RURAL ONTARIO GAINED IN POPULATION DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

President Reynolds of Ontario Agricultural College Shattered Some Popular Conceptions in a Recent Speech—Considerable Shifting of Residents Due to Ascertained Economic Causes.

A despatch from Guelph says:—There has been no rural depopulation in Ontario the last ten years, although there has been a considerable shifting of the population in the country districts in that period; asserted President Reynolds in a recent address.

There has been a shifting of population from back to front, from districts distant from markets to the neighborhood of markets; from districts ill provided with transportation to those well provided; from general farming areas to areas where climate and soil favor intensified farming; from general farming areas in old Ontario to general farming areas in New Ontario, where land is cheap and fertile; from small villages and towns to larger towns and cities. So far as census returns are available, these indicate a small net rural increase, said the speaker.

In districts where a decline in population has actually occurred, it does not necessarily mean either abandonment of land as a result or a decline in earning power as a cause.

The causes mainly are these, said Professor Reynolds: Increased use of machinery, enabling the cultivation of more acres per man. The results are larger farms, fewer farmers and fewer families.

The difficulty in hiring competent labor, outdoors and in, is owing to higher wages paid in industries than the farmer is able to pay.

Young people particularly have been attracted to town life and occupations, so that eventually many homesteads are sold to neighbors and the size of the holdings increased, with the system of farming becoming less intensive.

Not only are there fewer families in such districts, but smaller families. Schools and churches and social life have consequently declined, and with these have declined the general satisfaction of country life.

Added to these is the lack of transportation and of market facilities in most of all the back districts, where general farming is in vogue.

Population has declined in the mixed farming districts. Though this decline entails certain social disabilities, already mentioned, it does not mean an economic disability to the farmers themselves. It means, rather, a lower production, less competition, and consequently better returns.

To the nation and the world, however, this decline in productive power in agriculture means a distinct loss. For agriculture more than any other productive occupation creates wealth, and a decline in productive power in this class means a decline in the means of subsistence and a decline in wealth production. Hence rural depopulation is less a problem for rural people than for townspeople and for the nation.

In an analysis of the 1921 census returns, President Reynolds declared that the districts surrounding large cities have become suburban areas, places of residence for those working in the city.

Such a district encourages specialized and intensive farming (a) to furnish local supplies of food, such as milk, fruit and vegetables; (b) to supply raw material for city manufacturers. (There is little co-ordination in this matter between farming and city manufacturing).

Where climate and soil are favorable, intensive and specialized farming is on the increase with corresponding increase in local population.

Where dairying or fruit-growing are followed extensively with mixed farming the population tends to remain steady. Instances are: Dairying, Oxford, Brant, Perth, Waterloo, Hastings, Haldimand; fruit-growing, Prince Edward, Norfolk, Elgin.

The mixed farming areas, without large local markets to encourage specialized farming, have declined heavily in population. For instance: Huron, Bruce, Grey and Dufferin.

There are 24 cities in Ontario, with a total population of 1,063,555. The decennial increase is 274,444, or 34.8 per cent. Only one city, Owen Sound, declined in population in the period. Of 60 villages and towns having populations between 500 and 2,500, 37 have lost population to the amount of 5,959, and 23 have gained 4,786.

In old Ontario the following shows the shift in the population of such municipalities:

South of 43rd—Gained 9, lost 4.
North of 43rd—Gained 7, lost 32
In New Ontario—Gained 7, lost 1.

Of 50 towns having a population of 2,500 and under 5,000, 37 have gained a population of 41,734, and 13 have lost 4,661.

List of towns declining in population—Petrolea, Arnprior, Campbellford, Cobalt, Copper Cliff, Gananoque, Goderich, Haileybury, Meaford, Picton, Port Hope, Prescott, Strathroy.

Of 21 towns of 5,000 and over, 18 have gained in population by 35,524, and three have lost 1,200. The three are—Brockville, Collingwood and Kenora.

Summary of Population Increases.

Cities—274,444.
21 towns, 5,000 and over—34,324.
50 towns, 2,500 to 5,000—37,073.
Districts of New Ontario—48,104.
Rural areas of old Ontario—18,881.
Total—407,826.

The population of the rural areas of old Ontario in open country and villages under 2,500 is thus seen to have increased by 18,881.

CLIFDEN WIRELESS STATION SEIZED AND DAMAGED BY IRISH IRREGULARS

Present Fighting is Last Lap in the Campaign of the Nationals, Says General McKeon — Wanton Destruction Wrought to Towns by Rebel Forces.

A despatch from London says:—The Irregulars have seized and apparently put out of commission the great Marconi wireless station at Clifden, County Galway. This was one of the company's most powerful stations.

For a time officials waited with some curiosity to see whether the Irregulars, following the example of the Russian Bolshevists and German Sparticists, in 1919, would use the station to address messages to sympathizers throughout the world.

"However, we are now convinced from internal evidence," said a Marconi official, "that in their ignorance the Irregulars have sufficiently damaged the station to put it beyond their possible use. We are now sending Canadian messages through our station at North Weald, England."

Clifden was the first great wireless station, dating back to 1907.

Free State troops have routed the Irregulars from virtually all important posts in Mayo. They have formed into small guerilla bands, rounding up of which will require some time.

In Connacht, they have been likewise dispersed. Before leaving Castel Bar, they attempted, after burning the jail and military barracks, to destroy the post office, but the townspeople, headed by the clergy, made them desist.

Westport, the Irregulars' headquarters in the west, was hastily abandon- made a surprise attack Monday, the garrison fleeing to the hills.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Westport, Newport and Ballaghadereen fell into the hand of the Regulars on Thursday.

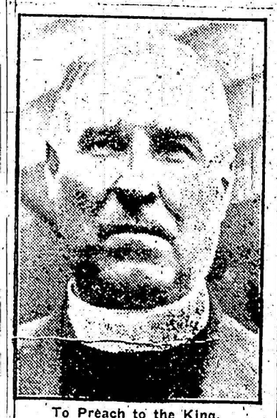
The Irregulars left the last-named town in lorries and seized motor cars. Before leaving, they set fire to the barracks. The majority of the population were strong supporters of De Valera's policy, but the ordeal to thrive under such privations as the campaign necessitated is said to have completely changed their views.

Several thousand pounds damage was done to the town before the Irregulars left. It is the centre of the constituency of East Mayo and is represented in the Irish Parliament by De Valera.

In Claremorris, recently captured by the Nationals, General John J. McKeon, commander of the Nationals, delivered a speech, in which he said:

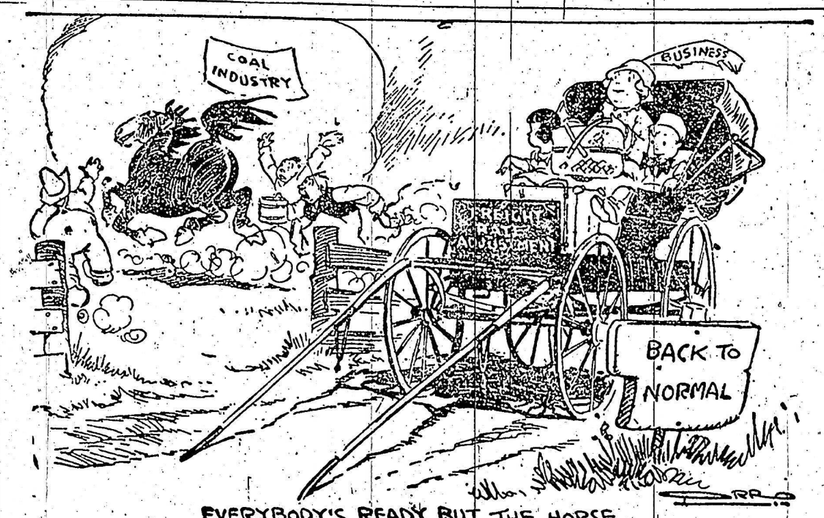
"The National troops do not come as ditcators. They come as protectors of lives and property, and we are prepared, if necessary, to protect them at the sacrifice of our own lives."

He referred to the present fighting as the last lap in the campaign of the Nationals.



To Preach to the King.

Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, of Toronto, who is at present touring England, will preach before King George on August 8th in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. He is the first Canadian cleric to be accorded this signal honor.



EVERYBODY'S READY BUT THE HORSE.

—Chicago Tribune

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Dealers in the state of Virginia have made an offer for the whole of this season's certified seed potato crop on Prince Edward Island, according to the secretary of the Potato Growers' Association. The Province's seed potatoes have long been in popular demand in various parts of the United States.

Sydney, N.S.—Building permits issued here during the month of June totalled in value $139,210, being $40,000 dollars in excess of the value for the same month last year.

Fredericton, N. B.—One of the largest timber deals on record in the Maritime Provinces, which it is understood involves two million dollars in the turnover, was concluded during the week when the firm of Hollingsworth and Withney, Ltd., recently incorporated with a federal charter at $4,000,000 capital, secured large New Brunswick and Nova Scotia timber lands. It is said that the company intends erecting pulp mills in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Quebec, Que.—Quebec will be the first Canadian province to create an institute for treatment with radium according to an announcement by Premier Taschereau. The institute will be attached to the University of Montreal and arrangements are being completed to obtain the necessary quantity of radium to permit the establishment to operate. One gram of radium will be sufficient to start with, and this will cost the province more than $100,000.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Camp O-wa-kon-zee in the depths of Quitico Forest Reserve is the summer home of the University of Chicago and the University of Kenelworth, Ohio. There are now some 200 students in the camp which consists of 10 buildings and several tents and bungalows all electrically lighted. The camp is equipped with a complete flotilla of canoes, row boats, motor boats and a number of sailing craft. The locality of the camp is said by university officers to offer the best site in Canada for nature study, and this induced them to establish a camp there.

Winnipeg, Man.—During the first six months of the present year Manitoba has experienced a decided boom in building, and the prospects are that the construction and allied trades in this province will have a year of activity unsurpassed by any year since 1914. Activity has been most marked in Winnipeg, where permits issued for the first 6 months of the year exceeded $4,300,000.

Regina, Sask.—A representative of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries here has just returned from Europe after having made arrangements to export the bulk of the company's butter from this point to Great Britain direct and it is expected that between 25 and 30 carloads will leave Regina for the British Isles this year. Four cars are already on their way to the Atlantic Coast.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Alberta Government is at present collecting material for an all-Alberta motion picture which will present provincial life in all its phases for the information of the people of the province, and the attraction of interest from outside sources. Farming, industrial, educational, social and other interesting lines of Alberta life will be congested into four reels of film.

Vancouver, B.C.—According to the latest directory the population of this city is more than 230,000 of which 15,000 are Orientals.

West Needs 41,000 Harvesters

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Forty-one thousand harvesters will be required to handle the prairie crops this year, exclusive of those to be obtained from prairie cities and towns, it was announced at a meeting of representatives of the railways, western Labor Commissioners and the grain trade interests. The rates of wages discussed were $3.50 a day for harvesters and $4 a day for threshers.

The harvester excursions will commence to arrive in Winnipeg from Eastern Canada August 7 and will continue until August 25. Excursion trains will leave Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster from August 14 to 29, inclusive.

Of the total number of men required, 37,000 will be drawn from Eastern Canada and 4,000 from British Columbia.

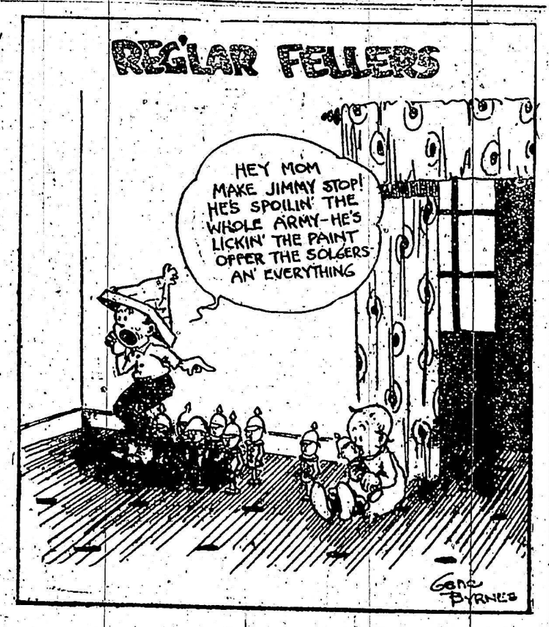
The climate of Terra del Fuego is the most tempestuous in the world.

Anti-War Demonstrations Mark Anniversary

A despatch from London says:—"No more war" demonstrations were held in fifteen counties and eighty towns and cities in England the week-end preceding the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Organizations of all kinds here co-operated to make the demonstrations representative of all sections of the people. A big demonstration was planned in Hyde Park July 29 and fifteen platforms were erected for speechmaking by the delegates from twenty countries who marched to the scene in a procession. This included delegates from Germany, Austria, France and Belgium.

The organizers aim to make "no more war day" an annual festival day.

During the month of May, 839,435 cwts. of fish were landed on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Canada, valued at $2,464,899; during the same month in 1921 the landings total 667,380 cwt. valued at $2,062,107.



BRITISH OWN THE SUNK LUSITANIA

U.S. Government Decides Against American Claim for Salvage.

A despatch from London says:—The United States Government will not demand permission for an American salvage vessel either to attempt to raise the Lusitania or to obtain the bullion on board, the American Embassy has announced.

Although the Lusitania was sunk ten miles off shore, or outside the three-mile limit, the fact that it was British property is regarded as entitling British salvagers to lift it or to get the booty.

Owned by the Cunard Line, the Lusitania was subsidized by the British Government and insured under the War Risk Bureau, which was a Government concern.

An English firm is outfitting a vessel to seek the Lusitania's gold hoards, and it was announced in Philadelphia that an American ship is about to try the same thing. The English company asked the Admiralty to protect its rights in salvaging the ship, and it is reported here that the American firm asked the State Department to safeguard its interests in seeking the sunken Lusitania on the ground that it is more than three miles off shore and therefore public property.

The Washington decision that the Lusitania still belongs to the British is expected to settle the knotty problem, which might have raised the spectacle of a naval battle between the salvage crews, both of whom were determined to seize the bullion.

India's Wheat Crop 48% in Excess of Last Year

A despatch from Ottawa says:—India's wheat crop will be 48 per cent. in excess of last year, or 9,818,000 tons, it is estimated by H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Trade Commissioner to India. It is probable, he states, in a communication to the Department of Trade and Commerce, that India will be exporting, instead of importing wheat before the end of the current year.

There are 260,000 women farmers in the United States.

BRITAIN MUST NOT CANCEL WAR DEBTS

Federation of British Industries Oppose Action at Present Time.

A despatch from London says:—Opposition to any plan of cancellation of the French debt to Great Britain while Great Britain is forced to pay its huge debt to America is growing in financial and business quarters.

The Federation of British Industries, an organization representing the greatest manufacturing interests in the country, came out definitely on Thursday against cancellation of the Allied debts to Great Britain, if this country has to pay its debt to America.

The Federation supports the idea of a moratorium, regarding payment of interest on the Allied debt to Great Britain, if France, Italy and Belgium are willing to agree to a readjustment of reparations claims, which would enable Germany, under suitable safeguards and supervision, to set its finances in order.

The Federation holds that the cancellation of the debt would only be justified by a general settlement and that there is nothing at present which would indicate that public opinion in America and Europe is ripe for any such scheme. The Federation says:

"To cancel the debt is not only to throw away our principal bargaining weapon in any future settlement, but to run grave risk that the settlement may never be made."

There is a belief in well-informed quarters here that Premier Lloyd George, at the outset of the conference of Allies on reparations, will be more likely to suggest postponement of interest payments by France and to try to obtain a down-scaling of German reparations, than he is to propose any clean-cut debt cancellation.

It is recognized that cancellation may some day be inevitable, but if any progress toward restoration of Germany can be accomplished by relieving France of interest or capital payments for a long term of years, it is believed that that will be Lloyd George's line of negotiation during the London conference.

Lord Ernle

Former Minister of Agriculture in the British House of Commons, who made the promise to Canada in 1917 that the cattle embargo would be removed. His promise has been fulfilled inasmuch as the British House of Commons has voted to remove the embargo.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.45; No. 2 Northern, $1.41½; No. 3 Northern, $1.31½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 56½c; No. 3 CW, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 1 feed, 51½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, $22 to $23; mixed, $18 to $19; clover, $14 to $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $12 to $13.

Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to $1, at outside points.

Ontario No. 3 oats—Nominal.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $4.75.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20 to 20½c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 32 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 23c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 35c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 30 to 31c; selects, 34 to 35c; cartons, 36 to 37c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1.75 to $2.00.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tirces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $8; do, good, $6.75 to $7; do, med., $6 to $6.50; do, com., $5.50 to $6; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $5.25 to $5.75; do, med., $3.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.25 to $5.25; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6.50 to $6.75; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $12 to $13; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., do, com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14.50; do, f.o.b., $13.75; do, country points, $13.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. western, No. 2, 61 to 61½c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58½c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3 to $3.30. Bran—$25.25. Shorts—$27.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25 to $26.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 15¾ to 16c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35½ to 36c. Eggs—Selected, 34c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c.

Odds and Ends.

We might take lessons of the ants in their economical husbandry of the unconsidered trifles," as Shakespeare's Autolycus would call them.

They take pieces of old straw or cotton that we have thrown away, or a few twigs, and make of them a wonderful thing—a home.

Those who know how will make and toothpicks and tissue paper fashion amusing dolls and [illegible] them; some are clever to make and plates out of tin cans; [illegible] with senses just a little sharper the rest who saw rivers of [illegible] running to waste and turned them rivers of gold.

There is money in sawdust, slag, sunshine, the water of [illegible] the clay of the road, the smoke, for those who know how to extract it.

Waste is everywhere. We use what we have, for we do [illegible] it is enough.

A novelist finds a story in unobservant, unimaginative [illegible] sees only the hard, bare [illegible] sordid incident. Companies are able to perceive the gold and that, to the sentient, shine [illegible] a paving-stone underfoot.

The inventor who reaps [illegible] is envied. Those who sight [illegible] tune he amassed never pay [illegible] of the cost of failures from [illegible] emerged the successful, shining [illegible]menon.

Millions of people had seen [illegible] of a kettle rise and fall [illegible] steam, but nobody had seen [illegible] engine in the kettle till [illegible] came along who looked with [illegible]ceptical, synthetic mind [illegible] eyeball.

"Strive to be one of those [illegible] nothing is lost," said a [illegible] to a class of students. [illegible] whom nothing is lost who [illegible] mediocrity, who pluck a [illegible] from under the trampling [illegible] tidal multitude and bring [illegible] bold pioneer, who found [illegible] thing there were innumerable [illegible] who passed the same way [illegible] same chance that he had [illegible] thing with it.

Too often the one who [illegible] a go of his lifework [illegible] it is not fate but himself [illegible] to summon to a critical [illegible] fault, as Shakespeare says [illegible] our stars but in ourselves [illegible] the man [illegible] to asserting the [illegible] to impose [illegible] caused by [illegible] mismanagement of the human [illegible] committed to our hands [illegible] wonder at those who [illegible] seem so [illegible]rularly [illegible] they [illegible] but any man [illegible] that [illegible] They [illegible] the ends [illegible] they had [illegible] took the savings [illegible] they wrought with [illegible] of the timid, futile ones [illegible] it was no more than what [illegible] Mackenzie called "the use of [illegible] have." If we use our all [illegible] often be amazed to find how [illegible] grows to be.

Western German Crops Reported a F[illegible]

A despatch from Berlin says [illegible] ing to the great drouth from [illegible] the middle of July, the [illegible] complete failure in large [illegible] western Germany, according [illegible] official announcements. This [illegible]cially true in the Rhine Province [illegible] the Bavarian Palatinate.

The Reason.

"Smart boy wanted."

Such was the notice hung [illegible] busy City warehouse.

It had not been there long [illegible] Little fellow, red-headed and [illegible] calmly lifted it down and went [illegible] briskly.

"Did you hang this out?" [illegible] asked the manager.

"Yes." "Was the stern [illegible] did you pull it down?"

The boy looked at him for [illegible] moments. Pity for the man's [illegible]ance was expressed on his face.

Then he spoke, and his reply [illegible] short, but to the point.

"Why?" he said. "Why, because [illegible] 'im!"

Loads Grass.

Cut grass is loaded into a receptacle to be surrounded from a mower handle by a belt conveyor is operated by a belt from the mower's wheels.

The re-organization of the permanent military force in Canada [illegible] a reduction of 450 officers and [illegible] brings the strength of the [illegible] tion down to approximately 3,3[illegible] has been calculated that on the [illegible]age, including both officers and [illegible] each member of the permanent [illegible] costs Canada about $1,260.

The Sault Films Limited, [illegible] of local capital, is staging the production of a film entitled "The [illegible] from the novel by A. W. [illegible] Sal[illegible] the vicinity of North Bay, Ont. [illegible] on the production commenced [illegible] and adds another to the film companies which are utilizing Canadian [illegible]

Another big mining deal is [illegible] closed in the Porcupine district [illegible] the Rochester property was taken over by the Canadian Gold Mines Company made up of British and American financiers. The purchase of this property involves large payments and the deal is indicative of the added attention being paid to properties [illegible] to the big producers.