Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—To date 42,000 seals have been killed by the Newfoundland sealing fleet, according to wireless reports received here. The seven vessels sealing on the banks reported their individual catches as: Thetis 8,500; Eagle 7,000; Ranger 6,000; Seal 6,500; Sagona 5,500; Terranova 4,500; Neptune 4,000.

Halifax, N.S.—Thirty boys between the ages of 14 and 18, have arrived in Halifax from Liverpool. These thirty boys, who will shortly be followed by 170 others, are going to work on farms in Nova Scotia under arrangements made by the Salvation Army; the other 170 will go to farms in the Maritime Provinces and other parts of Canada.

Fredericton, N.B.—A meeting of live stock men of the province was held here recently, when the matter of importing purebred sheep and horses for breeding purposes was discussed. It was also decided to form a sheep club in connection with the co-operative marketing of wool.

Montreal, Que.—Removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle has created a big demand for shipping space on the part of British buyers, according to reliable information from the Shipping Federation offices here. Last year there were only two or three cattle boats a week sailing from Montreal. With the latest stimulation of the trade, shipping officials look for an increase of at least 100 per cent. in the number of steamers sailing from this port weekly.

Toronto, Ont.—According to the latest legal directory, this city harbors 597 law firms, as against 515 a year ago. The local army of individual barristers and solicitors is said to be 1,200 strong. It is estimated that there are 2,428 lawyers in Ontario, so that Toronto has about one-half of that distinguished contingent.

Winnipeg, Man.—There was an increase of 51 per cent. in the immigration into Canada for February just passed, over the corresponding month of last year. The total immigration for the month was 3,290, as compared with 2,183 for February, 1922. From Britain there came 1,356 compared with 509 a year ago; from the United States 722, compared with 1,078 a year ago; and from "other countries" 1,212, as compared with 566 a year ago. For the eleven months ended with February there has been a decline from 84,451 for the period closing with February, 1922, to 66,139 for the corresponding period closing at the end of February.

Regina, Sask.—Several hundred new silos were constructed in Saskatchewan last year, and indications are that the number erected in 1923 will equal if not exceed that number. In all parts of the province there is real enthusiasm as to the possibilities of sunflowers as an ensilage crop and of sweet clover as a hay and pasture crop and the coming season will undoubtedly see an increase of several thousand acres over last year's acreage planted to these forage crops.

Vancouver, B.C.—There was a production of over ten million dollars in gold and silver in the northwest districts of British Columbia in the year 1922, representing an increase of more than fifty per cent. over the previous year. So many properties have been brought practically to the production point that the coming season should see exceptional progress.

WHERE THE ROYAL WEDDING WILL BE CELEBRATED

The High Altar and Apse of Westminster Abbey where the marriage of Prince Albert, Duke of York, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, will be celebrated. It will be the third royal wedding of recent years to take place in the ancient abbey, the first being that of Princess Pat and the second that of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles. Inset is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will officiate.

Heads R.C.M.P.

Commissioner Courtlandt Starnes, recently appointed Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

ALBERTA COAL FOR ONTARIO CONSUMERS

Paying Tonnage for Canadian National Railways When Delivered for $16 Per Ton.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—"You would need several adding machines to estimate the amount of anthracite in the hard coal areas of Alberta," Joseph Errington, discoverer of the Alberta fields, told the Commons Committee on Canada's Fuel Supply Thursday afternoon. The Hoppe field, he estimated, extended about 35 miles, north and south and 30 miles east and west. Replying to E. J. Garland (Bow River), he agreed that the coal might run 100,000,000 tons, but it would be foolish, in his opinion, to attempt to estimate the amount.

Coal in the Alberta hard coal area was equal to any mined anywhere in the world. There was also a great deal of coal which was suitable for coking. Transportation, however, was the great prblem.

He estimated that coal from the anthracite areas could be placed in Toronto at about $16 or $17 a ton. There would be additional charges for retailing. The coal was superior to Pennsylvania anthracite now being delivered to Canadian points.

Mining conditions in the Alberta field were superior to those in the Pennsylvania field, and the coal itself was clean and did not deteriorate. The public would not need further education in using Alberta coal. If the field was developed it would also provide a profitable tonnage for the Canadian National Railways.

Bound with a new book for children is a mirror that reflects the pages and completes pictures, only half of which are printed.

A silver tag attached to the dorsal fin of a salmon before its release after the eggs have been removed at the Dominion Government hatcheries is one of the methods resorted to by the Fisheries Department for tracing life history of the fish. A reward of $1 is paid by the Department for the return of silver tags that are being attached to the Atlantic salmon together with some scales from the side of the fish, and particulars regarding their length, weight and place of recapture.

Change in Immigration Act.

A change has recently been effected in the immigration laws of Canada which, whilst not drastic, should have the effect of facilitating to some extent the flow of new peoples to Canada through the removal of a clause which has in the past worked certain hardships and in many worthy cases constituted itself a certain handicap to entrance. What is known as the continuous passage clause," devised purely as a barrier to the entrance of Asiatic peoples, but which inevitably operated against the nationals of many desirable countries, has been removed from the statutes, and provided an immigrant complies with other clauses of the Act, it is no longer necessary for him to commence his journey to Canada from his native land.

The following classes are permitted entry to Canada providing they comply with other regulations of the Immigration Act:—

1. A bona fide agriculturist entering Canada with sufficient means to begin farming.

2. A bona fide farm laborer entering Canada to follow that occupation with reasonable assurance of employment.

3. A female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation with reasonable assurance of employment.

4. The wife or child under 18 of a resident of Canada, legally admitted, who is in a position to care for dependants.

5. A United States citizen, providing it is shown that his labor or service is required in Canada.

6. Any British subject, by birth or naturalization, entering Canada directly or indirectly from any of the British Dominions or the United States who is able to satisfy the authorities that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is assured.

All other immigrants, including the last two classes, are required to be in possession of $250 on applying for entry to Canada except in the case of where there is a special treaty or agreement between the country of a national and Canada.

It is further provided that none of these provisions shall apply to immigrants of any Asiatic race.

Every immigrant shall be in possession of a passport issued by the government of the country of which the imigrant is subject except in the case of British subjects landing in Canada directly or indirectly from the British Dominions or the United States, and United States citizens, farmers, farm laborers, domestic servants landing in Canada.

Apples, pears, beans, poultry, oysters; frozen meat, bacon, flour, and bars for copper-making helped to make up the 10,000-ton miscellaneous cargo of an Atlantic liner which recently reached Liverpool from New York.

A total of 18,873 farmers paid income tax to the Federal Treasury in the year 1922, and of all the provinces Saskatchewan, last year, had the greatest number of tax-paying farmers, with a total of 6,560. Ontario came next with a total of 6,138 and Manitoba third with 3,458. The totals for the other provinces were: Alberta, 1,638; British Columbia, 640; New Brunswick, 48; Nova Scotia, 198; Prince Edward Island, 40; Quebec, 150; and Yukon, 3.

FREE STATE TROOPS SEARCH FOR VALERA

Scouring Tipperary Mountains for Republican Leader and Adherents.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Six columns of Free State troops under General Prout are scouring the mountains in Tipperary for Eamonn de Valera, Dan Breen and other Republican adherents who escaped the National troops when Liam Lynch was fatally wounded and captured. This operation is the best organized effort yet made to capture de Valera.

The area in which the troops are operating is very mountainous, and little information regarding their movements is trickling through.

Thomas Keating, one of the Southern irregular leaders, died on Thursday from his wounds in the Dungarvan Hospital. Keating, with a party of irregulars, was surprised by troops operating at Coolnasmear, near Dungarvan, County Waterford. The irregulars refused to surrender and were fired upon, Keating receiving a mortal wound. He was one of the most active of the Southern irregulars.

Considerable discussion took place in Dail Eireann Thursday over the position of the Free State army, the contention having been raised in some quarters that the military branch is not sufficiently under civil control.

President Cosgrave arose and declared that General Mulcahy, Minister of Defence, had his entire confidence and that there was no intention of disturbing him in his direction of military affairs.

Gen. Mulcahy himself followed the President. He maintained that the army was perfectly responsible to the Government and was quite efficient.

Would Demilitarize Rhine.

M. Loucher, the French financier and ex-minister, who has been discussing with Bonar Law and Lloyd George a plan for demilitarizing the Rhine district and placing it under the control of the League of Nations.

Canada's Fish Egg Hatcheries.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries maintains a number of fish hatcheries scattered throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each autumn millions of eggs of the different species of fish it is desired to propagate, are collected from the spawning grounds. The different eggs are kept quite distinct and each species is taken to the particular hatchery or hatcheries devoted to that kind of fish. The eggs are hatched in streams of running water, the operation taking from five to seven months according to the species, and in the spring, the fry, or small fish, appear in the proper stage these are distributed throughout Canada and deposited in the water which it is desired to stock or restock.

The number handled are enormous. The Department of Marine and Fisheries announces that eggs to the number given below are undergoing incubation in the Dominion Government hatcheries in the provinces indicated. These eggs are now well developed and under normal conditions they will practically all hatch, all the spoiled and infertile eggs having been removed.

Nova Scotia	
Atlantic salmon	9,986,450
Speckled trout	647,060
New Brunswick	
Atlantic salmon	15,561,390
Speckled trout	549,050
Prince Edward Island	
Atlantic salmon	1,055,609
Speckled trout	246,591
Ontario	
Whitefish	333,797,225
Salmon trout	30,084,600
Cisco	1,853,000
Spring salmon	184,520
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	
Whitefish	175,015,250
British Columbia	
Sockeye salmon	76,618,627
Spring salmon	2,093,000
Coho salmon	1,717,680
Chum salmon	2,897,067
Steelhead salmon	7,554
Speckled trout	567
Cutthroat trout	11,000
Whitefish	11,730,000
	664,053,840

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong; it is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—William Penn.

The number of forest rangers engaged in the work of forest control, with the object of preventing fires in the vicinity of the borders of Quebec and Ontario, will be tripled during the coming season, according to a statement made by the Provincial Minister of Lands and Forests. It is anticipated that a similar protection will be afforded the forests on the Quebec-Maine line.

All arrangements have been completed between the Dominion Government and the Oversea Settlement Committee for the emigration of children, domestics, and nominated adults from Britain under the $600,000 appropriation made by the Canadian Parliament. It is estimated that this sum will secure 5,000 children, 2,000 domestics and 4,000 adults under the nominated plan. The total to be brought to Canada under it within the next twelve months will thus be 11,000.

Gas and Petroleum in Western Canada.

During the year 1922 boring operations for the discovery of oil and gas were conducted in different districts in the province of Alberta, in the North West Territories, the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and some boring was done in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Up to the end of the last calendar year, there had been about 260,000 feet of drilling done in Alberta alone. The results have been the discovery and development of one of the great gas fields of the world, the output of which amounts to 180,000,000 cubic feet per day, and is used for domestic and industrial purposes in many of the towns and cities of southern Alberta, particularly in the cities of Medicine Hat and Calgary.

In addition to the gas wells there are six wells producing oil in Alberta, all situated in the southern Alberta foot-hills area, and one well in the North West Territories. The output from the wells in southern Alberta is not large, but it has been found to be profitable to operate them.

In the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the Fraser River valley in the province of British Columbia, where some prospecting was carried on, no producing well has yet been developed.

During the year under review, a number of oil wells in the state of Montana, near the International Boundary Line, were "brought in." As a result of the success in obtaining oil in Montana, seven different companies commenced boring operations on the Canadian side of the boundary line, but only one has as yet reached any considerable depth, and in this well there are indications of oil and gas, but a producing well has not been obtained.

During the winter months operations ceased in most instances, but it is expected that with the advent of spring, and the resumption of work, some of the uncompleted wells will become producers, and that a number of new wells will be commenced.

Music is for Men Just as Much as for Women.

Music knows no bounds. It is for the rich and poor, the strong and the weak, the educated and uneducated, the Ethiopian and the Canadian—the man and the woman alike.

Not so very long ago, if a boy were to take music lessons, he was often the target of ridicule among his chums. "Sissy" he would be called. Music was all right for the girls, but if a boy seemed inclined toward the piano or violin or some other musical instrument, it was a sign of weakness.

That notion is practically extinct today. Indeed, we are living in an age now when, if a boy or man can play some musical instrument or sing, he is highly respected by the community and often the envy of his fellows. Place a young man at the piano around a Y.M.C.A. or clubhouse, and see how long it takes to muster a number of other young men around for a sing-song. We are beginning to see that music and the ability to render music is a splendid trait in a person's character and lends individuality and strength as much to man as to woman.

New Spelling.

Two battered, dingy persons were sunning themselves on a park bench. One of them was reading a scrap of a daily paper which the wind has tossed at his feet.

"Henry," he said, turning to the other, "here's a word I don't understand. It says, 'Ap-ro-pos of the story of Jonah and the whale.' What does that mean?"

"Lemme see it," said he other.

The paper was handed to him and he inspected it critically.

"Well," he said, "the meaning is plain enough, but that's the most curious way of spelling 'a porpoise' that ever I saw!"

The best paid workers are those who love their work.

Heads N.C.E.

Mr. Vincent Massey, of Toronto, who is keenly interested in many branches of educational work, has been elected president of the National Council of Education, at the convention in Toronto.

PREMIER DRURY ANNOUNCES MAY DISSOLUTION AND JUNE ELECTIONS

A despatch from Toronto says:—The fifteenth Legislature of Ontario is to be dissolved on or about May 4, and the Provincial general election will follow in the last week of June.

This announcement was made by Premier Drury to the Legislature when the House met on Thursday afternoon. It followed a busy morning of conferences with the Ministers and a meeting of the Cabinet in Council. The sensational episodes of the overnight sitting had left the atmosphere at Queen's Park tense with expectancy, and many rumors of "developments" were afloat.

It was evident from the moment when Ministers and members started to arrive at the Buildings that all parties and groups took for granted the imminence of an appeal to the people. Pre-election preparations got under way openly. Group conferences took place at various party headquarters. A full attendance of members and crowded, curious galleries greeted Mr. Speaker when he took the chair at the formal opening of the House.

The Premier did not leave any doubt as to the procedure upon which the Government had determined. Immediately following his announcement of pending dissolution he introduced in blank the electoral bill—redistributional, proportional representation and the single transferable vote system in single member ridings. Those bills are to be first dealt with by a committee consisting of 11 Government members, 5 Liberals, 5 Conservatives and one Independent, with the Speaker as chairman.

Girl Guide Chief in Canada

Lady Greg[illegible] Baden-Powell, wife of the founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movements, who is in Canada with her h[illegible], and is being entertained by the Gu[illegible] in all parts of the country.

Canada led the world in 1922 in the export of raw furs to the United States. The total fur catch for that year was over 4,000,000 pelts, valued at $16,000,000. While the general price of raw furs shows a downward trend the total catch shows a remarkable increase.

Nearly four thousand persons designated as farmers, ranchers and fruit growers in Canada were registered as shareholders in Canadian chartered banks in 1922, according to a report tabled in the House of Commons. By provinces, these shareholders were distributed as follows; Alberta, 216; British Columbia, 93; Manitoba, 830; New Brunswick, 65; Nova Scotia, 245; Ontario, 1,188; Prince Edward Island, 38; Quebec, 465; and Saskatchewan, 747.

Why Carnegie Founded Libraries.

Even at an early age Andrew Carnegie believed in books. The impulse to found libraries—so we learn from Mr. A. B. Farquhar in the First Million the Hardest—came to him when he was only a messenger boy.

Early one morning, says Mr. Farquhar, Carnegie was sent with a dispatch to Mr. Anderson, the steel master of Allegheny, with instructions to wait for an answer. Mr. Anderson had returned late the night before, and the butler said he could not wake him.

Young Carnegie walked into the library and became immersed in a volume on steel making and the tremendous advantages of steel over iron. When Mr. Anderson finally came down with his answer the boy turned and apologized for having taken the book. Mr. Anderson asked whether he was interested in steel.

"Oh, yes, it is fascinating to me," Carnegie replied.

"Take the book home and read it and return it when you have finished with it," said Mr. Anderson. Carnegie did so and was told to come another time. Mr. Anderson said he might have access to the library. Carnegie said he remembered that he had promised himself that if he ever became wealthy he would found libraries where young men in the same opportunity that he was enjoying.

After Rain.

Listen! the [illegible] are sweetening the air
The blackbird [illegible] in the growing field
Flings [illegible] the green branches glisten,
Three s[illegible] shades of wild gold.

Daughter [illegible] north, hear!
And sing [illegible] barefoot [illegible]
That carr[illegible] wild sweet water
Has wa[illegible] the world with joy.

Glisten, O [illegible] green earth
Assoile[illegible] heaven and [illegible]
And O, yo[illegible] listen
With ey[illegible] that glisten.

—Alfred Noyes

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.30¼.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.

Rye—No. 2, 77 to 79c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.14 to $1.16, according to freights outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—49 to 51c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk seaboard, $4.95 to $5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per barrel; 2nd pats., $6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $14; mixed, $11; clover, $8.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.

Cheese—New, large, 26c; twins, 26½c; triplets, 28c; Stiltons, 29c. Old, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 33 to 34c; Stiltons, 35c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 50 to 51c; ordinary creamery prints, 47 to 49c; dairy, 30 to 33c; cooking, 24c.

Eggs—New laids, loose, 33 to 34c; new laids, in cartons, 37 to 38c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 18 to 21c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 33c; do, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 40c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50 [illegible] per 5-gal. [illegible] $2.10 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 1[illegible] to 1[illegible] per lb.; 5-2½-lb. cakes, 12½ to 13½ per lb. Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $3.75 to $4.[illegible]

Potatoes—Ontarios—No. 1, $1.10 to $1.15; No. 2, 75 to $1.10.

Smoked meats—Hams, 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 39c; cottage rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, smoked, 23 to 25c; back bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 32 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 36c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 14 to 16c; clear bellies, 14 to 16c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15½ to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 19 to 20c. Shortening—Tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 17 to 18½c.

Heavy steers, choice, [illegible] to $8.50; do, common, $4.50 to $6; butchers' cattle, choice, $8.75 to $9; do, med., $6 to $6.50; do, common, $5; butcher cows, choice, $4 to $5; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5; do, med., $3 to $4; feeding steers, good, $6.25 to $7; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $5 to $6; stockers, fair, $4 to $5; milkers, choice, $80 to $100; do, med., $60 to $70; springers, choice, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, common, $8 to $9; sheep, choice, $8 to $9; do, common, $4 to $5; lambs, choice, $16 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $11.25 to $11.50; do, f.o.b., $10 to $10.25; do, country points, $10 to $10.25.

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, 98 to 99c. Onts, Can. West., No. 2, 67 to 68c; do, No. 3, 64 to 65c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½ to 61c. No. 2 local white, 59½ to 60c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $8.60; strong bakers', $7.40; winter patents, choicest, $6.40; winter patents, $6.25 to $6.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20. Bran, per ton, $26 to $28. Shorts, per ton, $29 to $30; middlings, $33 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14.

Cheese, Quebec finest East[illegible], 29 to 29½c. Butter, finest creamery, 43 to 44½c. Eggs, selected, 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.20 to $1.25.

Heavy dairy bulls, fair flesh, $4; com. cows, $3 to $4; med. to fairly good calves, $5 to $5.50; good veals, $8 up; common calves, $6; com. to med. steers and good quality butchers, $11.50 to $11.75.

COMMONWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED

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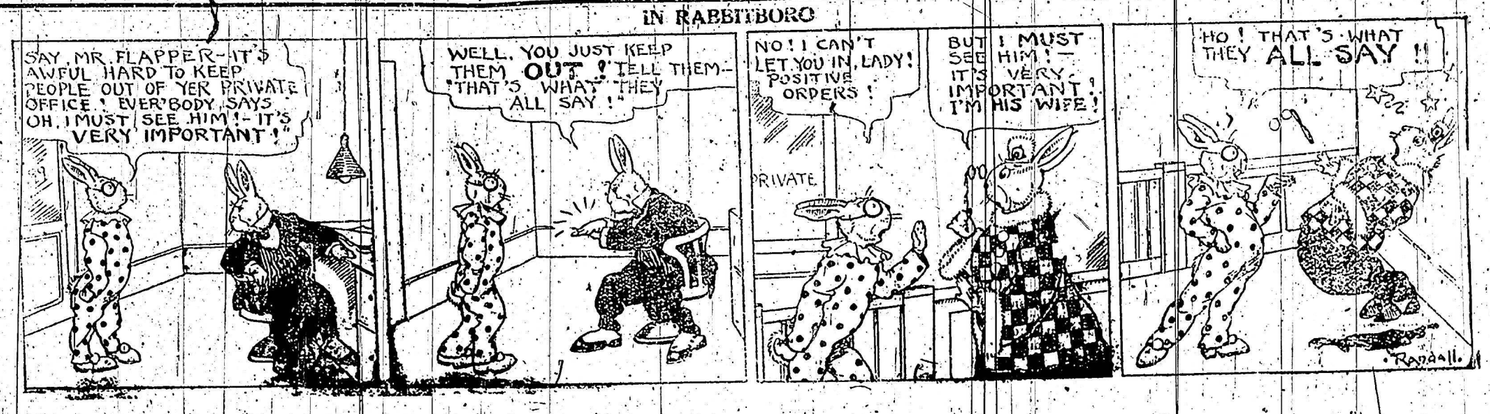
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