

BRITISH DELEGATES APPROACH ARMS CONFERENCE IN SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour Voices High Resolve and the World's Desire for Success — Lloyd George Hopes to Arrive Later to Take Part in Parley.

A despatch from Washington says:—Delegates of the British Empire approach the Armament and Peace Conference in a spirit of confidence and high resolve, the acting-head of the delegation, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, declared upon his arrival in Washington.

"We must not intend either to ask for or expect the impossible, although what is within our reach is worth our utmost efforts," said Mr. Balfour in a formal statement. "I cannot doubt that under the wise guidance of your President we shall be fortunate enough to attain it. I am convinced that all those who are going to meet here in common counsel, and the Governments whom they represent, are resolved to the best of their ability to cooperate with him in making it a success. This is the world's desire, and it will not fail of accomplishment."

The arrival of Mr. Balfour and his party early in the day from Quebec, where they landed Tuesday, completed the British delegation with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George, who has been detained at home by illness. The questions, but who has informed the United States Government of his approaching to come to Washington as soon as possible. Shortly before the chief British delegate reached the capital, the British Dominion representation was made complete through the arrival of Sir J. W. Salmond and George Foster Pearce, representatives of New Zealand and Australia, respectively.

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The external trade of Newfoundland during the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,998,976. Good export, totaling \$40,455,788, of which wool Canada's share amounted to \$10,076,723. Exports from the island during the year had a value of \$34,225,506. The largest export to one country was to Portugal, amounting in value to \$8,242,341, consisting of fish, chiefly dried cod.

Annapolis, N.S.—Three record crops of apple in three consecutive years is the proud record of the Annapolis Valley. It is stated that when the total of the 1921 crop is known it will be found that the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 have varied less than twenty per cent from the normal crop of 1,500,000 bushels.

Fredericton, N.B.—New Brunswick's urban population figures recently issued by the census bureau disclosed some substantial increases since 1911. Bathurst which in 1911 had increased 245 per cent, Edmonstoun, 403, 151 per cent, Newcastle 3519, 29 per cent, St. Stephen 3,339, 22 per cent, and Sussex 4,198, 16 per cent.

Montreal, Que.—By the end of the local season of navigation the port of Montreal will have exported in 1921 nearly twice as much grain as in the best previous year of its history and more than the total shipped from all Atlantic ports combined. Between the opening of navigation and October 22nd a total of 107,031,076 bushels of grain were carried down the river from Montreal, and there are at least another 25,000,000 bushels due for shipment before the end of the season.

Ottawa, Ont.—During the first six months of the present year a total of 5,467 homesteads were filed on in the Western Canadian provinces, accounting for the settlement of 549,920 acres. Canadians, Americans, and settlers from the British Isles respectively, led in the nationality of the new settlers.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Hudson's Bay Company's steamship Nascopie has sailed from Norway and is expected to arrive shortly with a full cargo of reindeer to form the foundation herd of the reindeer ranching project of the Hudson's Bay Reindeer Company on Baffin Island. The company was incorporated last year with Vilhjamur Stefansson, the organizer, as a director, and a large grazing area in the southern portion of Baffin Island was secured from the Government. This is the first reindeer ranching enterprise to be launched in Canada, the famous explorer being an enthusiastic exponent of utilizing and rendering productive the vast areas of the Canadian northland. A careful study of reindeer breeding in Alaska has been made, special officers sent to Norway and Lapps will be brought in to start the industry. It is expected that from this start the industry will spread all over the unproductive northland.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan wheat is now being moved out of the province to the head of the great lakes at an average rate of approximately one million and a half bushels a day. During the past week the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a single day, sent out 825 cars or about 1,320,000 bushels. This is a record day's loading.

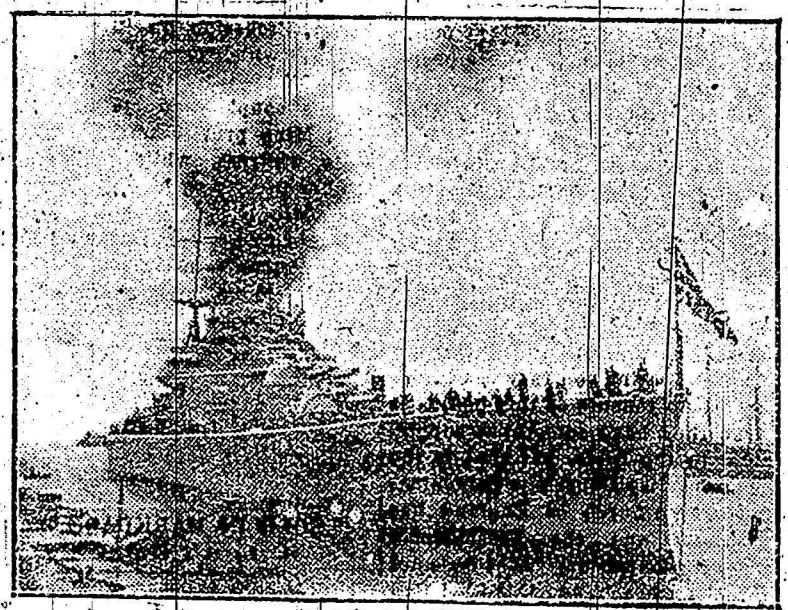
Edmonton, Alta.—The extraction of oil from the large area of tar sands near Fort McMurray is to be undertaken next spring by a company which has just been formed with a capital of two million dollars. Some of the best oil experts on the continent have been engaged in making tests of these sands and their reports have resulted in increased confidence in final results. The company owns six thousand acres and has installed special machinery for the extraction.

Victoria, B.C.—Gold dredging on the upper Peace River in British Columbia is planned for next season by an American syndicate, and claims extending for twenty miles along the river, have been secured. It is stated that the gravel contains high values in gold and platinum. Dredges with a capacity of handling 150,000 cubic yards per month are to be installed, and ancient shore deposits will be worked as well as the present shores.

Canada's Heroes Honored by Fitting Ceremonies

A despatch from London says:—Miss Mary Plummer, of Toronto, on behalf of the Daughters of the Empire, placed a wreath on the cenotaph for the Armistice Day ceremonies. The graves of the Canadian soldiers in Shorncliffe were planted by boys from the Folkestone Elementary schools, with plants cultivated from seeds sent by Mr. M. C. Graham, of Ladner, B.C.

Oil as Ship's Fuel in 90s.—The first experiments in the use of oil as fuel for sea-going vessels were made in London in the early '80s.



The battleship which is conveying the Prince of Wales to India for his tour. The photograph was taken just as the big battleship was leaving Portsmouth Harbor.

ULSTER MUST BE PERSUADED, NOT COERCED

Exact Position of British Government at Present Stage of Negotiations.

A despatch from London says:—The Manchester Guardian states, "on high authority," the exact position of the British Government at the present stage of the Irish negotiations. The Government sees clearly the hostilities against Southern Ireland are, for all practical purposes, out of the question. Apart from any moral consideration, the campaign would cost too much, both in men and money. It is now estimated as a very big military operation. The country is sick of war and would not support it. That is the material reason why a campaign of repression in Southern Ireland cannot be resumed except in a great emergency.

But there is a moral reason also, namely that Sinn Fein has made great concessions. It is definitely willing to abandon the idea of a republic for the sake of a United Ireland. But there must be some give and take. The Government does not expect Sinn Fein to make all the concessions. On the other hand, Ulster must not be coerced. All that the Government can do is to persuade Ulster. That is the only way out. Logic and economic facts will eventually bring her around. But meanwhile the problem would remain as it is now.

"The Government is very much alive to the diplomatic importance of a settlement," adds the Manchester Guardian. "If there is no settlement, not only can the Prime Minister not go to Washington, but the Washington conference itself might as well not be held. There might be even indirect pressure from the United States if we renewed war upon Southern Ireland, because if we can undertake such a costly operation we can afford to pay the United States our debts, and we would probably be asked to do so. This is an authentic account of the present position of the negotiations, and of the mind of the Government."

Through the long years that Canadians have been serving a nation out of the wilderness, they have also been building up a national literature. We have now to our credit a considerable volume of writing in history, poetry, fiction and biography. Particularly is this true in the realm of verse. Many of Canada's poets have won international fame.

And now there appears a new volume of poetry, written by members of the Toronto Women's Press Club. "Verse and Reverse" is the title of this attractive little booklet, which contains thirty well-known names among them many who are renowned for their verse.

[Katherine Hale, Virginia Sheard, Lilian Leveridge, "Seraphus," Florence Bland Livesey, and Jean Blewitt are among those who have contributed to this volume, now on sale, at fifty cents, in the principal bookstores throughout Canada.] Of permanent value and lower in price than many Christmas cards, it makes a most desirable Christmas gift for friends either far or near. It represents Canada and things Canadian.

Here is one of the delightful little poems from this interesting collection:

If God had only made one tree As beautiful as millions be, All the world would come to see That tall and trembling tree.

Birds would come on every wind, Animals, and all mankind; Every creature not stone-blind That tree somehow would find.

In moods of doubt, that came to me When I sadly wish to be Something better than you see, I dream I am a tree.

I strike my roots into a hill, A century with growth fulfill, That man and beast may feel a thrill At a big tree standing still.



Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, photographed as he was crossing the gangway to the Olympic, on his way to Washington.

Four-year-old (to her favorite doll, the loss of whose arms exposes the saddest): "Oh you dear, good, obedient dollie. I know I told you to chew your food fine; but I had no idea you would chew it as fine as that."

HOMER-WARREN COMPANY, Dept. 283, Toronto

BRITISH ADMIRALTY GIVES PREFERENCE TO CANADIAN GOODS

A despatch from London says:—The British Admiralty, which recently promised that in the awarding of future contracts, Canadian timber would be given the preference, has now promised to pursue the same course with Canadian salmon.

The Admiralty signalled its new policy in the case of timber by placing a large order with a Vancouver firm. It is hoped that Canadian salmon catches will benefit similarly. Strongly enough, until attention was drawn to it by Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia's agent-general in London, the Admiralty was specifying United States salmon in contracts placed for supplying the navy. One of its officials admitted having entertained the conviction that the Seattle article was the only true sock-eye. This illusion has now been dispelled and assurance has been given that there will be a change in policy.

"It is all for cementing the Empire," remarked Mr. Wade, in commenting upon the Admiralty's intention, "but I don't see any reason why we should not specify Canadian cement."

H.R.H. Will Visit Japan on India Trip

A despatch from London says:—In the course of the speech from the throne in proroguing Parliament, the King referred to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, adding: "I pray that his visit may still further strengthen the ties of affection which have for so long linked my house with the Princes and peoples of India. Upon the conclusion of his Indian tour, he will proceed to visit the great and friendly Empire of Japan."

Lifeboat for the Air is New Invention

A despatch from London says:—A lifeboat for the air is a new contrivance being perfected here for safety of passengers flying over water. It is an evolution of the parachute. The device is so arranged that a pilot, when convinced that the chances of having the lives of his passengers are extremely remote, simply pulls a lever, which releases the passenger compartment from the falling flying machine. The whole operation requires only four seconds. Tests have already proved satisfactory.

Cleaning the teeth properly calls for the expenditure of at least one minute and a half each time the brush is used.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.11 1/2; No. 4 wheat, not quoted.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48 1/2; No. 3 CW, 45 1/2; extra No. 1, 50; 45 1/2; No. 2 feed, 41 1/2.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 66 1/2; No. 4 CW, 61 1/2.

All above track, bay ports.

Ontario wheat—Prompt shipment, according to freights outside. No. 2 Winter, \$1 to \$1.05; No. 3 Winter, 97c to \$1.02; No. 1 commercial, 90c to \$1.01; No. 2 Spring, 93c to 98c; No. 3 Spring, nominal; No. 2 Coarse wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment. No. 2 yellow, track, bay ports, 57 1/2 to 58c.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 38 to 40c, according to freights outside, nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra test 47 lbs, 62c to 65c, according to freights outside, nominal.

Ontario flour—\$4.60 in bags, bulk, seaboard.

Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pat, \$7.40; second pat, \$6.90.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 60 to 65c.

Rye—No. 2, 70c.

Milfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto: Bran \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; feed flour, \$17 to \$18.

Cheese—New, large, 19 to 20c; twins, 20 to 20 1/2; triplets, 20 to 21c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 23 to 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prairie, fresh, No. 1, 42 to 45c; No. 2, 39 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 22c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 60 to 65c; geese, 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowls, 25 to 28c; ducklings, 28 to 32c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Margarine—23 to 25c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 45 to 46c; select, storage, 51 to 52c; new laid straight, 65 to 68c; new laid, in cartons, 71c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal, \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80-lb. bins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; heavy, 22 to 24c; cooked, 42 to 46c; rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 29 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 27 to 33c; 20c; backs, boned, 38 to 43c.

Cure meats—Long clear bacon, 13 to 14c; heavy, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16 1/2 to 17c; tins, 17 to 17 1/2c; pails, 17 1/2 to 18c; prints, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c. Shortening, tierces, 13 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pails, 14 to 14 1/2c; prints, 16 to 16 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$2.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.75; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cullers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$7; lambs, good, \$3.25 to \$3.50; do, com., \$5 to 5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$9 to off cars, \$3.50; do, f.a.b., \$8.50; do, country points, \$8.55.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 53 1/2 to 54c; do, No. 3, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2c. Flour, Man., Spring wheat, firsts, \$7.40; Bran, \$21.25. Shorts, \$22.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese—Finest eastern, 15c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—Selected, 50c. Potatoes—Per bag, carlots, \$1.20.

Canner cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; thin light canner heifers, \$2 to \$2.50; light bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.50; med. butcher steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; calves, com., \$9; grassers, \$2.50 to \$3; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$7.50; hogs, select, \$9.25; mixed lots, \$9.

The Irony of Events.

At an hour in the world's history when the hearts of all people are turned hopefully toward Washington and the armament conference, and when the news columns of the newspapers of the civilized nations are overflowing with the assurances of statesmen of the sincerity of their purpose to see that the conference shall not be barren of results, it is one of the ironies of the hour that at the same instant the people should be apprized of the completion of new engines of destruction more terrific than any which were born of the titan's struggle of 1914-1918.

On the eve of the assembling of the conference called to lift the burden of armaments and lessen the likelihood of war, we learn that engineers of the army and navy of the United States are perfecting and have just tested an aerial torpedo that will annihilate cities and sweep battleships from the seas.

The same day's dispatches tell of a new type of submarine with a cruising radius of 10,000 miles, heavily armed and larger than anything hitherto built.

From another source on the same day comes the intelligence of the readiness of the ordnance officers at the Watervliet Arsenal to give a practical test to a sixteen-inch howitzer with a range of twenty miles, and capable of throwing a projectile weighing 1,600 pounds every fifty seconds.

And the mails record the performance of a British "boat-tank" for war purposes that will be able to travel over land at the rate of thirty miles an hour, besides navigating streams that may lie in its path of death-dealing destruction.

Meanwhile Washington responds to the clink of spurred heels and sword tips upon its pavements and in the hallways of its public buildings. Of course, the limitation of armaments may be said to be a military problem calling for the interposition of military experts. And it is many preparations revealed by the excerpts from the daily news which we have quoted that the future demands the intensive development of quality rather than quantity in armaments. Be this as it may, the world's activity in devising and producing instruments for the destruction of human life and for making war more frightful needs to be curbed if the objects of the Washington conference are to be realized and a real step taken toward lasting world peace.

The Farmers' Course.

Announcement is made that the Short Winter Course for men and women on the farms of Ontario has been arranged for the two weeks of February 6th to 18th at the University of Toronto. This unique course was conducted for the first time last February and was so eminently successful in every respect that it is already under way for the second year. Last year there were five or three grandmothers and as many grandfathers registered as students and there were also several boys and girls in their early teens; the total registration was 279. This year an increase of one hundred per cent is hoped for. There will be two classes, those who attended last year and those who are registered for the first time.

The "compulsory" subjects will be Economics and English Literature, while the optional subjects will be Canadian History, Public Health and Hygiene, Architecture, Household Science, Public Speaking, Commercial Geography, and, perhaps, others. The provincial university arranges this course at the request of and in cooperation with the O.F.F.O. Executive Board. The forenoon are devoted entirely to lectures on cultural subjects, the afternoons are spent in tours of inspection visits to the Legislature if in session and other similar activities and the evenings are left free for individual interests, except that two or three evening lectures on special subjects will be arranged. Particulars sent on application from the Extension Office, University of Toronto.

Long Life Ascribed to Simple Foods

A despatch from Derbent, Caucasia, says:—The elixir of long life consists of soured cow's milk, cheese made from sheep's milk and white bread, according to Dr. Saviowin, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Kiev. He has located a village in the mountains near Temir Khan Shura, the new capital of the Daghistan Republic, where eighteen men, out of a total population of 120, are more than 100 years old. Investigation showed that they ate the above named foods exclusively.

An Eye to Winter Cheer.

The marriage of Uncle Jimmy Rafferty was a matter of great surprise to his friends, especially since the widow Dolan, whom he had begun suddenly to court only a few weeks ago, lacked personal charm and possessed a washbasin disposition.

"What was it, uncle," ventured an old crony, "that induced you to let go of your bachelor privileges at your time of life, and—what influenced your choice?"

"Uncle Jimmy was 'scently' reflective, as if exploring his mind. Then he answered briefly, "She'd a good fat pig for the winter."

