

Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, B.C.—During the first fifty weeks of 1923, sawmills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association report cut of 5,112,850,899 feet, and shipments of 5,193,624,212 feet. Production has been made that production for 1923 will exceed that of 1922 by 20 per cent.

Lloydminster, Alta.—Reports of phenomenal grain yields continue to be received, the last being a yield of 140 bushels of oats per acre from a farm near here. The crop was grown by R. S. Symonds. From 7½ acres he threshed 1,050 bushels. His other oats ran 120 bushels per acre.

Killarney, Man.—Poultry raising in this district is beginning to assume large proportions and shipments during the past Christmas season, both in quantity and quality, exceed those of the previous year. The following shipments were made by the co-operative association: 3,725 turkeys, 724 chickens, 92 geese and 80 ducks. Over 620 turkeys graded special and 2,223 graded No. 1.

Toronto, Ont.—The suitability of Ontario for the raising of silver black foxes was amply demonstrated by the successful showing of C. A. Deeks' foxes at the recent Royal Winter Show here. Nine out of sixteen scored an average of about 92 points out of a possible 100.

Fort William, Ont.—Positively the last boat to clear with grain from this harbor for 1923 and shattering all

records for late sailing, the U. S. steamer C. O. Jenkins, left harbor here on December 24 bound for Tifin, with 292,500 bushels of wheat, a cargo that is light enough to permit the big freighter to pass down through the Canadian lock at the Soo.

Montreal, Que.—Arrangements are being made for the holding here next June of the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association. This will be one of the largest conventions ever held in Montreal.

St. John, N.B.—The popularity of New Brunswick as a hunting ground for big game sportsmen continues to grow. With the big game season for 1923 hardly closed, inquiries regarding the game regulations and requirements of the province are being received from American hunters in anticipation of the opening season of 1924.

Halifax, N.S.—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 market.

BRITISH "SUB" SUNK, CREW OF 43 PERISHED

L-24 Sent to Bottom of Sea Off Portland by Dreadnought Resolution.

A despatch from Weymouth, Eng., says:—The British submarine L-24 was sent to the bottom of the sea on Thursday by the dreadnought Resolution, with which she was in collision. The disaster, which occurred off Portland, was similar to one which happened two years ago, when the K-5 was sunk.

So far as is known all on board the L-24, numbering 43, perished. Details are somewhat meagre, but it seems that the Atlantic fleet was leaving Weymouth in various groups, including several submarines, for the spring cruise, when the Resolution, belonging to the Royal Sovereign class, rammed the L-24, which was a mine-laying vessel, and had four live mines aboard. The accident occurred in a fog, when the vessels had opened out in the Channel.

Another report says that the collision occurred when a combined attack on the fleet was being carried out by submarines from Portland, Portsmouth and Plymouth. The L-24 sank immediately and although salvage vessels hurried to the spot and the whole area was searched by the mine-sweeping flotilla, no trace of the ill-fated vessel was found.

There is a bare possibility, naval men say, that there may be some survivors, that if, if the submarine can be brought to the surface. Depending upon how the vessel was struck, the crew may have been able to close the watertight compartments, in which case they might survive for 48 hours.

After the disaster the Resolution returned to Portland harbor, where she will be examined by divers. A court of inquiry will be held aboard the Resolution, when also salvage efforts, interrupted by darkness on Thursday, will be resumed.

This was not the only accident, for the submarine K-2 and K-12 also collided near the same place, both being slightly damaged. The Admiralty has issued a list of the names of those aboard the L-24, which unfortunately carried a much larger crew than customary, many extra men being aboard for training purposes. The King has telegraphed a message of condolence and sympathy for the relatives of the crew.

Messages from the Dead Are Picked Up on Desert

A despatch from Marseilles says:—The steamer Algeiras reached port on Thursday from Constantine, Algeria, having on board a mail bag dropped by the crew of the dirigible Dixmude when the aircraft was above Insalah, Northern Africa, December 19. Letters in the bag addressed to families of the men or friends show that the crew was then in good spirits. The mail bag was carried by camel-back from Insalah to Ouragla, Southern Algeria.

NEW POLICY IN RUHR ADOPTED BY BRITAIN

Foreign Diplomats in Berlin See Indication in Curzon's Note.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The beginning of a new policy toward the Ruhr is seen in Lord Curzon's palatine separatist note to France. The protest against separatism is believed in the Wilhelmstrasse, and also among foreign diplomats, to be a preliminary to Great Britain's new policy in the Ruhr. "Watch British moves in the Ruhr. The time has come for the British to carry out the intimations they have repeatedly given Berlin," is the hint coming from a reliable diplomatic source.

The Ruhr was occupied just a year ago on Jan. 11. The Berliner Tageblatt says the cost to Germany has been four billion gold marks—the same amount as the indemnity France paid Germany in 1871. Industry has lost nearly two billions. During the year of the occupation 132 Germans have been killed and thirty-nine officials and families, numbering 106, have been expelled. Germans imprisoned number 2,021.

Perodeau Named New Governor of Quebec

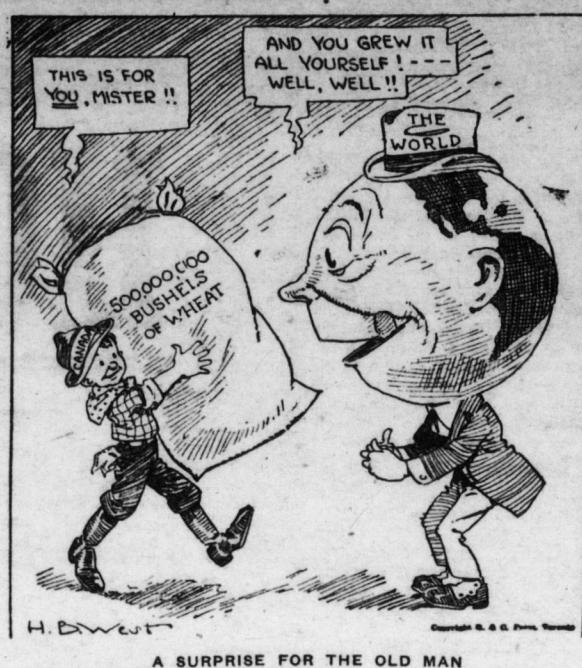
A despatch from Montreal says:—Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, newly-appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, has been a member of the Legislative Council of the province since 1897, and has been a minister without portfolio since 1910, and leader of the Government in the Upper House.

Hon. Mr. Perodeau was born in St. Ours, County of Richelieu, on March 26, 1851, and educated at the college of St. Hyacinthe, later attending McGill University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1876. Since April, 1897, he has been a professor of the law faculty of the University of Montreal. Mr. Perodeau is a director of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, and vice-president of the Provincial Bank of Canada, and is interested in other organizations.

Use of Insulin Makes Sweet-breads Scarce in London

A despatch from London says:—Insulin, the new scientific discovery, besides curing diabetes, bids fair to cure some people of a taste for sweet-breads, for that delicacy has almost disappeared from English bills of fare. Such is the demand for calves' sweetbreads by the manufacturers of insulin that when they are obtainable at all in the market it is invariably at very high prices. A West End butcher recently charged \$11 for 3 pounds.

Are we not almost touching happiness, if we do not speak of it? Involving it, if we let no day pass without pronouncing its name.—Masterluck.



KAPUSKASING SCENE OF \$100,000 FIRE

Eleven Buildings Completely Destroyed—Business Section Wiped Out.

A despatch from North Bay, Ont., says:—Fire which caused damage to the extent of close on \$100,000 wiped out the business section of Kapuskasing, on the Transcontinental Railway, Friday night, burning eleven buildings to the ground.

The blaze started shortly after two o'clock Friday morning in one of the rooms of the Ontario Hotel and in a few moments the entire building was in flames. It spread to the Riverview Hotel on the one side and the Montreal store on the other. As there is no waterworks system in this part of the town, the older portion of the place, the blaze could not be got under control.

The Spruce Falls Pulp Co., nearby, rushed their locomotive and hose to be connected with the C.N.R. water tank, but eleven buildings were destroyed before relief could be effected.

The Roman Catholic Church, three cafes and four stores were destroyed. There was little insurance as in many cases it had been cancelled recently. A new townsite was built up last summer on the east side of the river and the Canadian National Railway station was transferred there early in December. The old townsite would have been a thing of the past by the coming spring in any case.

Several of the occupants of the Ontario Hotel were forced to leap from under windows in their night attire. They were uninjured. The following places were burnt: Ontario Hotel, proprietor, O. Gellinas; Riverview Hotel; the Montreal Store; the Forest Cafe; J. A. Lacroix, general merchant; A. Lafleur, shoemaker; O. Morel, butcher; C. Ellis, druggist; The Kapuskasing Cafe, owned by Chinese; the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. B. H. Wright's cafe.

C.N.R. Halted Prairie Crop Movement to Lakes Head

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—An embargo on grain shipments from the prairie provinces to the head of the lakes over Canadian National Railways became effective at midnight January 14.

The announcement carried a proviso that in the event of hardships arising, as in the case of elevators at individual points being filled while farmers have large quantities of grain on hand, permits to cover these cases may be issued on application to the superintendent of car service at Winnipeg.

Sufficient cars are stated to be under load to fill all available space at the lake head. This does not affect all-rail shipments to the East or shipments to the Pacific coast.

VENIZELLOS TO TAKE LEADERSHIP IN GREECE

Former Premier Decides to Form Cabinet as Solution of Crisis.

A despatch from Athens says:—Ex-Premier Venizelos has decided to form a Cabinet, in which he will be Premier without portfolio, with Georges Roussois, Republican-Liberal leader, as Foreign Minister, as the only possible solution of the protracted Governmental crisis.

M. Venizelos reached this decision after Gen. Danglis, who consented to endeavor to form a Ministry, had failed in the attempt despite an all-night effort.

Gen. Danglis' failure caused the keenest disappointment to Venizelos, and his decision to become Premier himself was taken as apparently the only course remaining open.

The most prominent Orthodox Liberals refused to co-operate in the forming of a Danglis Cabinet. M. Kauderis was next approached, but he declined the difficult task, and the situation continued confused.

As showing the impatience of Venizelos, he told a group of Cretans on Friday night that unless his political friends co-operated with him he would again quit Greece.

Slows Down Liner to Ease Child's Suffering

A despatch from New York says:—Because a four-year-old girl lay ill in one of the cabins, the giant White Star liner Majestic cut down her speed to less than three knots last Sunday, while she was smashing through heavy seas and a terrific gale, it was revealed when the liner docked at Pier 59, North River, thirty-six hours late. It was the slowest trip the Majestic ever made.

Passengers told how Sir Bertram Hayes, the Captain, disregarding his marine reputation, ordered the speed of the giant liner cut down so that the suffering of little Betty Read, lying on an air bed in one of the cabins, might be alleviated. Two Ambassadors were aboard.

Interest Due Canada Paid by Belgium and France

A despatch from London says:—The French Government has deposited with the Canadian Government's agent here \$157,500, representing interest due in December on French debentures amounting to \$5,700,000.

The Belgian Government has deposited a credit bill for \$50,000, covering interest for six months on Belgium's debt to Canada.

Allies Won't Let Bulgaria Keep Standing Army

A despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says:—The Council of Ambassadors has rejected the Bulgarian request for permission to maintain a small standing army, made up of conscripts, for insuring internal order.

DISCRIMINATORY RATES ON CANADIAN FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN REMOVED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Discriminatory rates on shipments of Canadian flour to the United Kingdom have been removed temporarily and efforts are being put forth to make the change permanent, it was announced at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

For several years a discriminatory rate averaging about five cents per hundred pounds or ten cents per barrel has been charged upon all ocean shipments of Canadian flour to the United Kingdom in excess of the rate applied to similar shipments from the United States. For several years the quantity of Canadian flour shipped to the United Kingdom has been on the increase while United States shipments have declined. Removal of the surcharge will, it is believed, still further strengthen the Canadian trade.

Hon. T. A. Lowe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, gave consideration to this matter shortly after assuming two cents a bushel on the wheat cost office. As a result of representations

made by the Canadian flour trade, Canadian representatives at the Imperial Economic Conference brought up the question and it was referred to the Imperial Shipping Committee for action. As a result the extra charge has been suspended and the Imperial Shipping Committee is considering the advisability of making the suspension permanent. The Dominion's interests in the matter are being pressed by the Canadian High Commissioner who is being kept informed through the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canadian developments.

Leveling of the rates on Canadian flour shipments, it is claimed by departmental officials, will act as a tonic to the trade and will benefit western grain growers, the railways and Canadian Atlantic ports. Suspension of the surcharge, it is estimated, will mean an approximate reduction of two cents a bushel on the wheat cost basis.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.10 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08 1/4; No. 3 CW, 44 1/2; No. 1 extra feed, 43 1/2; Manitoba barley—3 nominal. All the above track, bay ports. Ontario barley—61 to 65c. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 93c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 69 to 72c. Ontario rye—No. 2, 70 to 72c. Peas—Sample, \$1.45 to \$1.50. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, 10c. Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, \$30; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, \$2.05. Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 92 to 94c, outside. Ontario No. 2 white oats—38 to 40c. Ontario corn—Nominal. Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.60, bulk seaboard, \$4.25.

Manitoba flour—1st pat, in jute sacks, \$6.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat, \$5.60. Hay—Extra No. 1 Timothy, per ton, \$19; do, No. 2, \$17.50; No. 3, \$15.50; mixed, \$12. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9. Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22 1/2; twins, 22 to 23; triplets, 23 to 24c. Butter—1 creamery, 43 to 44c; No. 2, 41 to 42c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 57c; fresh extra, loose, 55c; extras, storage, 45c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 36 to 37c; seconds, 29 to 30c. Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducks, loose, 15c; turkeys, 10 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; turkeys, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32c; geese, 22c. Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb. 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.

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 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; comb honey, per lb., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 26c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; smoked rolls, 19 to 21c; 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 cold bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32. Lard—Pure tierces, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; tubs, 18 to 19 1/2c; pails, 18 1/2 to 19c; prints, 20 to 20 1/2c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; calves choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$9 to \$10; do, com., \$7 to \$8; 7c; grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$11 to \$12; do,

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 53 1/2; No. 3 CW, 51 1/2; oats, extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 local white, 47 1/2 to 48c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pat., firsts, \$6.10; seconds, \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.40; winter pat., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$2.95. Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$26.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16. Cheese, finest westerns, 18 to 19 1/2c; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Butter, No. 1 creamery, 42c; No. 1 part'd, 43c. Eggs, extras, 40c; No. 1 stock, 35c; No. 2 stock, 28 to 30c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40. Cows, slightly better than earlier quality, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$1.75; com. bulls, \$2.50 to \$3; good veal calves, \$11; do, com., \$7 to \$9; grass calves, \$3.50 to \$4; good lambs, top, \$10; do, com., \$8 to \$9; sheep \$4 to \$6; hogs, thick smooths and butcher hogs, \$9.

British Coins Off Color Are Called "Hypocrite"

A despatch from London says:—Since the percentage of pure metal in Great Britain's silver coinage was reduced from 92 to 50 in 1920, the coins have earned the sobriquet of "hypocrite" money, because of their rapid discoloration. The greenish-yellow hue of the silver pieces caused much criticism as each new batch was turned out. The mint authorities have produced for the 1923 issues silver coins which made a better showing than the "hypocrites," as they are bright and shiny, due to a new method of "pickling," which gives each piece a coating of almost pure silver. The experts say this coating will wear off in about a year, revealing the same discoloration.

Youngest British M.P. Turned Liberal Majority Into Tory

A despatch from London says:—The youngest member of Parliament is the Hon. Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, 24, who won the Romford division of Essex for the Conservative party in the last election. He will occupy the seat formerly held by Capt. A. E. Martin, Lloyd George Liberal, whose majority of 4,000 he converted into a Tory majority of 4,476 in a three-cornered contest.

Rhys is the eldest son and heir of Lord and Lady Dynevor and has had no political experience. He entered his name for the candidacy only a few days before nominations. Joining the Grenadier Guards in 1918, his youth debarred him from taking part in the war, but on becoming eligible for foreign service he volunteered to go to northern Russia, where he won the military cross and a Russian decoration.

Germans Feast Their Eyes on Big Canadian Apples

A despatch from Berlin says:—Canadian and American apples retailed in the streets of Berlin bring 1,400,000,000,000 paper marks, or one gold mark 40 pfennigs, per pound. Boxes of Jonathans from Salmon Arm, B.C.; Wenatchee, Wash., and Payette, Idaho, along with Arkansas Blacks from White Salmon, Wash., and Winter Bananas from Hood River, Oregon, are attracting great crowds, but not many buyers.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

Not all the natural resources of Ontario are of a utilitarian nature. Some of them have their value in scenic effect; these, converted into monetary value, represent a large amount, due to the tourist traffic which they influence.

One of the chief of these is the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara. Many thousands of visitors are attracted to Niagara annually, and, while a first thought only recognizes that a vast amount of water is passing over the crest, a more mature consideration impresses one with the fact that this tremendous volume of water has been thus descending for ages. The effect has been to wear away the crest, giving it the form of a horseshoe, from which it takes its name. From actual observation, however, covering a number of years, it is known that the crest is receding at the point of greatest erosion, at the rate of approximately eight feet per year, while on the sides almost no recession is noted. This concentration of the water in the centre or toe of the horseshoe is rapidly changing the form of the crest. It has also necessitated the extension of the tunnel under the fall for a distance of 150 feet, so that visitors may view the enormous volume of water coming over the falls. A suggestion has been made that a submerged diversion weir be placed in the river above the falls to again spread the water over the entire crest and thus retain the scenic grandeur of the Horseshoe Falls.

SWISS TO EXHIBIT AT 1924 NATIONAL FAIR

Complete Arrangements for Space at Canada's Big Exhibition.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Switzerland is to have an exhibit at the 1924 Canadian National Exhibition, while a number of other foreign countries have also made tentative proposals to Managing Director John G. Kent for space at the Big Fair this year.

Dr. Huebner, the Swiss Consul-General for Canada, recently accompanied Mr. Kent on a tour of the grounds, and decided to take a liberal space allotment in the International Building, subject to the approval of his government. Formal instructions to complete arrangements were received by cable on Thursday, and a space occupying 106 feet frontage has been reserved.

There are a number of leading Swiss firms now doing business in Canada, and it is expected that they will join with their Government in making the exhibit an outstanding one.

TO PLANT FRUIT TREES UNDER SOVIET RULE

New Brunswick Man Procures Nursery Stock for Siberia.

A despatch from Fredericton, N.B., says:—Roscoe Fillmore, formerly manager of a fruit farm at Burton, Sunbury county, will take his family, consisting of his wife and four children, and probably some other residents of New Brunswick who want to try life under the Russian Soviets, along with him when he goes back to the Province of Tomsk, Siberia, about the end of next month.

Mr. Fillmore, who recently returned from Russia, where he went about a year ago to carry on demonstration and experimental work in connection with horticulture and agriculture, is also taking with him a collection of seedlings and nursery stock for the Soviet Government in Siberia.

Eiffel to be Buried Under Tower Bearing Name

A despatch from Paris says:—Gustave Eiffel, noted French engineer, who died recently at the age of ninety-one, will be buried eventually under the tower bearing his name. The great skeleton structure, a thousand feet high, built as one of the attractions of the 1900 exposition, owes its prolonged life to wireless telegraphy. After the structure had lost its value as an attraction, Paris began to ask for its destruction.

Then wireless came and the tower saved France during the first Battle of the Marne. Interception of wireless orders sent to Von Kluck's army is credited with having given the first news of the movement that enabled the French to outflank Von Kluck.

Common sense is the faculty of getting things about right without asking more than a dozen unnecessary questions.

