken from African mines in the last forty years.



Prince Erik of Denmark who married Miss Lols Booth of Ottawa, grand-daughter of J. R. Booth, millionaire lumberman. The bridegroom is a son of H.R.H. Prince Valdemar, brother of Queen Alexandria of England.

HOPE TO PHOTOGRAPH EVEREST SUMMIT

Third Himalayan Expedition to be Presented in Films by Experienced Cameramen.

A despatch from London says—Elaborate preparations have been made to take cinematograph pictures of the third expedition to climb Mount Everest, which is soon leaving this country. Captain J. B. L. Noel, F.R.G.S., who was responsible for the film of the second expedition, shown last year, is again in charge of this side of the undertaking.

He and his party are taking fourteen cameras of all kinds and sizes, and he hopes this year to be able to photograph every phase of the expedition, and, if success crowns the efforts of its members, to take the first pictures of the summit itself.

A number of pictures are to be taken by a new process of color cinematography invented by Freise Green. This is said to be not only comparatively simple, but commercial,ly feasible, as the cost is only slightly in excess of that of the normal process.

Canada's fisheries production during 1923 is estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. At the beginning of the year it was not thought that anything like this mark would be reached, for the Fordney tariff had cut deeply into exports to the United States. But as the year wore on the demand and prices generally improved, thus giving fishermen along the Atlantic coast especially a much better price.



Photo shows the ice bridge that formed on the St. Lawrence river between Quebec and Levis before it broke up recently with eight people marooned on the floes. All escaped safely after a thrilling experience.