Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The iron mines at Wabana, which were closed early this year as the result of the cancellation of German contracts for ore after the French occupation of the Ruhr, are again in operation. An agreement has been reached between the Newfoundland Government and the British Empire Steel Corporation, whereby the latter in consideration of the waiving of the export duty of 25 cents per ton imposed on this ore for the current year, agrees to provide employment for 1,400 men during February and March, for 1,500 in April and May, and to resume normal working of the mines after June.

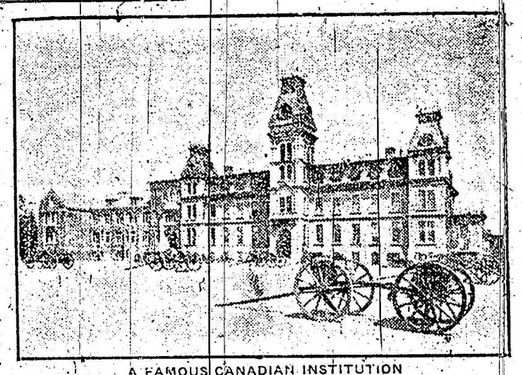
St. John, N.B.—The port record for fast loading was broken recently by the steamer Stiklestad, putting 360,000 bushels aboard in 25½ hours actual loading time. She arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening of Sunday, February 18, and sailed on Saturday afternoon, fitting out completely and loading in the meantime.

Three Rivers, Que.—The output of the International Paper Co.'s mill at Three Rivers is now running about 240 tons a day; an addition of nearly 80,000 tons to the Canadian total since the mill got started. The company is planning to install the seventh machine next year to increase the production of premium papers to enable the capacity product to be utilized and a third machine for the manufacture of pulp, which is expected to use 25 per cent. of the pulp now made by 25 of the pulp mills of Canada. The company owns a pulp mill at Fort William, Ont., with a total of 3,500 horse-power, and has country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have a total storage capacity of more than 100,000,000 bushels, according to a statement made before the Royal Commission investigating lake freight rates. At Fort William and Port Arthur 31 private and public elevators will accommodate 56,810,000 bushels. Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces have elevators with grain storage capacity amounting to 33,180,000 bushels.

Winnipeg, Man.—The remarkable growth of boys' and girls' pig clubs in Manitoba is indicated in a report which has just been issued by the provincial government. Two years ago there were only four boys' and girls' pig clubs in the province with a very small number of pigs in each club. At the present time there are over 27 pig clubs, with a total of 1,324 pigs.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta's total coal production last year was 5,276,432 tons, according to a statement issued by the Provincial Department of Mines. Of this quantity 1,448,942 tons were sold in Alberta, 1,999,789 in other Canadian provinces, and 105,514 in the United States. The total production was 39,327 tons in excess of that of 1921.

Victoria, B.C.—Valued at $11,500,000, the British Columbia salmon pack aggregated 1,290,326 cases, according to figures compiled by the Provincial Department of Fisheries. These figures have been exceeded only on four occasions since statistics have been compiled during the past twenty-six years and the most recent was in 1919, when the total was 1,393,156 cases.



A FAMOUS CANADIAN INSTITUTION

A notable Canadian educational institution which goes about accomplishing great things with little building is the Royal Military College at Kingston. With a staff of distinguished military officers and educationists, it has turned out some of the cleverest civil and military engineers of the day. Many prominent Canadian civil engineers received their training at the R.M.C.

FIRST PAYMENT MADE ON BRITISH DEBT

Terms for Funding Debt Include Bond Issue, With Interest Payable Half-Yearly.

A despatch from London says:—The British Treasury has made public the exact terms governing the funding agreement with the United States. On the execution of the agreement, England will make a cash payment of $1,120,850,741, leaving a net debt of $4,600,000,000. This total will be covered by a bond issue dated December 15, 1922, and maturing in 1984, with interest payable semi-annually at a rate of three per cent. to December 15, 1932, and three and a half per cent. for the rest of the term. The bonds will be payable in United States gold coin, and will be issued, as far as possible, in denominations of $100 each.

On 30 days' notice England may make any payment for a total of not more than two years, but the total payments due for three successive years must be completed by December of the third year.

Great Britain also has to have a notice on 30 days' notice that it will make payments on the principal which at any time will amount to $1,000,000 or multiples.

A despatch from Washington says:—The first payment by the British Government under the recently negotiated debt funding agreement was made on Thursday to the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Heads Lake Erie Fishermen.

A. S. Brown of Kingsville, President of the Lake Erie Fishermen's Association, a promoter of a co-operative scheme of fish marketing for Ontario fishermen. A small co-operative company has already launched the proposal.

To clear the streets of snow Stockholm, Sweden, has a truck on which is mounted a furnace with a large funnel into which the snow is shovelled. The melted snow runs through a hose to the nearest sewer.

Immigration from the British Isles has lately been showing an increase when compared with the previous record of last year. British immigrants in a month totalled 1,657, in January, 1922, as against 467. Immigrants from the United States totalled 849, as against 403 in January of last year. Immigrants from all countries for the six months ending January 31, totalled 8,[illegible], in comparison with 82,[illegible] for the same period of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 24 per cent.

Taft Gets $75,000 for Services as C.T.R. Arbitrator

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Expenditures of the Board of Railway Commissioners and $[illegible] for his services in connection with the Grand Trunk arbitration [illegible] information was given in the House of Commons by Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways. The payment was not made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. Graham added, but by Grand Trunk shareholders.

Correct.

Teacher—"Who can name an important thing we have now that we did not have one hundred years ago?"

Tommy—"Me."

For every inch of stature a man should weigh 3 lbs. 5 ozs.

THE SUIT CASE TEACHER

BY W. M. MORRIS.

There are some teachers in the rural schools of Ontario, who arrive at their schools, by train or auto, at exactly ten minutes to nine on Monday morning, with all their belongings packed in a suitcase, and shake the dust of the community off their feet as soon after four o'clock on Friday evening as it is possible for them to get away. Their real interests are in the communities where they spend their week ends. With such a residence in the School Section they are not likely to take a very human interest in the welfare of the children committed to them for instruction and training. Their duties are likely to be performed in a most perfunctory manner and the school work have little or no relation to the daily life and experience of the pupils. In the story of the "Brown Mouse," we are told that the teacher, Jim Irwin, had the school in operation in the lives of the people a month before the actual opening of the school. He visited all the homes, learned much about the community and then made the school a real factor in the life of the people. But how can a teacher who does not live among the people and seldom meets the parents and children together and perhaps never sees the parents, be of service to the School Section?

Trustees should apply other than the merely heuristic tests to applicants who are ready to assume the responsibilities of directing the mental and moral development of the young life of the community.

1. Ask him some questions to ascertain what he knows about current events. I had the pleasure of visiting the School for the Blind in Brantford recently and heard the principal relate how he spends the first lesson period of the day reviewing the current events of the world as reported in the newspapers. These children will have some conception of the duties and privileges of citizenship. The children of our public schools are not blind physically but they are, nevertheless, ignorant of what is going on in the world and a live teacher has a magnificent opportunity to initiate them into the secrets and mysteries of their relation to the complex world about them. Try to find out whether the applicant is qualified to direct the young people to a consideration of community, provincial, national and world movements. The school is financed by all the citizens and should be the agency in democracy for the training of future citizens. The teacher can only do this as he identifies himself with the community.

2. Don't measure his success by his ability to get pupils successfully through examinations. That is not education. Cramming facts into children's minds for examination purposes may retards real education development. Some of the pupils who have failed at examinations have turned out to be the brightest. Let him train the children in habits of study and create in them a desire for knowledge. The skill acquired prior to the age of fourteen constitutes what might be termed the half look of education and not the real. Given these tools of education the boys and girls should have their appetites whetted for learning and have their interests awakened so they will have some ambition to acquire knowledge.

3. Does he join with the young people in their social and recreational life or hold himself aloof? Vigorous young people require recreational opportunities and facilities. The school trustees have here a magnificent opportunity to render service to the young people of the community by selecting a teacher who will take an interest in this phase of community life and direct it along wholesome lines.

The suitcase teacher does not earn a thousand dollars a year, nor the half of it. The real teacher is worth more than a thousand dollars a year to the community, only he is too rare. We need to produce more of them. Perhaps the Teachers' Federation will help to find them. Let school boards insist on having them and give worthwhile remuneration to retain their services. Equality of educational opportunity is an empty phase so long as some children are compelled to sit at the feet of incompetent, inexperienced teachers. In the last analysis it is the teacher who makes the school. Let us have teachers who love their work and take a real interest in the affairs of the community.

One factor in securing teachers for rural schools who will identify themselves with rural life, is the teherage. The Government of Saskatchewan makes a grant of $200 to those sections building a house for the teacher. The residences which have been erected have cost from $400 to $1,800 and in some districts it is found that such a building is an absolute necessity. The Alberta Government passed legislation in 1919 making provision for a grant in aid of school residences of a better type. Under this Act the Department pays one-third of the cost of the site for the residence, the building and the furniture for same, on condition that the residence cost at least one thousand dollars and that the site on which it is located contains five acres. It was the intention of the Department that this land should serve as a garden plot for the teacher and also furnish pasture for either a horse or a cow. The residences that have been erected under the said Act contain three, four or five rooms and in a few cases the cost has run up to $3,000 or $3,500, but in the majority of cases the buildings erected cost from $1,000 to $2,000.

DAY'S NEWS COMES ACROSS NORTH POLE

New Wireless Record Established When Canadian Liner Gets English Message.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Something new in wireless, records was established by the Empress of Russia during her passage across the Pacific.

Chief Wireless Operator William Adams heard the call of the Leafield Station, an important radio plant located near Oxford, England, and received a number of news items from the opposite side of the world. The Leafield Station was approximately 4,800 miles away, and the messages were picked up clearly, although there had been considerable interruption.

"The ether waves evidently carried the news over the North Pole as we were on the opposite side of the globe," remarked Captain [illegible] Commander of the liner, in discussing the long-distance wireless message.

National Conference on Education.

Registrations of delegates are beginning to pour in from all parts of Canada for the Big National Conference on Education to be held in Toronto during Easter week. From the far-away Province of Prince Edward Island delegates have already registered. Coming as this conference does, during the same week as the Ontario Educational Association, it will bring together the greatest group of people genuinely interested in education that has ever assembled in the history of Canada. General C. H. Mitchell, who is sending out the invitations, reports that many organizations are asking permission to send three or four times as many delegates as were originally assigned to them.

So many applications have been received from Western farmers, for a Swiss farm hand that Fritz Brunk, delegate to Canada from the Swiss Association for Saskatchewan, has abandoned his proposed trip to the West and returned to Switzerland to supervise the despatch of the first party to Canada.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—

It is not too early to plan for summer vacation. Where to spend it is the question. Ontario has many beauty spots, where lake and river, with natural scenery and varying degrees of solitude are available at the wish of the holiday-maker. Lakeside resorts abound along the Great Lakes, while in Algonquin Park, the Muskoka and Rideau Lakes districts in old Ontario, and the Lake-of-the-Woods district in newer Ontario, offer to the holiday-seeker recreation under conditions of complete relaxation.

To those who wish to spend their vacation in travel, the mountain parks of the west and the seaside resorts of the Maritime Provinces offer many attractions. The latter provinces are making a united effort to attract tourists this year.

David's City.

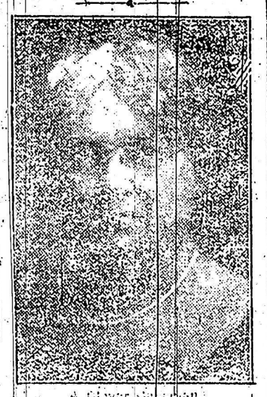
King Tutenkhamun's tomb, with all its gorgeous plunder of gold and precious stones, has yet to yield its most precious secrets—the jottings of unguessed history which the Egyptologists will write months hence. Inscriptions remain to be deciphered and papyri beyond price, believed to be hidden in the caskets and great stone sarcophagus itself, to be brought forth and translated.

The dramatic episode in the desolate Valley of the Kings holds the public mind more perhaps because of its historic possibilities than for the glitter and romance of treasure trove. The great question has connected Tutenkhamun's putative connection with the Exodus. Scholars have agreed reluctantly that he was not the man.

Therefore, hope turns to another quarter of the East, where British and French archeologists will delve this spring for the ancient City of David, below the foundations of the City of Jerusalem. Within the heart of the Hill of Ophel these diggers after truth believe they will find the story of a civilization more primitive than Egypt's, but infinitely more precious to the world.

The ancient lie that science is the natural foe of religion has been cast in the teeth of the scoffers very recently by that science which deals with buried civilizations. Year after year searchers in waste places have dug up evidence that the Bible is one of the most accurately historical works known to all literature. Lately the name of Nebuchadnezzar was found upon a temple in Babylon, a ruin more than a thousand years old in his day, which he repaired and restored.

Many of the archeological treasures unearthed thus far have been an indirect confirmation of Biblical history, dealing with matters mentioned but incidentally in the Bible narrative. The new expedition to Jerusalem will seek direct, contemporary verification. To many this quest will seem the most interesting ever embarked upon by archeologists.



A Clever Canadian.

Miss Mary Grant, an interesting and capable Canadian woman who is clerk of the London Township, Ont. She is active in municipal affairs and is a member of the executive of the Ontario Municipal Association.

Touring the world on foot, Captain Barker recently arrived in South Africa. The whole journey will take him twelve years to complete. He left Canada in 1909, but the war interrupted his performance of the feat.

Close to the million mark claimed as revenue of the Canadian National Exhibition in 1922. The financial report showed total receipts of $857,224, and expenditures of $[illegible]. The balance was $218,[illegible] and a charge was made to Toronto for $1[illegible]. The directors' report [illegible] for a new [illegible] another to house [illegible] and machinery interests.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS IN CANADA'S NORTHLAND

Departmental Officer Locating a Bison Herd, Notes Unique Geographical Feature.

The wonders of Canada's northland grow with each year and each exploration trip. Mr. F. V. Seibert, D.L.S., of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, in tracing the limits of the habitat of the wild wood bison last season, discovered that the northern part of the range contained a number of underground streams, the most important of which are the Nyarling and Clewi rivers. The country in which these streams are found lies west of Fort Smith on the Slave River and south of Great Slave Lake. They rise on the northern edge of Alberta and flow northward, their waters reaching Great Slave Lake through the Little Buffalo River.

The formation which permits of this peculiar condition consists of limestone strata, overlying beds of gypsum. The water, in finding its way beneath the surface, has carried away large portions of the gypsum deposits, and the roof of limestone has fallen in, causing numerous "sink holes," or in some cases dry valleys. These sink holes vary from six feet to one hundred feet in depth, and are sometimes large enough to contain a whole city block. This formation extends from Peace Point, on the Peace River, for a distance of 150 miles to within a few miles of Buffalo Lake. The northern portion of this formation alone carries the dry valleys.

The Nyarling River (the name in Chipewyan signifies "underground") drains through this system. It takes its rise in a large sink near the northern boundary of Alberta, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, flows into a small lake, where it disappears into the ground. It emerges again about ten miles further on in a rise on the northern edge of Alberta and flow northward, their waters reaching Great Slave Lake through the Little Buffalo River.

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By the co-operation of the Dominion Fisheries authorities and the General Passenger Agent of the Canadian National Railways, a shipment of 250,000 nickerel fry has been planted in lake Madge in the Duck Mountain forest reserve.

The travelling salesman shivered all night in his room in the village hotel. In the morning, early for him, he rose and sought the roaring office stove. Standing in the circle of heat pulling icicles from his beard was the farmer who delivered the milk. The salesman paused, staring. "Man!" he exclaimed, "which room did you have?"

Treating wool or woolen goods with a newly discovered chemical called "eulan," which is both colorless and odorless, makes the goods highly offensive to moths. The chemical is the discovery of a German chemist, who bases his experiments on the observed fact that moths avoid cloth colored with certain dyes, such, for example, as eulan. Eulan is now on sale in Europe.

The two million surplus women in the British Isles evidently have their eye on the two hundred thousand surplus men in the rural districts of Australia. The first contingent of fifty young Englishwomen organized as "Home Companions" sail for Australia this month. Each girl is prepared to take a job on an Australian farm, and each girl will have in reserve money for her return fare home if she finds the life undesirable.

Dr. M. [illegible] Wagstaffe [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. M. [illegible] dian p[illegible] dent [illegible] Associa[illegible] pitals [illegible] Canada [illegible] Dr. M[illegible] of Van[illegible] directo[illegible] of Nav[illegible] member [illegible]

The better [illegible]

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.22.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, [illegible] No. 2, 88½c.

Barley—Malting, 50 lb [illegible] according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.

Rye—No. 2, 80 to [illegible]

Peas—No. 2, [illegible] 45 [illegible]

Millfeed—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $24; middlings, per ton, $28.50; good feed flour, $2[illegible].

Ontario wheat—No. 2, [illegible] $1.14 to $1.16, according to freights outside.

Ontario No. 2 [illegible] $8.10 [illegible]

Ontario oats—No. 3 [illegible] in jute bags, Montreal [illegible] shipment, $[illegible] to $[illegible]; Toronto, $5.05 to $5.15; Bay ports, [illegible] $5.05 to $5.

Manitoba flour—First [illegible] Sacks, $7.10 per bbl, Toronto.

Hay—Extra, No. [illegible] per ton, Toronto, $14; mixed, $1[illegible]; [illegible] $8.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, Toronto, $9.

Cheese—New, [illegible] 30 to [illegible]; twins, 32 [illegible]; Ontario, [illegible] 31 to 32; twins, [illegible]

Stilton, [illegible]

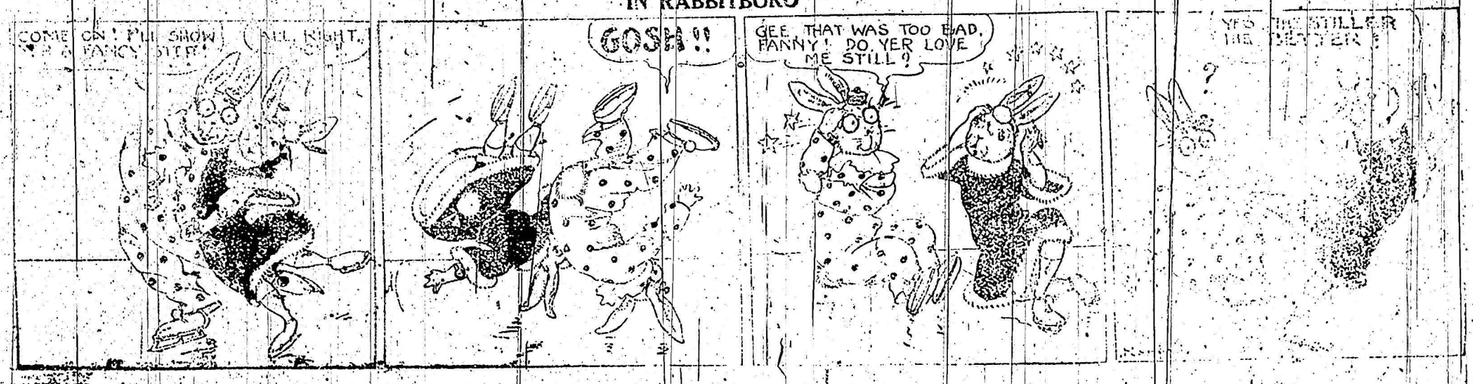
Butter—[illegible] to 56; dairy prints, 51 [illegible]; Dairy, [illegible] in [illegible] lbs. in [illegible] over 5 lbs., 25; do. 4 [illegible] over 5 lbs., 24; [illegible] 21 to 22; do. 2 to 3 [illegible] 23; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 18 to [illegible] 15 to 18; dark [illegible] 23; do. 4 to 5 [illegible] 10 [illegible] and [illegible] 25.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, [illegible] 25; do. 5 lbs. and over, 28; [illegible] 5 lbs., 28; [illegible] 5 lbs., 28 to 30; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 28; [illegible] 25.

Live poultry—Chickens, over 5 lbs., 25; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 25; [illegible] 5 lbs., 28; [illegible] 5 lbs., 28; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 18 to [illegible] 15 to 18; [illegible] 28 to 30; do. 4 to 5 lbs., 28; [illegible] 25.

[illegible] HEALTH [illegible] PANTS

[illegible] list of [illegible] dealers

CANADA CORSET [illegible] MONTREAL 59 SULTANA STREET TORONTO [illegible] Building OTTAWA

IN RABBITBORO