

# CANADA IS A LAND WITH A GREAT FUTURE

Population Not Much More Than That of Greater New York—Second in Wheat, Wonderful Resources.

Canada is a country in its infancy. With a population that is not very much larger than that of Greater New York scattered over an area of over 3,700,000 square miles, it is impossible even to imagine the possibilities of this Dominion. The United States has a population per square mile 14 times as great as that of Canada.

Fortunately for the Allied cause, the smallness of the population has always enabled Canada to have a large surplus of wheat, and she now ranks second in the great wheat exporting countries of the world; 268,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to Europe in 1915-16. In the whole of Canada and even in the three great wheat growing provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, only slightly more than one-tenth of all the land at present readily adaptable to agriculture was under crop last year.

The forests of Canada are unsurpassed and constitute a resource that will be called upon to a very great extent in the reconstruction period after the war. There are between five and six hundred million acres of forest. The total value of the different classes of forest products for 1916 was \$173,000,000. The exports of forest products to the United Kingdom, United States and other countries realized in that year over \$43,000,000.

In one of the most essential mineral products Canada leads the world. In 1917, 84,500,000 pounds of nickel were produced. This represents over 80% of the world's production. The largest asbestos mines in the world are in the Province of Quebec, and at present supply the greater part of the world's consumption. The war has stimulated in a very pronounced manner the production of all those metals which are necessities of war. Some of them had never even been developed prior to the outbreak of war. Only a comparatively small part of the coal resources has been touched; an estimate of the examined mineral coal areas shows that there are 73,500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 401,000,000 tons of anthracite.

In regard to its fisheries, Canada has been richly endowed by nature with an extensive coast line, innumerable rivers and lakes. The Canadian lobster fisheries of the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the most productive in the world.

Canada holds a position second to no other country in the world in regard to its water-power possibilities. At present 1,800,000 24-hour horsepower have been developed. It is estimated that, within areas likely to be populated in the near future, there is an aggregate of nearly 18,000,000 24-hour horsepower.

In its fur-bearing animals Canada has an opportunity that is presented to but few other countries to develop a great fur industry. The annual output of furs is 15% of the value of the world's production.

Finally, the transportation system has developed at a rapid rate. The railroad mileage of Canada for every 10,000 persons is nearly twice as great as that of the United States and more than eight times that of Germany. Consequently, Canada is well prepared to meet the transportation requirements of those future settlers who will cultivate immense areas of good agricultural land lying within fifteen miles of the railroads.

Canada is yet but a very young nation. Only a minute portion of its resources has been examined; vast areas have never been explored. Now is the time, in the present great world crisis, for the most careful study and economic development of its resources and their industrial derivatives in order that Canada may be prepared, at the restoration of peace to rebuild the devastated regions of Europe and feed, clothe and shelter all those who may come to its hospitable shores.—Reprinted from the Wall Street Journal, New York, one of the world's greatest financial authorities.

## BRITISH POSITIONS IN SOMME REGION IMPROVED IN LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Allied Line Completely Re-established in the Voormezele-La Clytte Sector After Hard Fighting—Enemy Gains Footing Near Albert at Cost of Heavy Losses.

A despatch from London says:—A vigorous counter-attack on Wednesday night resulted in the re-establishment of the allied line in the Voormezele-La Clytte sector, where the Germans in a local attack yesterday succeeded in making some advance. This operation developed hard fighting throughout most of the day and into the night.

Two attacks were attempted against the British lines in the Somme sector. The first, at Bouzincourt, was dispersed. Near Albert the enemy, after suffering heavy casualties, succeeded in penetrating the defence positions on a front of about 150 yards.

The Canadian forces from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have engaged in a successful local attack south of Arras.

A despatch from the British Army in France, says:—The Germans had intended to make a much more pretentious assault in Flanders on Wednesday than they were actually able to carry out, it has been learned. Their failure was due to the excellent work of the allied gunners and to a small coincident operation by the French east of Scherpenberg Hill. The combination of the French attack and the great bombardment undoubtedly completely upset the German plans for additional German divisions, which were assembling to assist their comrades on their right, could not be brought in. As a consequence the assault was confined to a two-division affair, which was directed mainly against the British about Ridge Wood.

the British in Ridge Wood and the neighboring territory southwest of Voormezele, and by the 56th Division, which attacked the British on the right and the French on the left.

Before the battle started in earnest, however, several things had happened which were to have a vital bearing on the day's programme. Along the Ypres-Comines Canal an unusual movement among the enemy had brought down a tremendous barrage from the British guns against a German division on the right of the 52nd Reserves. Nothing further happened along this sector, but it appeared later that the enemy had been assembling here to participate in the attack and had been so badly smashed that the idea of their taking part had been abandoned.

In the meantime along the French front between Loere and LaClytte the French had their eyes open and began a heavy bombardment. Also, the French had undertaken a small operation in the early morning for the capture of a position east of Scherpenberg Hill. The combination of the French attack and the great bombardment undoubtedly completely upset the German plans for additional German divisions, which were assembling to assist their comrades on their right, could not be brought in. As a consequence the assault was confined to a two-division affair, which was directed mainly against the British about Ridge Wood.

Some potato seed was chilled last winter and the buds may be injured. Before planting see that the sprouts have started a little or test by placing a potato or two in a warm place.

To make fried mush pour cornmeal mush into an enameled dish and when cold cut into slices and fry in hot drippings until well browned. Serve hot with butter and syrup.

## Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.32½; No. 2 do., \$2.20½; No. 3 do., \$2.17½; No. 4 do., \$2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½% tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 81½¢; No. 3 C.W., 78½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 78½¢; No. 1 feed 75¢, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 86 to 87¢; No. 3 white, 85 to 86¢, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malt, \$1.54 to \$1.55, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.84 to \$1.86, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, \$2.45, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.90; new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65; new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Milled feed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$35.40; shorts, per ton, \$40.40.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$16.00 to \$17.00; mixed, \$14.00 to \$15.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.00, track Toronto.

### Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 41 to 42¢; prints, per lb., 42 to 43¢; dairy, per lb., 37 to 38¢.

Eggs—New laid, 38 to 39¢.

Poultry—Dressed chickens, 30 to 32¢; fowl, 30 to 33¢; ducks, 25 to 30¢; turkeys, 30 to 35¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24½¢; old, large, 25½ to 26¢; twin, 25 to 26½¢.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42¢; creamery prints, cut, 45 to 46¢; fresh made, 46 to 47¢; solids, 44 to 45¢.

Margarine—32 to 34¢, lb.

Eggs—New laid, 42 to 43¢; new laid, in cartons, 45 to 46¢.

Dressed poultry—Milk-fed chickens, 38 to 40¢; fowl, 38 to 40¢; turkeys, 40 to 45¢.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 30¢; chickens, lbs., 28 to 30¢; hens, 33 to 37¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$8.75; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Japan, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Lima, 19 to 20¢.

Maple syrup—8½¢, lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$2.25; imperial gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25¢.

### Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38¢; do., heavy 30 to 32¢; cooked, 49 to 50¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 44¢; backs, plain, 44 to 45¢; boneless, 48 to 49¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31¢; clear bellies, 29 to 30¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31½ to 32¢; tubs, 31 to 32½¢; pails, 32 to 32½¢; prints, 33 to 33½¢. Compound tierces, 26 to 26½¢; tubs, 26¼ to 26½¢; pails, 26½ to 27¢; prints, 27½ to 28¢.

### Montreal Markets

Montreal, May 14.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 96¢; No. 3, 92¢; extra No. 1 feed, 92¢; No. 3 local white, 82¢.

Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.25. Bran, \$35.40. Shorts, \$40.40. Middlings, \$48.00 to \$50.00. Moullie, \$60.00 to \$62.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.00.

### Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 14.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$15.50; choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.25; good heavy steers, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do., good, \$12.00 to \$12.25; do., medium, \$11.65 to \$11.85; do., common, \$11.00 to \$11.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.25 to \$12.25; do., good bulls, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do., medium bulls, \$9.50 to \$7.50; butchers' rough bulls, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.25 to \$12.25; do., good, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do., medium, \$9.50 to \$10.25; stockers, \$9.50 to \$11.00; feeders, \$11.00 to \$11.75; canners and cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$140.00; do., com. and med., \$65.00 to \$80.00; springers \$90.00 to \$140.00; light ewes, \$13.50 to \$18.00; lambs, \$18.00 to \$20.50; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$15.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$20.75 to \$21.00; do., weighed off cars, \$21.00 to \$21.25; do., f.o.b., \$19.75 to \$20.00.

Montreal, May 14.—Choice steers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do., good, \$12 to \$12.50; do., medium, \$10 to \$11.50;

choice butchers' cows, \$11 to \$11.50; good cows, \$10 to \$10.75; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' bulls, \$11 to \$11.50; good bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; medium, \$9 to \$10. Calves—Milk-fed, \$8 to \$14; common, \$6 to \$7. Sheep—\$16 to \$17. Hogs—Selects, off cars, \$21.75 to \$22; sows, \$19.50 to \$20.

### DARING AVIATOR SAILED UNDER BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: An unknown aviator from Beamsville Camp circled over the Falls for a few moments on Thursday and then dived down at frightful velocity and sailed under the steel arch bridge. Evidently he experienced some difficulty in rising from the gorge as did Beachy some years ago.

The Beamsville cadet, however, after being in the gorge about three minutes, managed to rise on the American side, and after circling round, made off for camp.

### BRITISH TROOPS WITHIN 80 MILES OF MOSUL.

A despatch from London says: British troops on May 7th entered the Turkish town of Kerkuk, 80 miles south-east of Mosul, in Mesopotamia, the British War Office announced. The text of the statement reads: "Mesopotamia—A portion of our troops entered Kerkuk on May 7th without opposition. The Turks, who retired towards the Lesser Zab River, left 600 men in hospital in the town. They also abandoned three damaged airplanes. A heavy rain has fallen."

### INCREASE IN SINKINGS OF U-BOATS.

A despatch from London says: The sinking of enemy submarines has increased steadily, and the sinking of merchant ships has fallen steadily, declared T. J. Macnamara, M.P. for North Camberwell and Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in a recent speech at Bristol.

Germany has made many mistakes in the course of the war, but never made a greater one than in thinking she could end the war by driving British merchantmen from the seas, declared Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Marine Association.

### BERLIN "SHELLS OUT" DISCARDED WARDROBES.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The city of Berlin has been ordered to produce forthwith 40,000 complete second-hand suits for war workers, principally those engaged in railway and farming work. It is to be a "voluntary" surrender against a small payment, but warning is given that if the clothes are not forthcoming they will be taken by force. This applies especially to persons whose social position warrants the assumption that their wardrobes are well stocked.

### OVER 500,000 U. S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Washington says: More than half a million American soldiers have been sent to France. Secretary Baker has authorized the statement that his forecast in Congress in January that five hundred thousand troops would be despatched to France early in the present year now had been surpassed.

### A Word About Shot.

Why are lead shot made by dropping the molten metal from the top of a very high tower? The popular supposition is that they acquire the requisite spherical shape by falling from a great height; but it is not so. The leaden globules are as perfectly spherical when they start from the top of the tower as when they strike the water in a well at the bottom. The stuff is held at the top of the tower in a large iron pan that has a perforated bottom and the metal drops that fall through are the shot.

In falling they cool, hardening sufficiently to suffer no deformation on striking the water, two hundred feet below. This, indeed, is the reason for the tower—to give the leaden globules time to cool while passing through the air. The use of the water in the well is to furnish a soft cushion for the shot to fall on. Later the shot are scooped out of the well and are put through a series of sieves to sort them into sizes.



A British Telephone Post in Palestine. Type of the trench 'phone station in use by the British armies in all the theatres of war. Telephoning is a necessity of modern war in order that the officers and men at the front may be always in touch with headquarters.

## EXPECTED GERMAN OFFENSIVE MAY NOT BEGIN FOR A FORTNIGHT

Military Authorities of Opinion That the Enemy Has Met With Severe Repulse From Which Recovery Will Take Time.

A despatch from Paris says: Contrary to the belief expressed in despatches from correspondents with the French army, military authorities here do not believe that the next German offensive is as imminent as expected, and agree that the battle may not begin before a fortnight. Many reasons contribute to this delay, the foremost of which is the fact that so severe has been the repulse of the last week, especially on the days of the 29th and 30th, that sufficient time must elapse before the enemy can be able to fill in and reorganize his divisions. On the other hand, allied aviators are working such havoc in the enemy's lines that he is finding it extremely difficult to carry out concentrations. From high military authority it is understood

the allies would be willing to give up Ypres if the enemy was willing to pay to the extent of about 20,000 men for it, and at that would be a good bargain, as tactically Ypres is worth less than 10,000. This authority expressed the belief that in the coming offensive aviation may play the most important role in the whole field of war. The allies are now much superior in the air than the enemy. It has been established recently that the German airplane production averaged from 1,800 to 2,000 machines. While it is not permitted to give the figures of the French and English output, it is not exaggerating to estimate it at more than double, and daily increasing. It is hoped that the allies will be able to give a demonstration of their superiority in the air before many months.

Don't limit supplies of milk and butter, but don't waste them. Examine the herbaceous plants in the garden and see if any have been

raised by the frost. Some can be put back in place by pressure of the foot on all sides of the plant. Others will require replanting.



Camouflaged streets in a French town under fire of the German heavy guns.

## The Doings of the Duffs.

