

Dominion News in Brief

Victoria, B.C.—The following big industrial undertakings are projected for the immediate future: a valve plant at North Vancouver to cost \$150,000; a \$400,000 logging railway up the Chehalis River Valley; a \$100,000 hospital at Nanaimo; a \$200,000 sawmill at Port Coquitlam; a \$1,000,000 plant at Chemainus; a \$200,000 amusement centre at Victoria; about \$10,000,000 in power plants in the Stave Lake district; a \$1,250,000 expenditure on a provincial highway through the Fraser River Canyon. In addition, there are hundreds of small lumber mills, fishing undertakings, small manufacturers, etc., in course of construction.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta seed growers are looking to this year being the most prosperous ever known in the seed-growing industry. During the past few years they have brought great honor to the province and themselves in securing the highest awards available at the Chicago International Hay and Grain show. Alberta growers, in 1923, produced and marketed more registered seed than all the other provinces of Canada. In the marketing of this seed, it has been distributed throughout the Dominion as well as many parts of the United States.

Regina, Sask.—During the year ended June 30, 1923, 1,462,288 pelts, valued at \$2,242,835, were taken in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to returns made by the chief game warden. Of the total value, muskrat accounted for more than 50 per cent. Royalty collected by the province on these pelts totalled \$89,568.

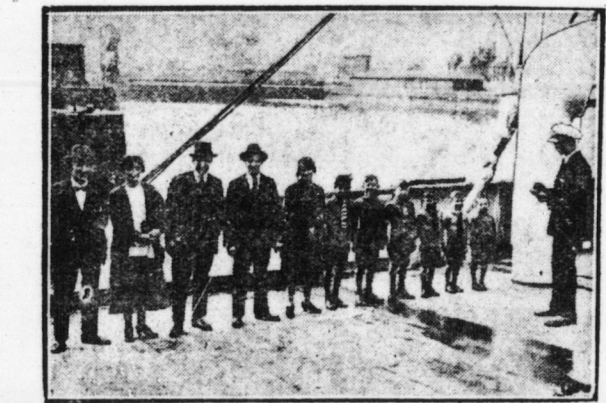
Winnipeg, Man.—Spring seeding has been carried on under favorable conditions and rapid progress has been made. Although showery in some

sections, splendid drying weather has prevailed and, notwithstanding that seeding is from ten days to two weeks later, indications are that work will conclude quite as early as last season.

Toronto, Ont.—Comparative figures on the hydro power installed in the United States and Canada, show that the latter is far in the lead in the matter of horse power installed per 1,000 of population. According to the latest figures the United States has 10,455,000 h.p. of installed water power, as against Canada's water power installations of 3,227,414 h.p. The horse power per 1,000 population in the United States is 95 h.p., but in Canada it is 350 h.p. per 1,000 people.

Montreal, Que.—That Canada now has considerable sums invested in foreign securities is the statement of the Bankers' Trust of New York, which has made a careful survey of foreign investments held by Canadians. In accordance with the accepted British policy of financing buyers of domestic products, at the close of 1923 Canadian banks were loaning to residents of foreign countries in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000. Direct foreign investments, other than bank loans, aggregated in 1921 over \$400,000,000. St. John, N.B.—Prospects are very bright for an active building program here this year. It is expected that a number of public buildings, such as schools, etc., will be erected, while several industrial companies have announced their intention of remodeling or enlarging their plants.

Bridgewater, N.S.—The quantity of lumber and laths produced in this district during the past winter is appreciably larger than in recent previous seasons, and if satisfactory sales can be made, considerable benefit should be reflected from this source. Up to the present time no difficulty has been experienced in disposing of laths.



Above is shown the "roll call" of the Strachan family from Dennistoun, Glasgow, who sailed to Canada from Glasgow on the Marburn. Mr. Strachan is a miner and he hopes to make miners out of the eight boys in his family of nine.

104 MILES AN HOUR IN "MILITARY ZENITH"

Col. Vuillemin Wins French Aviation Trophy in 1,756-Mile, All-day Flight.

A despatch from Paris says:—By flying 1,756 miles over the "Military Zenith" course at a rate of 104 miles an hour, including stops, Colonel Vuillemin has established a new record and captured the most important French aviation trophy.

The "Military Zenith" competition involves an all day flight twice covering a circuit formed by a chain of cities, including Paris, Tours, Chartreuse, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Dijon, and a return to Paris. The 1,756 mile route has tempted all the greatest military pilots.

Colonel Vuillemin, flying the larger part of the day in heavy rain and against a nasty wind for the rest of the journey, accomplished the total distance in sixteen hours, fifty-four minutes and thirty-four seconds, representing an average speed of 104 miles an hour. The previous record holder, Sergeant Major Bonnet, made a speed of 101 miles an hour.

Colonel Vuillemin started from the Villa-Coubly Aerodrome Wednesday morning, just after four o'clock, and was back ten minutes after his long flight over the whole eastern half of France. Twenty minutes later he started again for the second circuit. He checked back at Villa-Coubly a few minutes before nine o'clock.

Gen. Smuts is More Sure of Election Victory

Capetown, June 8.—After concluding a three-weeks' tour of the constituencies, Premier Smuts gathered that the prospects for the Government's return in the Union general election, which takes place on June 17, are excellent.

Supporters of the Nationalist-Labor pact have made the very grave mistake, says the Premier, of regarding the result of recent by-elections as an index of what will happen in the general election. They began their campaign on small and petty issues, overlooking the fact that the people view the general election from an entirely different angle, and forgetting that the whole policy of the pact parties in the past and for the future would come under review. Supporters of the pact are now discovering to their dismay that the pact itself is really the great issue of the election.

STORAGE ELEVATORS AT BRITISH PORTS

Facilities for Moving Canadian Wheat Planned by Labor Government.

A despatch from London says:—Provision of storage elevators at British ports to afford facilities for the movement of Canadian wheat in British bottoms from Vancouver is a plan understood to be engaging the attention of the Labor Government as an alternative to the Imperial Preference. So much interest has been taken by Labor members in the scheme that Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, was asked to take it over with Labor members interested in Empire affairs. Liberal members have also expressed approval of the scheme.

The plan would in all probability ultimately resolve itself into a co-operation agreement between the Alberta wheat pool and interests on this side, whether Governmental or private, which would construct storage elevators. It is urged in its favor that a large part of the grain shipped via eastern ports passes over American railways, is loaded at American ports and financed by American money.

Frenchmen Build Bridge in Twenty Minutes

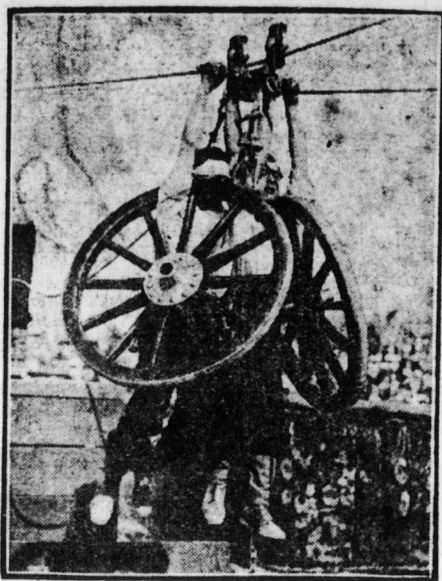
A despatch from Paris says:—A remarkable engineering feat was accomplished recently near Beziers, on the Bordeaux-Cette Railroad line.

A steel bridge weighing ten tons was put into place by man-power in twenty-one minutes. An extra twenty minutes were required to fix the bridge and replace the tracks.

Forty-nine minutes after commencing the work traffic on the line was resumed.

British Use Airplanes to Hunt Fish Supply

A despatch from London says:—Following up its policy of trying to beat swordfish into plowshares, the British Labor Government plans to use war airplanes in catching fish. It is proposed to have planes locate shoals of fish in northern waters, it was stated on behalf of the Government, in the House of Commons. Six planes will be employed in the service beginning next month.



Rehearsing for the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at London, these men are carrying a field gun across a chasm by means of a trapeze.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.12 1/2; No. 3, North, \$1.06 1/2.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 44c; No. 2, 41 1/2c.
Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.10.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c; No. 2 white, 94c to 95c.
Man. rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, hogs included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.85.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.10.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.
Ont. corn—Nominal.
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.35; Toronto basis, \$4.95; bulk seaboard, \$4.60.
Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$5.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. Bay ports, per ton, \$16.
Cheese—New, large, 16 1/2 to 17c; twins, 17 to 18c; triplets, 18 to 19c; Stiltons, 20c. Old, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33 to 34c; dairy, 25 to 30c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 34 to 35c; extra loose, 32c; firsts, 29c; seconds, 25c.
Live poultry, hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 55c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 60c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c.
Beans—Can., handpicked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; sugar, lb., \$2.49 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—80-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c 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 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 27 to 33c.
Cured meats—Long clear 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, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Export steers, choice, \$8 to \$8.15; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; export heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$9; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6; do, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bologna, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters,

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE ARCTIC

Two Ships and Seaplane to be Used by Binney Exploration Party.

A despatch from London says:—The British Arctic expedition organized by George Binney will shortly sail by Newcastle. Two ships have been chartered—a 300-ton Norwegian whaler and a small Norwegian sailing ship. A seaplane specially designed for Arctic reconnaissance work will accompany the expedition, which has the support of the Royal Geographical Society, the Air Survey Committee of the War Office and the Air Minister. The chief object of the expedition is to explore North Eastland, an island to the northwest of the main Spitzbergen Island. Other objects are to beat the farthest north record of sailing in navigable waters and to investigate the northwest of the Franz Joseph Archipelago.

Irish Free State Appoints Kennedy Chief Justice

Official announcement was made that Hugh Kennedy, Attorney-General for the Irish Free State, has been appointed Chief Justice and Timothy Sullivan, president of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Kennedy resigned his seat in the Dail Eireann and his post of Attorney-General.

Both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Sullivan are well known Irish lawyers.

CURE FOR GANGRENE CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A despatch from Paris says:—A serum will cure gangrene and peritonitis. Experiments were begun during the war by Prof. Michael Weinberg of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and Dr. Benjamin Jablons, Major in the American Medical Corps. It was perfected and given to the world through the French Medical Association. The chief value of the serum during the war was to prevent gas gangrene, and now it is to save appendicitis patients, whose infections usually cause death from gangrene or peritonitis.

During the war Prof. Weinberg and Dr. Jablons, 498 West End Ave., New York, now in Paris, discovered that gangrene was caused by intestinal germs. The serum was delayed on account of medical politics. In the past five years, however, the serum

Prof. Weinberg perfected proved to cure most gangrene cases arising from appendicitis, and also most peritonitis cases from the same cause when used in time. Thirteen of fifteen cases were saved.

Meanwhile Dr. Jablons, working in America, perfected a "buffered citrate cure" for dry gangrene, or Raymond's disease. A meeting of the Pasteur Institute will announce the formula of the solution this week and a complete list of its cures.

Dr. Jablons is now investigating diabetes in France, having proved since prohibition diabetes has doubled in America. Dr. Jablons blames the overeating of pastry and candy in America and the lack of alcohol in the system, which previously kept the diabetes rate down.

PACT TO SUPPRESS SMUGGLING AT BORDER

Canada and United States Sign Treaty Regarding Liquor and Narcotics.

A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary Hughes and Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice, signed at the State Department on Friday a treaty between the United States and Canada for the suppression of liquor and narcotic smuggling across the international boundary line.

The convention is a result of the conference in Ottawa between Canadian officials and officials of the State and Treasury Departments, the Americans going to Canada to work out some means of co-operating to check run-running across the border. It will become effective ten days after exchange of ratifications and will remain effective for one year, after which it may be terminated on thirty days' notice.

The State Department described the pact in part as follows:

"Each Government is to furnish information, upon request, to the appropriate officers of the other, concerning clearances of vessels or loads of articles across the international boundary when the importation of articles transported by land is subject to the payment of duties; also information respecting clearances of vessels to any ports when there is ground to suspect that the owners or persons in possession of the cargo intend to smuggle it into American or Canadian territory. Clearances are to be denied to vessels carrying cargo consisting of articles the importation of which is forbidden by either country, when it is evident from the tonnage, size or general character of the vessel, or the length of the voyage or certain other conditions that the vessel will be unable to carry the cargo to the destination proposed in the application for clearance."

"Arrangement is made for the return, under reasonable conditions, of property brought into either country from the territory of the other when the owners are nationals of such other country."

"There is agreement that both countries shall exchange information concerning the names and activities of persons known to be engaged in the violation of the narcotic laws of the two countries."

"The convention also provides for the attendance of Government officials of one country as witnesses in the other, and the production of records and files or certified copies thereof in the trial of civil and criminal cases."

Squadron Visits Honolulu En Route to Canada

A despatch from London says:—The vessels of the Special Service Squadron, which is touring the Empire under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, are due to arrive soon at Honolulu, the first port of another power at which they have called since leaving England on November 27, 1923. The squadron will remain at Honolulu until June 12, when it leaves for Canada. The battle-cruisers Hood and Repulse and the light cruiser Adelaide will proceed to Victoria, B.C., and the light cruisers Delhi, Danae, Dauntless and Dragon to Esquimaux.

Britain Pays United States \$69,000,000 in Cash

A despatch from Washington says:—Great Britain is to make a payment of \$69,000,000 in interest on her war-time indebtedness to the United States on June 15, and it probably will be made in cash this time, instead of Liberty bonds, as all of the Liberty bond issues are being quoted at par or better.

Treasury Department officials said today that they had received no notification from the British Government as to the form in which the payment would be made. It was generally accepted, however, that the British Government would select the most economical method, and make payment in cash.

People would have better health if they would remember that their stomach is a work room, and not a play house.

SNOW AND ICE STILL IN WOODS AND RIVERS

Aeroplanes Starting Summer Patrol in Quebec Find Unusual Conditions.

A despatch from Quebec says:—Hydroplanes operating under contract for the Lands and Forest Department made their debut this week from the Roberval Air Station, according to advice received by Chief Forestry Engineer Gustave Piche, and have started the inventory work in the section of Peribonka and Chibogama for the season.

The first report received at the department here, though describing the flying as most successful, states that an unusual amount of snow has been located in the northern sections just a few miles north of Lake St. John. The reports also refer to the facts that the heads of the rivers are still covered with ice, which is a rather unusual occurrence.

At the Forest Protection Branch station is expressed over those reports, as well as others coming from other sections of the province, which mean that the dangerous period is still far away. There have been a few small outbreaks recorded, it is learned from unofficial sources, but they have been checked with success, and originated on settler's lots.

Last year at this time the province was already devastated by forest fires.



Prof. Gaetano Fichera of the University of Pavia, Italy, claims discovery of a cancer cure and will reveal it at a League of Nations meeting.

Commercial Buildings Invade London's Residential District

Park Lane will soon lose caste as London's most aristocratic residential centre if plans of a big commercial syndicate can be carried through. As leases expire in the autumn, important interests intend to bid for them, with a view to building de luxe shops and hotels on the sites of the homes of Britain's nobility.

Grove House, the home of the Duke of Westminster, already has come on the market. The commercial tide which now threatens to overflow Park Lane already has made inroads on other districts of Mayfair. The ancestral home of the Boscowen family, in St. James' Square, which they had held since it was built in the seventeenth century, now has been converted into an office building by the Canadian Assurance Corporation.

Alberta Coal Moved to Ontario Points at \$6.50 Ton

A despatch from Edmonton says:—Following discussions between the Government at Ottawa and Premier Greenfield of Alberta, a proposition has been forwarded to Premier MacKenzie King that one hundred thousand tons of Alberta coal for points in Ontario be handled this summer at a freight rate of \$6.50 per ton, the Dominion Government guaranteeing the railway from loss on its movement if this rate proves actually less than operating cost.

Early action is asked for and there is reason to believe that the Government's answer will be favorable.

A lie begets a lie till they come to generations.

SUBWAY WORKERS IN LONDON ON STRIKE

Only About Fifty Per Cent. of Normal Service Running.

A despatch from London says:—A partial strike of electric power station men here on Thursday inaugurated what may develop into a nation-wide strike and the complete stoppage of London underground transportation. Forty out of the 140 subway stations in London had closed on Thursday and only about fifty per cent. of normal service was running. The situation is the result of the strike of sixty per cent. of the employees of one of the two big electric power stations supplying the subway. So far it is a purely unofficial strike, not authorized or recognized by the union leaders.

The Labor Press service, which is the official publicity organization of the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress, issued a statement on Thursday declaring the strike was fomented by "an unofficial committee dominated by Communist influences." The men struck in sympathy with another unofficial strike of more than 1,600 shopmen of the Great Western Railway, who are demanding an increase of ten shillings a week, a minimum wage of three pounds a week, a guaranteed number of working hours per day and week, and a week's annual holiday with full pay. The railway company refused to consider the demands until regularly presented through officials of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The transportation situation is further complicated by the action taken in Thursday's final meeting of the annual conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which instructed delegates to return to their depots and prepare for a nation-wide strike. They are asking an immediate reply from the railway companies to their demands for revision of the classification and promotion system of locomotive firemen, and for full pay for Sunday work whether or not a full day's work is done.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

The industrial structure of Canada rests in uncommon degree upon the utilization of water-power, and the extension of the water-power industry has been notable with regard to both the rate of development and the diversity of the field which it serves. The actual extent of Canada's water-powers has been by no means fully ascertained, but they are known to be abundant and well distributed throughout the Dominion, which, with the tributaries, forms important zones for settlement and industrial expansion.

Foremost amongst the outstanding power rivers in Canada is the St. Lawrence, not only because of its enormous discharge, but also due to the almost complete natural storage of the Great Lakes which feed it. This great river is capable of furnishing over 3,500,000 horse-power, of which less than 1,500,000 horse-power is in the international reach and would have to be apportioned between Canada and the United States.

Among the many large rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence from the northern Laurentian plateau is the Ottawa, for most of its length lying between Quebec and Ontario. On the Ottawa river development has been confined to less than 100,000 horse-power in the vicinity of Ottawa city, leaving still untapped 21 sites, aggregating 678,000 horse-power, on a basis of ordinary minimum flow, and probably twice that amount with adequate storage. It is from the headwater tributaries of the Ottawa that the silver mines of Northern Ontario draw their main supplies of electrical and compressed air energy. Many rivers from the north enter the St. Lawrence river and Gulf and, while surveys have not been initiated on all, a number of sites are known to offer large power possibilities.

Ontario Takes First Place as Richest of Provinces

Ottawa, June 8.—Canada's aggregate tangible wealth in the year 1921 was \$22,195,000,000, according to a survey of the national wealth of the Dominion just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of that total Ontario ranked first among the Provinces with an estimated aggregate wealth of \$7,751,000,000, or 35.1 per cent. of the total, while Quebec was in second place with a total of \$5,423,000,000, or 25 per cent. of the Dominion total. Saskatchewan came third with \$2,846,000,000, or 12.8 per cent. of the total. In a summary of the survey it is shown that the wealth was most widely distributed in three Prairie Provinces than in Ontario and Quebec. Saskatchewan led in per capita wealth with \$3,757; Alberta was second with \$3,317 and Manitoba was third with \$2,705. In comparison, Ontario per capita wealth was \$2,507 and Quebec's was \$2,347.

There is no making a good cloak of bad cloth.

Every cruel act hardens the heart and blunts the sensibilities. All animals appreciate kind words and gentle treatment. Some animals suffer as much from a harsh, loud tone of voice as from a blow.