COAST TO COAST

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Potatoes continue in good demand from outside points. On Monday, the steamship Munliston sailed away for Norfolk, Virginia, with 36,000 sacks of seed potatoes from this district valued at $86,000.

Halifax, N.S.—Charles Vincent Sale, London Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. Overseas Settlement, Limited, has asked for an extensive survey of the settlement prospects of the Maritime Provinces, particularly in reference to vacant farms, their character, nature of soil, productivity, class of agriculture they would serve, prices at which they may be secured, opportunities for markets and all other information to enable the prospective settler with capital to know where he stands.

Moncton, N.B.—Frozen blueberries are now being shipped in quantity to Cleveland and other centres in the United States. So far eight carloads have left Moncton, iced so that the fruit will remain frozen. Two more carloads are about to go forward.

Quebec, Que.—Preliminary work on the pulp and paper mills of the St. Regis Paper Co. at Cap Rouge, nine miles west of Quebec, will start this fall and the construction of the mills will be begun in the spring, according to information from the municipality.

Windsor, Ont.—Recent census taken of the Border Cities—Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Ojibway—show a population at 100,000, or double that of six years ago and triple that of twelve years back. The value of construction per capita exceeded that of any of the larger Canadian cities, in 1924, by 40 per cent.; in 1925 by 50 per cent., and in 1926 by 60 per cent.

Winnipeg, Man.—A good sand for making glass of all kinds is found on Black Island in Lake Winnipeg, according to a report issued by the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Oil drilling will shortly begin in a new field four miles north of Readlyn, directed by the Ribstone-Wainwright Oil Co., Ltd. Equipment is now en route to the field. The lease and oil rights acquired from the Government cover several thousand acres.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta has now a silver fox population of more than 2,000. These are being inspected and branded by H. S. Oulton of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

Victoria, B.C.—Famous Players-Lasky are to establish a plant in British Columbia for film production it was announced in connection with the $15,000,000 concern known as the Famous Players' Canadian Corporation Limited, of Toronto.

Sakhavam Ganesh
Pandit, attorney, scholar, and writer, Los Angeles, who, although a Hindu, has been admitted to rights of full United States citizenship. Appealed against by the immigration authorities, his right was affirmed.

More Berries.

In parts of Hungary, farm laborers are paid in vegetables. Occasionally, we suppose, a workman will ask for an increase in his week's celery.

Deaf and Dumb Form Club.

Paris has a club formed exclusively of deaf and dumb persons.

Nebraskan Likes Alberta.

Sixteen years ago George A. Wilkinson came with his wife and five children from Beatrice, Nebraska, about 60 miles from Lincoln, and bought 320 acres of land at $20 an acre in the Edmonton District of Alberta. He now owns 960 acres which can readily be sold at $75 an acre. In the fifteen years he has farmed in Alberta his average yield of wheat has been thirty bushels to the acre and oats sixty-five bushels. Last year the wheat yielded forty-five bushels to the acre. This year the crop yielded from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. There have been years when the yield of oats has been as high as 125 bushels to the acre.

"Are you satisfied with Alberta?" he was asked.

"There is nowhere as good as Alberta to me," answered Mr. Wilkinson. "I came here first to look over the country in 1901 and went back to Nebraska. The following year I bought 160 acres near Edmonton, which I held and later sold. In 1910 I decided to move to Alberta with my family, the eldest of the children then being 16 years old, and bought 320 acres in the Namayo district, near Edmonton. I still live on this farm, though two of my boys are now working it. I have another farm of 480 acres at Bon Accord, a few miles north of my home, which I bought three years ago. This is being farmed by another son. My three sons are married to Canadian girls and my two daughters are married to Canadian farmes near Edmonton."

Mr. Wilkinson, who is 70 years of age is now taking life easier. He is a member of the Edmonton Rotary Club, and thoughh e has to motor ten miles to Edmonton he never misses the weekly luncheon. He believes that Albrta offers to Americans equally as good opportunities for farming as in the United States, because land is cheaper, will yield better crops, the cost of production is less, and the prices paid for farm products in Canada are equally as good as those in the States, in some cases higher.

While a settler with capital can attain success quicker, he considers the first requisite is a capacity for work. He advocates a settler following mixed farming in Western Canada in order to insure the greatest measure of success.

Feeding the Winter Birds.

Among the many questions we have to answer is this one: "Is it natural to feed the birds; and if we do feed them, will it not spoil them for doing the work Nature intended?" Conditions are much changed in bird life. There was a time when it was not ncessary to erect bird-houses; but now we must if we want to attract them around our homes, especially in thickly settled places.

The natural food of winter birds has been practically destroyed, and if we want to attract birds and keep them with us the year round, it is necessary to feed them throughout the winter.

As soon as the bugs appear in the springtime, the birds will desert your feeding-stations. This has been noticed by all trained observers. Feeding the birds during the time that their natural food supply is at its lowest ebb, will help you draw the birds closer to your home, prevent many birds from starving, will keep some of our migratory birds with us throughout the year, will bring a better understanding between birds and mankind and, in addition, have them ready for the bugs when they appear in the spring.

The foods generally used are suet or other fat, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, mealworms, bird-seed, nut meats of all kinds, buckwheat chaff, hayseed, millet, whole or rolled oats, pop-corn, pumpkin, squash and sunflower seed, rolled or boiled rice, wheat, cut-up apples, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, etc.

Put out some fine gravel, sand, grit and siftings from coal ashes.

As to feeding-stations, birds are not particular. A food-tray or shelf may be put on a tree or pole or fastened against the house. Wind plays havoc with the food on shelves, therefore boxes or houses built with a roof will protect the food and also the birds during stormy weather.

By the time a man learns to keep silent he knows much that is worth saying.

SPENT HOLIDAY AS CARPENTER SUPERVISOR.
Above are shown Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Madame Cardin and their home in Sorel, Quebec. Mr. Cardin spent a two weeks' holiday supervising and directing the work of a squad of carpenters who were renovating the house. The minister himself spnt nearly two years as a carpenter in his youth.

London Tries Sample Rubber-Paved Road.

The believers in rubber as the ideal surface for city roadways are nothing daunted that their efforts have so far not met with complete success. The stretch which was laid down round the Cenotaph in Whitehall about two years ago had to be taken up, as the rubber surface "crept." Now a new system of what are known as the Guisman blocks is being tried on a stretch of about 40 yards in Upper Bridge Street between Ludgate Circus and the river. The test here will be as severe as in any place in London, as the heaviest traffic of all sorts passes along in a constant stream.

Heavy terra-cotta blocks 10½ inches by 8 inches have fixed to them a rubber cap five-eighths of an inch thick which, it is claimed, will stand the heaviest pounding of the lorries, both horse and motor, that will go over it. These blocks are laid on a 12-inch concrete bed. They are apparently very well made with straight-cut, true edges. The edges are dipped in a mixture of rubber and bitumen immediately before laying and the same mixture is poured on the surface joints so that what is practically a complete rubber surface is the result. To look at the roadway gives the impression of tiles while the feel is that of pure rubber.

A good comparison will be possible at the spot chosen as half the width of the road will be the ordinary wood surface and the other half the Gaisman rubber. A Manchester company is carrying out the experiment and will maintain the surface for two years, after which the Corporation will, if satisfied, enter into a maintenance contract. During an artificial test in Manchester a 13-ton lorry was sent over an experimental stretch 1000 times in a day. This destroyed the granite sides of the road, but the rubber stood up to the test. It will be curious if London goes back to the days of the Romans in Britain in the use of terra-cotta.

Perfume Retains Fragrance.

When opened recently a 3000-year-old jar of perfume found in an Egyptian tomb still retained its fragrance.

Passengers on Train in Canada Hear Mexican Music.

Passngers in the observation car of a Canadian National transcontinental express recently listened to music broadcast by Vera Cruz, Mexico, while their train was thundering along at sixty miles an hour near Edmonton, Alberta. Prior to this, while passing through Manitoba, they were regaled with tangoes and fandangos direct from Mexico City.

According to Roy Cummings, a member of the service engineering staff of the Garod Corporation, this is but one example of the remarkable distant reception possible on the northern trains. Mr. Cummings has just returned from one of his periodical inspections of the installations maintained by the Canadian railroad.

Three years ago the Canadian National, seeking to relieve the monotony of long train journeys, decided to equip all of its de luxe trains with radio. The choice of a standard receiver was made and the installation begun. All the sets are permanently fitted into the observation cars, and a pair of ear phones placed on each chair, so designed that the broadcasting could be clearly heard above the roar of the trains.

The installations have been completely successful during the three years of operation, and so far as the reception of distant stations is concerned, have exceeded expectations. This has proven very entertaining to the passengers, because in addition to receiving the latest news and financial reports from Canadian and American stations, they have been able to enjoy the music of other countries. Experience has shown that intereference is practically negligible even when the weather rapidly varies from falling snow to torrid heat.

Urge 44-Hour Week.

An effort is being made to extend the forty-four-hour week, now effective in New South Wales, to all States of Australia.

Chinese Eat Boiled Crickets.

The Chinese believe boiled chickets to be very efficacious as blood purifiers.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

Despite the fact that trappers and traders have taken freely of the fur resources of Canada, our fur trade now employs more capital, engages a larger number of employees, and serves a greater number of people, than at any previous time. The world demand for furs has increased so greatly that the fur industry is confronted with new problems, among the most important of which is an assured supply of good quality raw product such as Canada is able to furnish.

The limited supply of high quality furs in comparison to the demand, has forced the industry to use pelts formerly considered of little value, many of which are imported from foreign countries. The public is deceived as to the extent of this practice by a variety of trade names as applied to certain furs among which the fur of the rabbit is perhaps outstanding. According to the statement, a list of misleading names as offered to the rabbit skin includes the following:

American seal, Arctic seal, Australian seal, Baffin seal, Bay seal, Baltic seal, buckskin seal, coast seal, coney seal, electric seal, French seal, Hudson Bay seal, Laskin seal, La Muese seal, near seal, musquash seal, northern seal, polar seal, Red River seal, Roman seal, Sealette, sealine, Baltic white fox, fox hair, coney kit, Baltic leopard, coney leopard, French leopard, Russian leopard, leopardine, Baltic lion, Belgian lynx, Black lynx, Russian lynx, coney beaver, electric beaver, mendoza beaver, nutria beaver, beaverette, erminette, Baltic black and brown fox.

This form of selling has received considerable condemnation from an influential body of the fur retailers and certain principles in this regard have been agreed upon. The fur industry will undoubtedly not be content with the continued substitution of these low grade pelts and other means of increasing the supply of better grade furs will be eagerly welcomed.

Fox farming has already become a well established industry and the farming of wild fur-bearers on privately-owned lands and the utiliation of waste lands and water areas is advanced as a suggestion which may provide a solution at least in part of an adequate fur supply. Already a number of experiments in Canada long these lines have met with considerable success. "Dry farming" or the raising of such fur-bearer as the muskrat, in pens apart from their natural habitat, is also an important departure of intense interest which is being developed. If successful, this practice will materially add to the supply of raw pelts of high grade.

As a result of the increasing demand for information in regard to Canada's resources of fur bearing wild life and the raising of fur bearing animals in captivity, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service has prepared a number of monographs in English and French on Canada's fur bearers and their domestication, including beaver, fisher, muskrat, mink, marten, otter, raccoon, chinchilla rabbit, skunk and blue fox. These reports contain data relative to description, habitat, production, trapping methods, breeding, feeding, ranch practice, skinning, pelt values, breeding stock values, markets, manufacture and various aspects of their economic and commercial importance.

It is interesting to note that inquiries relative to Canada's present and prospective fur resources and especially the raising of fur bearers in captivity are coming, not alone from Canada, but from the United States and foreign countries, including both Europe and Asia.

A New Tool.

"My carburetor is out of order, but I think I can fix it."

"Have you a mechanical bent?"

"No, but perhaps my neighbor has one. I'll borrow it."

Motion Carried.

Senator's Wife—"What is your pleasure in regard to the dinner, my dear?"

Senator (just returned from session)—"I move that it be laid on the table."

Unfortunately.

The Prodigy's Mother—"Of course, I know she makes little mistakes sometimes, but, you see, she plays entirely by ear."

The Prodigy's Uncle—"Unfortunately, that's the way I listen."

FARM WORKERS MAY GET DOLE

British Committee Report 5 For and 5 Against, With Chairman in Favor.

The question of extending the much-criticized "dole" (unemployment insurance scheme) to agricultural workers in Britain has become a live one. The "dole" is an insurance benefit paid for by compulsory contributions partly from the worker, partly from the employer and patly from the State. It provides a sustenance allowance to unemployed industrial workers, of whom there are now more than 1,000,000 in Britain.

The system has been charked with placing a premium upon idleness. On the other hand the claim is made that it relieves much genuine distress and has proved to be popular. The British Government has thus been led to appoint an official committee under the chairmanship of Sir R. Henry Rew to consider extending it to agricultural workers.

This committee has now issued a report which shows a division of opinion. The chairman and five of the members hold that agricultural workers should be brought under the scheme. The other five members, headed by Sir Thomas Davies, Governor of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, oppose this view.

The majority arguments are based upon the contention that, although British agricultural workers may hitherto have been comparatively immune from unemployment, this happy state of things cannot be expected to continue. Lack of security against unemployment, the majority also say, tends to prevent men who have left the land from seeking to return to it, the exclusion of farm workers from unemployment insurance being thus prejudicial to agriculture.

Changes would have to be made in the existing system, the majority think, however, in order to enable it to be made applicable to agricultural workers. One of the difficulties pointed out is that at the present level of agricultural wages the amount of benefit payable to a married man with family would be practically equivalent, in some localities, to his weekly wage and, if he had a large family, it would substantially exceed it.

On the other hand, the report says, there are obvious objections to the establishment of a lower scale of benefit for workers in agriculture than for those in industry. It suggests, therefore, that provision should be made in the scheme whereby the total amount of weekly benefit paid to an individual wage-earner in respect of himself and his dependents should in no case exceed the sum of the weekly wage he was earning when he became unemployed.

The minority report refuses even this qualified measure of approval to the scheme. The immunity from risk of unemployment, which workers in agriculture enjoyed in 1920, it says, continues in no lessened degree today. The minority also quotes the cost to the industry and opposition of employers and workers as reasons for rejecting the proposal outright.

Men Think Better Under Strain.

Your easy-going, pleasant fellow isn't going to get there as fast as the man who grits his teeth, knits his brows and holds his muscles tense. A series of psychological tests recently was tried on persons while they were gripping a dynamometer, a pair of hand grips with meter attached, and then repeated while the subjects were sitting in relaxed positions. The results showd that persons can think much better and faster when their muscles are under tension.

New Maps.

The extraordinary activity in the Red Lake district and adjoining areas emphasizes the value of accurate maps as an aid in travelling through new country and in prospecting. The Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, has published several maps of this area, from information obtained from aerial photographs based on ground control surveys. The Lac Seul, Pointe du Bois, and Carroll Lake sheets on a scale of one inch to four miles and the Red Lake sheet on a scale of one inch to two miles, cover a large part of the area in which prospecting is now being done.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

Wait Till Jeff Gets Hold of That Barber.