Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The iron mines at Wabana, which were closed early this year as the result of the cancellation of German contracts for ore after the French occupation of the Ruhr, are again in operation. An agreement has been reached between the Newfoundland Government and the British Empire Steel Corporation, whereby the latter in consideration of the waiving of the export duty of 25 cents per ton imposed on this ore for the current year, agrees to provide employment for 1,400 men during February and March, for 1,500 in April and May, and to resume normal working of the mines after June.

St. John, N.B.—The port record for fast loading was broken recently by the steamer Stiklestad, putting 360,000 bushels aboard in 25½ hours actual loading time. She arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, February 18, and sailed on Saturday afternoon, fitting out completely and loading in the meantime.

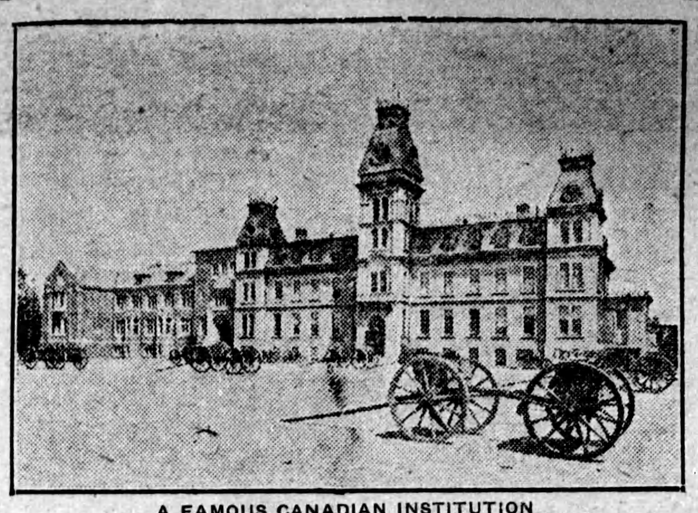
Three Rivers, Que.—The output of the International Paper Co.'s mill at Three Rivers is now running about 265 tons a day, an addition of nearly 80,000 tons to the Canadian total since the middle of last year. The company is planning to instal the seventh grinder unit to increase the production of groundwood pulp to enable the capacity production to be attained, and a third digester for the sulphite pulp, which supplies about 25 per cent. of the pulp ingredients of newsprint, groundwood pulp forming the balance.

Fort William, Ont.—A total of 3,700 licensed country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have a total storage capacity of more than 100,000,000 bushels, according to a statement made before the Royal Commission investigating lake freight rates. At Fort William and Port Arthur 31 private and public elevators will accommodate 56,810,000 bushels. Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces have elevators with grain storage capacity amounting to 33,180,000 bushels.

Winnipeg, Man.—The remarkable growth of boys' and girls' pig clubs in Manitoba is indicated in a report which has just been issued by the provincial government. Two years ago there were only four boys' and girls' pig clubs in the province with a very small number of pigs in each club. At the present time there are over 27 pig clubs, with a total of 1,334 pigs.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta's total coal production last year was 5,976,432 tons, according to a statement issued by the Provincial Department of Mines. Of this quantity 1,443,942 tons were sold in Alberta, 1,999,789 in other Canadian provinces, and 105,514 in the United States. The total production was 39,327 tons in excess of that of 1921.

Victoria, B.C.—Valued at $11,500,000, the British Columbia salmon pack aggregated 1,290,326 cases, according to figures compiled by the Provincial Department of Fisheries. These figures have been exceeded only on four occasions since statistics have been compiled during the past twenty-six years and the most recent was in 1919, when the total was 1,393,156 cases.



A FAMOUS CANADIAN INSTITUTION

A notable Canadian educational institution which goes about accomplishing great things with little heralding is the Royal Military College at Kingston. With a staff of distinguished military officers and educationists, it has turned out some of the cleverest civil and military engineers of the day. Many prominent Canadian civil engineers received their training at the R.M.C.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS IN CANADA'S NORTHLAND

Departmental Officer Locating a Bison Herd Notes Unique Geographical Feature.

The wonders of Canada's northland grow with each year and each exploration trip. Mr. F. V. Seibert, D. L.S., of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, in tracing the limits of the habitat of the wild wood bison last season, discovered that the northern part of the range contained a number of underground streams, the most important of which are the Nyarling and Clewi rivers. The country in which these streams are found lies west of Fort Smith on the Slave River and south of Great Slave Lake. They rise on the northern edge of Alberta and flow northward, their waters reaching Great Slave Lake through the Little Buffalo River.

The formation which permits of this peculiar condition consists of limestone strata, overlying beds of gypsum. The water, in finding its way beneath the surface, has carried away large portions of the gypsum deposits, and the roof of limestone has fallen in, causing numerous "sink holes," or in some cases dry valleys. These sink holes vary from six feet to one hundred feet in depth, and are sometimes large enough to contain a whole city block. This formation extends from Peace Point, on the Peace River, for a distance of 150 miles to within a few miles of Buffalo Lake. The northern portion of this formation alone carries the dry valleys.

The Nyarling River (the name in Chipewyan signifies "underground") drains through this portion. It takes its rise in a large muskeg near the northern boundary of Alberta, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, flows into a small lake, where it disappears into the ground. It emerges again about ten miles farther on in a series of small muskeg lakes, from which it continues its regular course to the northeast.

The line of the underground watercourse is clearly marked all the way across the intervening ridge, by a dry valley varying from fifty to one hundred feet in depth and from one-fifth to one-half mile in width.

The valley is covered with dense vegetation which stands out in sharp contrast to that of the surrounding plateau. A number of other streams, including the Clewi, exhibit these peculiar characteristics on a smaller scale.

Urges H. B. Railway Construction.

Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, a Progressive member from Saskatchewan, who urges that the Dominion recognize the prior claim of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is expected the Progressive party will rally to his support.

PASSENGER TRAVEL TO CANADA INCREASE

Many Applications from Farmers for Helpers Under New Immigration Scheme.

A despatch from London says:—Westward passenger travel to Canada is twice as great as this time last year. The increase is mainly in the third class, of whom 1,000 sailed in January as compared with 400 in the same month last year. What really counts in the way of immigration, however, is the spring movement.

Canadian immigration officials here say that preliminary discussions with the Imperial authorities indicate that if the Government's new immigration policy is approved by Parliament it will be possible to bring the first assisted settlers over in May. A considerable number will thus arrive in the Dominion in time to be of use for this year's crop.

The C.P.R. has over 1,000 applications already from Canadian farmers wh are willing to engage help under the railway's new immigration scheme. In connection with the applications for female help a number of farmers have intimated that if the girls make good they are willing to marry them at the end of the year. This inducement, however, is not being mentioned by the railway officials in their appeal for this class of immigrant.

Correct.

Teacher—"Who can name one important thing we have now that we did not have one hundred years ago?"

Tommy—"Me."

FIRST PAYMENT MADE ON BRITISH DEBT

Terms for Funding Debt Include Bond Issue, With Interest Payable Half-Yearly.

A despatch from London says:—The British Treasury has made public the exact terms regarding the funding agreement with the United States. On the execution of the agreement, England will make a cash payment of $4,120,850.74, leaving a net debt of $4,600,000,000. This total will be covered by a bond issue dated December 15, 1922, and expiring in 1984, with interest payable semi-annually at a rate of three per cent. to December 15, 1932, and three and a half per cent. for the rest of the term. The bonds will be payable in United States gold coin, and will be issued, as far as possible, in denominations of $100 each.

On 90 days' notice England may postpone any payment for a term of not more than two years, but the total payments due for three successive years must be completed by December of the third year.

Great Britain also is to have a respite on 30 days' notice that it will make payments on the principal which at any time will amount to $1,000,000 or multiples.

A despatch from Washington says:—The first payment by the British Government under the recently negotiated debt funding agreement was made on Thursday at the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Heads Lake Erie Fishermen.

A. S. Brown, of Kingsville, President of the Lake Erie Fishermen's Association, a promoter of a co-operative scheme of fish marketing for Ontario fishermen. A small co-operative company has already justified the proposal.

The sound of a bell carries much better through water than air.

THE SUIT CASE TEACHER

BY W. M. MORRIS.

There are some teachers in the rural schools of Ontario, who arrive at their schools, by train or auto, at exactly ten minutes to nine on Monday morning, with all their belongings packed in a suitcase, and shake the dust of the community off their feet as soon after four o'clock on Friday evening as it is possible for them to get away. Their real interests are in the communities where they spend their week ends. With such a residence in the School Section they are not likely to take a very human interest in the welfare of the children committed to them for instruction and training. Their duties are likely to be performed in a most perfunctory manner and the school work have little or no relation to the daily life and experience of the pupils. In the story of the "Brown Mouse," we are told that the teacher, Jim Irwin, had the school in operation in the lives of the people a month before the actual opening of the school. He visited all the homes, learned much about the community and then made the school a real factor in the life of the people. But how can a teacher who does not live among the people and seldom meets the parents and children together and perhaps never sees the trustees, be of service to the School Section?

Trustees should apply other than the merely academic tests to applicants who are ready to assume the responsibilities of directing the mental and moral development of the young life of the community.

1. Ask him some questions to ascertain what he knows about current events. I had the pleasure of visiting the School for the Blind in Brantford recently and heard the principal relate how he spends the first lesson period of the day reviewing the current events of the world as reported in the newspapers. These children will have some conception of the duties and privileges of citizenship. The children of our public schools are not blind physically but they are, nevertheless, ignorant of what is going on in the world and a live teacher has a magnificent opportunity to initiate them into the secrets and mysteries of their relation to the complex world about them. Try to find out whether the applicant is qualified to direct the young people to a consideration of community, provincial, national and world movements. The school is financed by all the citizens and should be the agency in democracy for the training of future citizens. The teacher can only do this as he identifies himself with the community.
2. Don't measure his success by his ability to get pupils successfully through examinations. That is not education. Cramming facts into children's minds for examination purposes only retards real educational development. Some of the pupils who have failed at examinations have turned out to be the brightest. Let him train the children in habits of study and create in them a desire for knowledge. The skill acquired prior to the age of fourteen constitutes what might be termed as the knife and fork of education and not the meal. Given these tools of education the boys and girls should have their appetites whetted for reading and for study and have their interests awakened so they will have some ambition to acquire knowledge.
3. Does he join with the young people in their social and recreational life or hold himself aloof? Vigorous young people require recreational opportunities and facilities. The school trustees have here a magnificent opportunity to render service to the young people of the community by selecting a teacher who will take an interest in this phase of community life and direct it along wholesome lines.

The suit-case teacher does not earn a thousand dollars a year, nor the half of it. The real teacher is worth more than a thousand dollars a year to the community, only he is too rare. We need to produce more of them. Perhaps the Teachers' Federation will help to find them. Let school boards insist on having them and give worthwhile remuneration to retain their services. Equality of educational opportunity is an empty phase so long as some children are compelled to sit at the feet of incompetent, inexperienced teachers. In the last analysis it is the teacher who makes the school. Let us have teachers who love their work and take a real interest in the affairs of the community.

One factor in securing teachers for rural schools who will identify themselves with rural life, is the teacherage. The Government of Saskatchewan makes a grant of $200 to those sections building a house for the teacher. The residences which have been erected have cost from $400 to $1,800 and in some districts it is found that such a building is an absolute necessity. The Alberta Government passed legislation in 1919 making provision for a grant in aid of school residences of a better type. Under this Act the Department pays one-third of the cost of the site for the residence, the building and the furniture for the same, on condition that the residence cost at least one thousand dollars and that the site on which it is located contains five acres. It was the intention of the Department that this land should serve as a garden plot for the teacher and also furnish pasture for either a horse or a cow. The residences that have been erected under the said Act contain three, four or five rooms and in a few cases the cost has run up to $3,000 or $3,500, but in the majority of cases the buildings erected cost from $1,000 to $2,000.

Taft Gets $75,000 for Services as G.T.R. Arbitrator

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Ex-President Taft of the United States was paid $75,000 for his services in connection with the Grand Trunk arbitration. This information was given in the House of Commons by Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways. The payment was not made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. Graham added, but by Grand Trunk shareholders.

Close to the million mark climbed the revenue of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1922. The financial report showed total receipts of $957,224, and expenditures of $741,129. The balance was $216,094 and a cheque was given to Toronto for $177,950. The directors' report outlined plans for a new automobile building and another to house electrical and machinery interests.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.22.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 90c; No. 2, 88½c.

Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.

Rye—No. 2, 80 to 82c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.14 to $1.16, according to freights outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk, seaboard, $4.95 to $5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.60.

Hay—Extra, No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $14; mixed, $11; clover, $8.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.

Cheese—New, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 32c; Stiltons, 33c. Old, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 33 to 34c; Stiltons, 35c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 54 to 56c; ordinary creamery prints, 51 to 53c; Dairy, 35 to 38c. Cooking, 25c.

Eggs—New laids, loose, 37 to 38c; new laids, in cartons, 41 to 42c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 18 to 21c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18 to 21c; roosters, 15 to 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28 to 33c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c; do, old, 18c; geese, 15c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, 35c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 33c; do, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; roosters, 25c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 31 to 33c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38c; do, old, 23c; geese, 21c.

Oleomargarine, lb., 21 to 27c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11½ to 12c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Potatoes, Ontarios—No. 1, 90c to $1.00; No. 2, 80 to 90c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 29c; cooked hams, 36 to 42c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 40c.

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, $38; heavyweight rolls, $35.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 14¾ to 15¼c; tubs, 15¼ to 15¾c; pails, 15¾ to 16¼; prints, 17¾ to 18¼c.

Heavy steers, choice, $7.50 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4 to $5; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $3 to $4; feeding steers, good, $6 to $6.50; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $5 to $5.50; do, fair, $4 to $5; calves, choice, $11 to $13; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $8; milch cows, choice, $70 to $90; springers, choice, $80 to $100; lambs, choice, $13 to $14; do, spring, each, $16; sheep, choice, $7.50 to $8; do, culls, $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $9.50 to $10; do, f.o.b., $8.75 to $9.25; do, country points, $8.50 to $9.

Hog quotations are based on the prices of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selects, sold on a flat rate. Bacon selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. Western, No. 2, 64 to 65c; Can. Western, No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 57c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $7.10; 2nds, $6.60; strong bakers, $6.40; winter pats., choice, $6.25. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.15 to $3.25. Bran, $26 to $28. Shorts, $28 to $30. Middlings, $33 to $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14.

Cheese, finest easterns, 27½ to 28c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49½ to 50c. Eggs, selected, 41c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.

Com. dairy cows, $3; good fat cows, $4.50; choice lambs, $12; calves, med., $6 to $7; do, com., $5; good butcher and select hogs, $10.25 to $10.50; thick fat western Canada sows, $8.

To clear the streets of snow Stockholm, Sweden, has a truck on which is mounted a furnace with a large funnel into which the snow is shoveled. The melted snow runs through a hose to the nearest sewer.

A Clever Canadian.

Miss Mary Grant, an interesting and capable Canadian woman who is clerk of the London Township. She is active in municipal affairs and is a member of the executive of the Ontario Municipal Association.

IN RABBITBORO