

## Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The recent agreement between the Newfoundland Government and the British Empire Steel Corporation, respecting the iron ore development at Wabana, provided for 8,400 days of work per week during February and March and 9,000 days' work per week during April and May.

Sydney, N.S.—Announcement is made that the British Empire Steel Corporation will proceed at once with the erection of a powerful commercial radio station here. The chief object is to maintain constant communication with the Corporation's large fleet of steamers. It is also intended to communicate with the company's offices at the ore mines on Bell Island, Newfoundland, where a large station will also be erected.

Devon, N.B.—Various lumbering interests are said to be looking for a project to establish a large mill to handle the hardwood products, including floor-boards. This will open here in the early spring. Hardwood products are now being received from Ontario by bulk.

Montreal, Que.—A despatch from London, Eng., testifies further to the superior qualities of Canadian herring received in the British Isles. The Dominion product being in greater favor than that of Denmark and Iceland.

Port William, Ont.—The number of fur-bearing animals trapped or killed in this district for the season of 1922 was 28,550. The total value of pelts, including bounty received by local trappers on 15,659 timber and bush

wolves, was \$1,029,750. Some of the more valuable catches were: beaver, 30,000, value \$420,000; silver fox 100, \$7,500; mink 7,000, \$49,000; timber wolves 3,750, \$150,000; and 1,000 fish, \$50,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Under the auspices of the province, the Provincial Government, and livestock associations of the province, two livestock improvement trains, similar to those which toured the province last year, will again be operated in Manitoba during the coming summer.

Leithbridge, Alta.—R. C. Harvey's Southan Alberta lambs, finished in Port William on grain screenings and hay, are topping the Toronto market. Mr. Harvey made his initial test last year of shipping lambs to the head of the St. Lawrence, and using cheap grain screenings from the terminal elevators. He turned off 7,000 head, topping both the Toronto and Buffalo markets. He is repeating the performance this year, only he had 10,000 head of lambs for sale instead of 7,000.

Victoria, B.C.—One of the biggest fishing deals in this coast in years has been consummated between the Canadian Fish Co., Ltd., and the North Pacific Packers, Ltd., holders of property formerly owned and operated by the Western Packers. Four of the vessels of the Canadian Fish Co. are being purchased by the company in purchasing the Lagoon Bay Cannery. These properties will employ about 300 men during the fishing season and will produce at least 100,000 cases of salmon.



THE U.S. SHIPS GOLD BACK TO BRITAIN.

It must have been a cheerful sight for Britain to see the incident above. Gold bullion is again being shipped back across the Atlantic to Great Britain. The dockworkers shown in the picture are handling gold bullion, which are on their way back to the money centre of the world. London. In spite of the efforts made to wrest that position from the British capital, financiers are satisfied that London's position is as secure as ever. It was in relation to the commerce of the world.

## United States Navy Owns Biggest of Zeppelins

A despatch from London says: The construction of the new Zeppelin ordered by the United States Navy will be finished soon at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, according to a despatch from Berlin. This airship will be the largest ever constructed, and will start from Berlin for Chicago early in June. It will fly under the American flag, but operated by German mechanics and airship experts. The trial flight will begin in April and several over the Alps are proposed. When everything is perfected the airship will start for Berlin, where the final preparations for the trans-Atlantic flight will be made.

While men aspired to fly and the fulfillment of the dream was apparently remote much was said of the resemblance there would be between men and angels after the wings came. But while we were developing the power of wings the war occurred, and the first widespread array of wings was not angelic but diabolic; wings were used to help men kill one another. Often men seem to have the key to natural resources surrendered to his finite wisdom ere he is ready to make a proper use of it.



H. H. STEVENS, M.P.

In reply to queries in the House at Ottawa made by Mr. Stevens, Dr. Bell stated that Canada has 5,500 mg. of cadmium. Dr. Bell stated that the only spot in the Dominion free of drug poisons and addicts. Thirty children have already been deported and two hundred more are in custody charged with handling drugs.

## France Receives Cole From Czech-Slovakia

A despatch from Vienna says: One thousand tons of cole are being shipped from Czech-Slovakia over Austria to France daily, and the Austrian Government has ordered that the exports of the shipment. It is said Austria fears sabotage by railroad men would lead to unpleasant complications.

Czech miners who were being transported to France, and who were held up in Austrian territory, were allowed to pass upon the government's order. Should Austria persecute them to it, the Czechs might cut off her coal supply.

## Century Old Man Has Had Only 25 Birthdays

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Although technically he has had only twenty-three birthdays, J. S. Stevenson of Winnipeg has entered his hundredth year hale and hearty. Mr. Stevenson was born February 21, 1824, and has been cheated out of about 75 birthdays. He even skipped a leap year, because the day was significantly his in 1900, when by a quirk of the calendar, he was missed again. Mr. Stevenson came to Canada when he was nine years old, and forty years ago moved from Ontario to Manitoba.

Miss Muriel Corkey, of St. John's, N.B., was admitted to the bar before the Court of Appeals recently. Miss Corkey enjoys the distinction of being the only woman barrister practicing law in the province, her predecessor, Miss Mabel P. French, who was admitted as a barrister in New Brunswick on November 21, 1907, having since removed from the province to British Columbia.

## FOURTH OF HER CLAIM AWARDED TO CANADA

Bill for War Expenses \$32,900,000 is Cut by Asquith to \$8,000,000.

A despatch from London says: Former Premier Asquith has arbitrated the differences between the British and the Canadian Governments, relating to an adjustment of debts standing over from the war, has handed down his decision, awarding Canada \$8,000,000 as a settlement. The Dominion claimed \$32,900,000. Both sides accepted Asquith as arbitrator, and for his work he is to receive \$1,000.

The dispute was the result of financial transactions which took place between Canada and the Imperial Government during the war. (While hostilities were proceeding the British Government advanced from Canada of something over one thousand million dollars. The British Treasury, on their part, supplied Canadian troops with food, clothing and munitions, and also British currency for paying Canadian troops.)

On the other hand, the British Treasury held that starting must be credited at par of exchange, mundy, £180 2 3.

The interim agreements were held by Canada to be tentative and for the convenience of the British Treasury. The British Government, however, held that the interim agreements were final, and they were not disposed to "reopen" them.

H. H. Asquith, in giving his award, has allowed the exchange on all transactions covered by the interim agreements to stand, and the outstanding "winds" due to the Canadian Government to be paid at the rate of the "day" when payments are made. The substance of the decision means that Great Britain has paid the bulk of her balance to Canada with depreciated pounds, but has received par value for them. The small amount still due to Canada will be paid at current rate of exchange.

## A Cockney Bison

One of the curiosities of the cockney dialect, which is many of the passengers of the London Underground, is the pronunciation of "a" as if it were "i". The sketch tells an amusing story that depends on that peculiarity for its point. The boys of a London school had been taken to the zoo, and an inspector, who visited the school on afterwards, began to question them about their adventures. "Did you see the elephants?" he asked. "Yes, they had long ears." "And the hipopotamus?" "Yes, and the hippopotamus." "And did you see the bison?" he continued. "There was a puzzled look; that one boy asked, 'Please, sir, do you mean the bison wot they drink out of?'"

## Two Members of Famous Light Brigade Dead

A despatch from Belfast says: Thomas Finlay, who as bachelors' sergeant at Helouva and then started his own firm, died on Tuesday at Drogheda. Finlay's death is followed closely that of Thomas Shaw, a member of the famous brigade, who died at London, Ont., Sunday night.

It is estimated that unless something unforeseen happens between now and the berry-picking season, there will be an enormous increase in production of berries in British Columbia this year. In fact, the surplus of raspberries, blueberries and strawberries is more than the total production of about four years ago.

Plans are being rapidly completed in connection with the proposed Canadian train to France to contain over a billion of the products of Canada. After the completion of the line of principal centres, a railway exhibit will be put up in one of the large buildings in France. One proposal is to erect a large diorama giving a bird's-eye view of Canada, at the station exhibition.

## POINCARÉ ADOPTS THREE METHODS OF DEALING WITH RUHR DIFFICULTY

A despatch from Paris says: Premier Poincaré has decided upon three important measures to 'subdue the Ruhr. They involve:

1. Infliction of the death penalty by arrangement with the English upon Germans responsible for fatal railroad accidents.
2. Imprisonment of all defaulters of the 40 per cent. coal tax until they pay.
3. Movement of "colored" as distinct from "black" troops into the Ruhr.

These steps have not been decided upon without grave deliberation, and the decision regarding colored troops is said to be due to the insistence of Marshal Foch that the colonials have been absorbed to such an extent in the French army that there is no reason why Moroccans and Annamites should not be used for purposes of occupation.

Several of the Ministers have suggested that keeping the 1922 limit with the colors will be sufficient, but this idea has been out-voted, and the alternative presented was either partial mobilization or use of colored troops.

A despatch from London says: Two decisions have been announced by the British Government in view of the Premier's statement on the day the Ruhr was occupied. The soldier or railroadman would be mobilized, so colored troops are apt to be used.

A despatch from London says: The British Government has announced that it will not be used for purposes of occupation. The British Government has announced that it will not be used for purposes of occupation.



Buya "Quest" for Canada.

Capt. Berrier, the famous Canadian explorer, has purchased Shackleton's famous ship, "The Quest," and this indicates that Canada is once more to enter into Arctic exploration. He will bring the ship to Canada in the spring.

## German Ambassador Lunches With British Sovereigns

A despatch from London says: For the first time since the war, the German Ambassador, Dr. Gustav Stohrer, and his wife, lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

## Weekly Market Report

Commodity	Price
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern	150c
Manitoba wheat—No. 2 Northern	145c
Manitoba wheat—No. 3 Northern	140c
Manitoba wheat—No. 4 Northern	135c
Manitoba wheat—No. 5 Northern	130c
Manitoba wheat—No. 6 Northern	125c
Manitoba wheat—No. 7 Northern	120c
Manitoba wheat—No. 8 Northern	115c
Manitoba wheat—No. 9 Northern	110c
Manitoba wheat—No. 10 Northern	105c
Manitoba wheat—No. 11 Northern	100c
Manitoba wheat—No. 12 Northern	95c
Manitoba wheat—No. 13 Northern	90c
Manitoba wheat—No. 14 Northern	85c
Manitoba wheat—No. 15 Northern	80c
Manitoba wheat—No. 16 Northern	75c
Manitoba wheat—No. 17 Northern	70c
Manitoba wheat—No. 18 Northern	65c
Manitoba wheat—No. 19 Northern	60c
Manitoba wheat—No. 20 Northern	55c
Manitoba wheat—No. 21 Northern	50c
Manitoba wheat—No. 22 Northern	45c
Manitoba wheat—No. 23 Northern	40c
Manitoba wheat—No. 24 Northern	35c
Manitoba wheat—No. 25 Northern	30c
Manitoba wheat—No. 26 Northern	25c
Manitoba wheat—No. 27 Northern	20c
Manitoba wheat—No. 28 Northern	15c
Manitoba wheat—No. 29 Northern	10c
Manitoba wheat—No. 30 Northern	5c

## The Young Man Out of a Job

By H. M. MORRIS

As young men came to Toronto recently in the faith to seek employment, they found the market very tight. He has acquired the office of many commercial, industrial and manufacturing establishments to face the following questions: "What stand do you when you left school? Have you had any experience along the line of work required in this industry? What are your hobbies? The young man answers me that he replies as follows: "I passed the entrance at thirteen years of age and have worked on the farm ever since and am now twenty-one. My parents wanted me to go to school but I did not realize the need as I do now. Now I have come to the conclusion that farming is not my job and before it is too late I want to get into the vocation that I can make my life work."

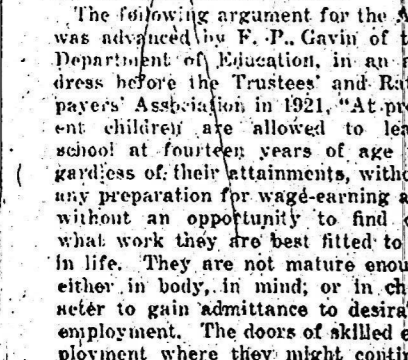
This young man is typical of hundreds and even thousands of young men who leave the farm for the urban centers. It is not, as is commonly supposed, education that lures them away from the farm. This young man had more objects left the farm and had some other vocation in spite of their lack of education. Ask any of these young men if they are in favor of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, which requires boys and girls to stay at school till they are sixteen years of age and you will invariably hear: "Well, it would have been a blessing for me if my parents had made me go to school and I suppose they would have done so if it had been compulsory." Or if you ask one of the 1,000 people who are attending night classes in the Technical School, you will hear they may take courses in painting, plumbing, electricity, mechanics, stenography and engineering, automobile, architecture, military, domestic science, sewing, nursing and so on, and will not doubt get a really in favor of an extended term of the compulsory school age to sixteen years.

The Adolescent School Attendance Act was passed by the Legislature in 1912 under the Conservative Administration, when the Hon. H. J. Gault was Minister of Education. By proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in 1913, the Act was enforced in Ontario. Section 3 came into force in September, 1912, requiring that all boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen inclusive, to be accounted for as being either at school or engaged in some useful employment. Children are not compelled to leave home to attend school but school boards are urged to make provision to give them a practical training in the home school or by several school sections combining for continuation classes.

The following argument for the Act was advanced by P. T. Gavlin of the Department of Education, in an address before the Trustees and Ratepayers' Association in 1921. "At present children are allowed to leave school at fourteen years of age regardless of their attainments, without any preparation for wage-earning and without the opportunity to find out what work they are best fitted to do in life. They are not mature enough either in body, in mind, or in character to gain admittance to desirable employment. The doors of skilled employment where they might continue

## Six Million for Agriculture

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, has had estimates totaling \$4,000,000 passed in the Dominion House for his department.



Six Million for Agriculture.

## IN RABBITBORO

