

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's Nfld.—The Newfoundland sealing season has closed with the arrival back in port of the sealers Langer and Theis, the last of the fleet to return from the sealing grounds. The total catch this year was about 126,096 pelts valued at about \$200,000, approximately twenty per cent greater than that of last year.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The farmers of this province have had considerable success raising for export pedigree seed cats and certified seed potatoes of the best varieties. This year the demand for island-grown seed, which is for grain or potatoes, is nearly equal to the supply.

Halifax, N.S.—The 1920-21 crop of the province has been a satisfactory one. The 1920-21 crop of the province has been a satisfactory one. The 1920-21 crop of the province has been a satisfactory one.

Edmonton, Alta.—Sunflowers and corn seed for silage will be distributed by the Provincial Government to Alberta farmers during the summer. Every farmer may secure up to 50 bushels of each up to that total. The scarcity of feed last winter is likely to lead to larger numbers of farmers going in for silage this summer, especially in view of the proved value of the trench silo.

Vancouver, B.C.—Further innovations in extending the exports of the Pacific port are reported. The experiment of sending frozen fish to New York via the Panama Canal was successful in every respect and a second shipment has left with a further consignment of 350 tons for the same market. The first time British Columbia lead and spelter has been shipped from the Port of Vancouver to Europe via the Panama, and large quantities are expected to be forwarded to Belgium.

Revolutionized by Use of Radio

A despatch from Washington says:—Mechanical devices with invisible radio waves may be used to revolutionize the use of the next practical steps in the use of radio dynamics. Work which now takes weeks can be done in days.

Notes of a noted father, Hammond is the inventor of radio control of torpedoes, ships, airplanes and automobiles, and more recently of a method of sending radio messages privately, several of them over the same wave length.

Old Age and Retirement. It is not regarded as appropriate for a successful man to retire from active life soon after he had reached the age of sixty. Retirement is in fact the goal to which a man should forward; yet often it means a standing in dull indifference. Elderly men with nothing to do are usually not happy in their leisure but usually did not live long to chafe under it. There was no general acceptance of what seems to be the fact that the human organism, like a machine, rusts out when it is condemned to idleness.

Sometimes, although a great many men have the purpose to retire from active business when they have accumulated a sufficient fortune, it is seldom with the old-fashioned desire to give up work. It is nearly always with an intention to turn their energy to work of another kind. It may be literary work, it may be charitable work, it may be scientific research; men don't look forward now to an old age of sitting about the house and being luxuriously coddled. Even an old age devoted mainly to travel, which represented the ideal of our more enterprising forefathers, does

1920 and assessment by \$94,145,599 according to the latest municipal statistics. The report shows Ontario's total population at the end of 1921 as 2,738,407, of which figure cities account for 1,166,815; urban 540,538; and rural 1,031,054. The report credits Toronto with an assessed population of 512,812.

Winnipeg, Man.—Two F-3 seaplanes have been received here from Vancouver for use in forest patrol in Manitoba during the coming summer. These machines have proved of great value in detecting forest fires and transporting equipment from one point to another in cases of emergency. They are all equipped with wireless.

Regina, Sask.—It is anticipated that if the strike of the coal miners in Alberta is of long duration there will result a very material increase in the summer output from the lignite mines of Southern Saskatchewan. This coal is a class which can readily be used for power in houses and there is likely to be a considerable demand, much in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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University Expenditure

A bulletin recently issued by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto gives some facts which are of interest to the people of Ontario. In this bulletin it is pointed out that, unfortunately, opinions are rather too frequently stated as if they were facts, especially when the work of a great provincial institution of higher learning is under review. For example, the amount of the annual expenditure of the Provincial University is often greatly exaggerated; the exact figures for the year 1920-21 are \$1,937,516. This amount is a little more than half the amount of the average expenditure on universities in the United States of about similar size. It is also pointed out that the present expenditure shows only a natural and gradual increase during the past twenty years or so when it is remembered that during that period of years the University has more than doubled in size, that new faculties and departments have been added in order to meet the needs that have arisen on account of the development of the province as a whole, that a very diversified and modern type of education is now offered, and that the purchasing power of the dollar has greatly decreased. The latest Report of the Board of Governors states that the Provincial University is managed with the most careful and rigid economy and this statement the Report proceeds conclusively by the presentation of many details.

Storks are more or less respected everywhere; but in the Netherlands they are especially desired, and the place selected by a stork for a nesting house is considered fortunate, and facilities are provided by the householders to enable the birds to nest comfortably.



The Nurse Cavell Memorial in Brussels was the scene of an impressive ceremony with King George and Queen Mary, who were accompanied by Earl Bessie and Earl Hugh, placed a wreath of lilies and palms bound with ribbon composed of British, Belgian and French colors at the foot of the memorial. Their Majesties are standing near the spot where Nurse Cavell was executed.

GENOA CONFERENCE PREVENTED ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR

British Premier Claims That Foundation is Laid for Agreement of Powers. With Russia.

A despatch from London says:—The Genoa parley prevented another European war and laid the foundation for an agreement of powers with Russia. These were the results claimed for the conference by Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when he reviewed the work of the Genoa meeting.

The Premier's address was a matter of fact statement and devoid of startling revelations. Much interest was lost in it when the Premier announced that he was reserving any statement on relations with France and on the subject of German reparations until a later occasion.

Lloyd George insisted that when the conference was opened Europe was threatened with a real war danger. He stated that the Red army now numbers 450,000 men, and that since the beginning of the year there has been a considerable increase in the forces massed on the Polish and Bessarabian frontiers.

"That is why we concluded the treaty whereby thirty-four nations have solemnly undertaken not to be guilty of any act of aggression against their neighbors," said the Premier. "We hope it will prove to be a permanent peace pact."

Canada's Coal Supply Inconveniently Placed

The coal situation, as it pertains to the fuel supply of Canada, is one of our most interesting problems. Possessing as we do, tremendous reserves of coal, estimated at 1,234,269 million tons, some of which is semi-anthracite, but much the greater portion is bituminous, sub-bituminous or lignite, the coal fields are so located as to be a considerable distance from the larger markets. This of Canada, particularly the province of Ontario and the western portion of the province of Quebec, within the zone of supply from United States coal fields. Notwithstanding that a total of 14,727,044 tons of coal was mined in Canada in 1921, there was 18,102,620 tons imported, of which 4,566,370 tons was anthracite and 13,536,250 tons bituminous. Ontario customs ports receive the largest importations but as these are closest to the coal fields of the south, the distribution is made from the Ontario points to Quebec and Moose Jaw.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of Interior, in referring to the coal situation, says: Of Canada's coal production last year Alberta had the largest output, mining 5,753,145 tons, Nova Scotia produced 5,580,722 tons, British Columbia 2,909,296 tons, Saskatchewan 301,167 tons, and New Brunswick 172,714 tons. This was a reduction of the output in each province, as compared with the preceding year, when a total of 16,900,000 tons was mined. There are considerable stocks of coal on hand in Canada at present, and the season of most intensive demand for heating purposes is past. Should the trouble which is curtailing the output from our Western mines continue for any long period it would have a serious effect upon Canadian industry. However, due to the rapid development of electricity and the distribution of electrical energy, industry in Canada will not be nearly so badly handicapped as during the last great coal shortage.

In addition, both the eastern and western mines are in a much more efficient productive condition, and transportation facilities have been vastly improved. Attention has been paid also to the best means of using Canadian coals, both for power and domestic purposes, and undoubtedly much greater dependence may be placed upon our own coal resources.

It is the lot of man to strive: it is the fortune of intelligent men to strive for what is worth while.

A farmer boy in Western New York has what he calls his "stonearium." It is only a corner in the loft of the wagon house. To this he brings all the odd stones he finds on the farm. Some of them are very beautiful and attractive. Lately, too, he has been adding other rare things, such as monstrous horned nests and sticks which grow crooked. One such stick he now has is shaped like a big letter Z, only the ends are turned up more sharply than they are in the spelling book. Every farmer boy and girl might have such a corner.

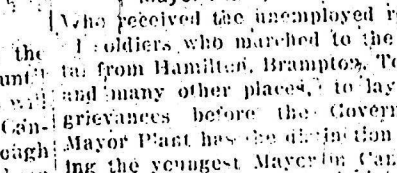
Farmers Oppose Sinn Fein in Elections

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish Farmers' Union, it is announced, will contest seats in nearly all the constituencies in opposition to the Sinn Fein. As the Ratepayers' and Labor parties have made similar announcements, the Sinn Fein delegation to London will be able to tell Winston Churchill that the election is free to all. The farmer vote is all important in the agricultural areas of the country, but the majority of farmers are expected to vote Sinn Fein.

Canteen Accounts Not Yet Balanced

Canada's Share of Expeditionary Force Canteen Profits Still Unascertained.

A despatch from London says:—Although it is nearly four years since the war ended and a year since the Canadian Government agreed to accept the division of the expeditionary force canteen profits recommended by the British Parliamentary Committee, Canada is still waiting for the money, and does not even know how much to receive.



Mayor Plant of Ottawa who received the unemployed returned soldiers who marched to the Capital from Hamilton, Brampton, Toronto and many other places, to lay their grievances before the Government.

Weekly Market Report

- Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.47; No. 2 Northern, \$1.42; No. 3 Northern, \$1.37; No. 4 Northern, \$1.32.
- Manitoba oats—No. 2 W.V. 60c; No. 3 W.V. 57c; extra No. 1 feed, 57c; No. 1 feed, 55c.
- Manitoba barley—Nominal.
- All the above track, Bay ports.
- American corn—No. 2, 77c; No. 3, 75c; all rail, 75c; No. 3, 74c; No. 3, extra, 74c; No. 3, better, 60 to 65, according to freight outside.
- Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.00; Rye—No. 2, 95c.
- Milled—Del. Montreal, freight included; Bran, per ton, \$32; good, 30c; shorts, per ton, \$32; good, 30c; feed flour, \$3.70 to \$3.80; extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$15.
- Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.
- Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.50, outside.
- Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45, outside.
- Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.
- Ontario flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, 96c; 2nd pat., 92c; 3rd pat., 88c; 16 1/2 lb., 77c to 78c; straight, in bulk, 80c to 85c.
- Manitota flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$8.20; 3rd pat., \$7.70; 16 1/2 lb., \$7.20; Chees—New, large, 16 to 16 1/2 lb., 16c; 16 1/2 lb., 17c; triplets, 18 to 18 1/2 lb., 17c; Old Swiss, 24c; 22c; Stiltons, new, 20c; Extra old, large, 26 to 27c; Old Swiss, 24c.
- Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 26c; creamery prims, finest, 37 to 38c; No. 1, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 35 to 36c; cooking, 19 to 22c.
- Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roasters, 20 to 25c; food, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 25c.
- Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roasters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducklings, 27c; turkey, 30 to 35c.
- Margarine—20 to 22c.
- Eggs—New-laid, extra, 32 to 33c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37c.
- Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.
- Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

Overwork

It is usually the lazy who have much to say about overwork. They are divided between temperature and blood pressure, and then worry and fear about themselves as the happy pasture of fashionable doctors. But those whom a passion of service consumes, somehow manage to plod ahead, held up by the shafts, and cover the ground that is left them by the hypochondriacs.

There is overwork—and the state ment needs to be proved up to the hilt. It is not overwork that is the trouble. There is no cause on earth that has having little or nothing to do. Unemployment is the only remedy for the overwork of the mind. If you wish to drive men crazy, put them in prison, let them sleep and unclasp their fingers in upon their heads.

Those who manage imperceptibly to be surrounded by a clutter of work and a great pile of worry and fear and a nerve frizzle. They never seem to get any rest. It is not that they would be so busy if they had more to do. They would be so busy if they had more to do. They would be so busy if they had more to do.

Wasted Wealth

There is a great deal of waste in the world. What can be done with our waste? What can be done with our waste? What can be done with our waste? What can be done with our waste?

A Hand-Written Bible

A hand-written Bible, 2 feet 6 inches in height, and 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, is being prepared by the Bible League Society of England. Twelve men have been selected to make the covers of the book. It is now in the hands of the Bible League in London. The book is being written in the hands of the Bible League in London. The book is being written in the hands of the Bible League in London.

MINING IN THE ATMOSPHERE

If scientific discoveries of their present rates, we have thought that the things we now treasure are those of the value.

Who, for instance, thought that the things we now treasure are those of the value? Who, for instance, thought that the things we now treasure are those of the value? Who, for instance, thought that the things we now treasure are those of the value?

What would be the result of the things we now treasure? What would be the result of the things we now treasure? What would be the result of the things we now treasure? What would be the result of the things we now treasure?

Measuring a Country

When the task is completed, the measuring of a country will be a great achievement. When the task is completed, the measuring of a country will be a great achievement. When the task is completed, the measuring of a country will be a great achievement.

