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# Canada From Coast to Coast

St. oJhns, Nfld.—In order to assist the development of the herring fishery, the creation of a Newfoundland Fishing Board, non-political, and having functions and powers similar to the Fisheries Board of Scotland, is being advocated by the St. Johns Board of Trade. This Board would encourage the more general adoption of the "Scotch cure" and other "improved methods" of preserving fish and would see that herrings exported were of a standard quality.

Summerside, P.E.I.—It has been estimated that local fur farmers have earned $250,000 in the past three months. Farmers are coming in an increasing extent to realize the profits of fox farming as a side line, and, supplementing the larger ranches, the breeding of a few foxes is becoming an adjunct to other agricultural activities. This is having a beneficial effect on the trade of the town which now has a population of 3,000.

Halifax, N.S.—In order to encourage reforestation in Nova Scotia, Frank J. D. Barnum, of Annapolis Royal, N. S., is reported to have offered a cash bonus of $2 an acre to the farmers of Nova Scotia for every acre of spruce or pine seedlings planted by them on their farms the coming spring of 1922. No one farmer is to be paid a bonus on more than 100 acres, so as to distribute the plantings as widely as possible over the province. Location and method of planting must be approved by the government forester of Nova Scotia, if one is appointed, otherwise by Mr .Barnjum's forester, to ensure satisfactory results.

Fredericton, N.B.—The dairy products of the Province of New Brunswick in 1921 were valued at $927,064, according to the official statistics. Production included 1,000,303 pounds of cheese, valued at $304,864; 1,162,020 pounds of butter, valued at $470,870; and 154,626 gallons of ice cream, valued at $251,328.

Montreal, Que.—A report from Novoissisk, Russia, states that three hundred and ninety-four oil tanks have been received there from Canada and 304 more are en route. The steamers Canadian Seymour and Canadian Ranger brought tanks as well as miscellaneous cargoes of shoes, foodstuffs and agricultural implements.

Toronto, Ont.—Another unit of the General Motors Corporation is being organized in Canada, and will be known as the Oakland Motor Car Company. It will be located at Oshawa, Ont., and operations are expected to commence in March. The company already has on its books some large orders for export. The Canadian branch of General Motors, located at Oshawa, is now turning out more cars than at any other time in its history.

Winnipeg, Man.—An advance party of British emigrants bound for western lands has reached here. Nearly two hundred settlers from the Canadian Pacific steamship "Montcalm" arrived during the week bound for western points.

Portage La Prairie, Man.—Fifteen thousand sacks of flour, the gift of Western Canadian farmers, to the Armenians through the Relief Association, left this point for New Orleans for shipment to Constantinople. Appeals for aid for Armenia found a ready response among Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers, donations being from two to five bushels per load.

Regina, Sask.—The total output of creamery butter from the 58 creameries operating in Saskatchewan during 1921 was 7,085,562 pounds, valued at $2,609,410. The total value of all dairy products was $18,774,445. This is the first year in the history of the province that the value of the creamery output has reached the seven million pound mark. The figures also show an increase of 50,000 cows in the province in the past year.

Edmonton, Alta.—Nearly three thousand farmers attended the Alberta Government mixed farming train in the first week of its itinerary. The train, which is stocked with excellent types of livestock and accompanied by scientific agriculturists, is sent out by the Provincial Government for the promotion of better mixed farming methods in Alberta.

Calgary, Alta.—Buffalo steaks were enjoyed, after a long absence of this dainty, by Alberta veterans of the old Royal North-West Mounted Police at their annual reunion in Calgary on Feb. 9. The buffalo was supplied by the Federal Government from the park at Wainwright, Alta.

Vancouver, B.C.—Over $31,000,000 worth of products were shipped from this port to the United States alone during 1921. Among the commodities shipped were meats, eggs, fresh milk, fish, hides, furs (undressed), grains, fruits, nuts, coffee, tea, spices, wool, logs, timber, paper base stocks newsprint, coal, lime, platinum, gold, silver ore, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, granite, etc.

Kaslo, B.C.—Picking, packing and shipping the largest fruit crop in its history, the West Kootenay's returns from fruit alone during 1921, on the basis of prices at point of shipment, will be considerably over $500,000. The apple crop is estimated at 350 cars, a gain of more than 100 per cent. over 1920, valued at $360,000. Strawberries also show a 100 per cent. increase, with an estimated value of $55,000.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—An additional unit, sufficient to produce thirty tons of ice daily, will be added to the plant of the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company here at a cost of $25,000. The additional capacity is urgently needed as there has been an ice shortage every preceding year during the fish season.

A REMINISCENT PICTURE

This group photograph is peculiarly appropriate in view of the marriage of Princess Mary. It shows the late Queen Victoria with Princess Mary and three of her brothers. The Princess is wearing a sailor hat. The photograph was made in 1899 on the occasion of a visit to Osborne.

## Developing Canada's Water-Powers.

Prof. R. W. Angus, of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering, University of Toronto, has arranged a series of special lectures on water-power development for students and others interested. Five eminent engineers are speaking, between February 27th and March 6th, on the utilization of the vast water-powers of Canada. Lewis F. Moody of Philadelphia, Max V. Sauer and Thomas H. Hogg of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, W. M. White of Milwaukee, and Norman R. Gibson of Toronto will each deal with the phase of the subject in which he specializes. The provincial university is giving regular courses in water-power development and conservation at the present time, and has done so for many years, numbering amongst its graduates men who have become noted in this field of engineering. The present series will, therefore, supplement the regular courses and will bring the university into closer contact with the men who are responsible for the engineering work of the greatest water-powers in America, and therefore the greatest in the world.

## Advocate Sending Woman Delegate to the League

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The sending of a woman delegate to the League of Nations has evidently found favor among members of the National Council of Women Executive, which has received a letter from the Council of Great Britain asking the Canadian Council to take the matter up with the Canadian Government. It was decided, after consideration of the letter, to act on the suggestion.

# QUESTION OF CATTLE EMBARGO AN ISSUE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS

A despatch from London says:—Despite the statement by Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture, that the British Government would not remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, the fight is by no means over. Lord Beaverbrook, who has been the foremost in the campaign for lifting the ban, addressed five thousand members of the National Union of Farmers at Norwich on Saturday. Sir Henry Thornton and Col. Hardy Mullins of Winnipeg, who spoke so strongly on the matter at the meeting of London Meat Traders last week, also spoke at the Norwich gathering.

It is noteworthy that many members of Parliament, who a few months ago opposed the removal of the embargo, have now changed their opinions and are strongly advocating this step. One candidate is now running in an English constituency with the removal of embargo as the principal plank in his platform. Equally striking has been the change of heart manifested in the part of many members in the National Farmers' Union. The Daily Express is understood to be determined to make the embargo one of the issues in the coming general election, and its views are supported by nearly the whole of the London press.

## The Cost of High Living.

There has probably never been a time in the world's history when thrift was more essential than at the present reconstruction period of our nation. It must be apparent to everyone that the necessity for new standards of living, the necessity for the teaching of sound economic doctrines, is absolutely essential in the interests of efficiency and prosperity. As Schwab, in a recent address expressed it, "We must build our new industrial force on the basis of economy."

There has been a wonderful awakening in this connection on this continent during the past twelve months. In the latter part of 1920, the Y.M.C.A. in the United States organized and managed a Thrift Week in thirty-two cities in the Union, with the full co-operation of the governors of these various cities, who issued proclamations for the observance of a national Thrift Week. 633 American cities celebrated this Thrift Week, the daily papers fully co-operating.

The people of the United States and Canada have been very prosperous for the past ten or fifteen years. The revenue of many of the homes was noticeably increased during the war through the increased number of wage earners and the high wages in the munition factories, etc. The natural outcome of this is that we have developed extravagant tastes. History has revealed the fact that when the men and women sacrifice thrift for the love of luxury, it is a day of evil foreboding, inasmuch as the love of luxury puts a premium on discontent. The taste for luxurious foods and drinks is followed by the desire for expensive garments, silks, satins, laces and jewels. These all add nothing essential to comfort and the story of all decadent nations is practically the same; when the simple life is abandoned and an era of luxury sets in, extravagance drains the nation's resources. Luxury, extravagance and vice follow each other in natural sequence.

For instance, thirty years ago, moving picture shows were scarcely known. The boys and girls of that period had for the most part to make their own entertainment, which was usually of a much more helpful character. To-day the moving picture theatres stand fourth in the list of all the great revenue producing industries on the continent. The kind of recreation we require for the efficient development of our boys and girls is to be found in supervised playgrounds and in the winter time on the public skating rinks, rather than at the moving picture shows. The proper development of our boys and girls, intellectually and physically, makes for good citizenship, and lays the foundation for self-respecting and self-supporting citizens, and very materially determines whether they will be an asset or a liability to the country in years to come.

Gen. Sir David Watson

Distinguished Canadian soldier and newspaper man, who passed away on Feb. 19. He commanded the 4th Division of the Canadian Corps during the late war.

## Schools for Sons of Indian Soldiers

A despatch from London says:—According to a Reuter cable from Delhi, India, King George has directed that the monies in the King-Emperor's Patriotic Fund, subscribed during the war, shall be used to build boarding schools for the sons of Indian soldiers. The schools will be called "King George's Royal Indian Military Schools." The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stones of the first two schools on February 25 and March 1, respectively.

Winnipeg reports that provincial election is planned.

The Japanese Diet is debating manhood suffrage.

A young man may have many friends, but he will find none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to respond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead, as a little leather-covered book with the name of a bank on its cover.—Sir Thomas Lipton.

## The Human Being.

We talk of the human machine; but the strongest mortal being gives way to the strain the mechanical apparatus endures without a trace.

How much can we stand? Bodily strength is no measure of what mind and nerve endure.

We all know slight, frail specimens of humanity who bear up remarkably under the stress of circumstances, when mere brawn, in default of moral courage, shrinks from the ordeal and says, "I cannot!"

Real trials are so great there is no room for the imaginary grievances. It must occur to any who monotonously receives his own desires and troubles that while he is debating others are doing the work he leaves undone.

We lack the imagination to realize the teeming vitality of the earth—all sorts of people, everywhere, doing all sorts of things. We may drop in our tracks, the abundant life of the planet goes on. The soldier falls, but his comrades continue the fight. Our personal part seems to matter so little, we tell ourselves that it makes no difference whether we "carry on" or not. The others are so numerous. Theirs is the success we sought. They captured the prize we tried for. What is the use of ourselves?

Just because we are human beings, such thoughts rise up to plague us now and then. They are unworthy of one with "a never-dying soul to save and fit it for the sky." Seraphs and super-men, presumably, are not troubled by these doubts. We of the earth, "confined and pestered in this pinfold here," are distracted and afflicted by many trivial things that, we like to believe, do not disturb those who have climbed "higher than the sphery chime."

We are painfully conscious of the limitations that cripple us. We have few moments of supreme exultation over dullness of mind and weakness of body. The worst that is in us says hold on the best and bids fair to throttle the life out of every nascent aspiration.

Just because we are human we need sources of renewal and comfort. We cannot do without a form of friendship. The fiercest individualist is not independent, as he parades and declares. None of us was put into the world to stand alone and in that insulation to keep sane and cheerful and useful. We must in some way relate ourselves to what goes on around us and join hands with other human beings in the furtherance of the main task of making the world better. The one indefensible luxury is to be selfish. Refusal to live one's life for all it was meant to be is to lose it altogether.

## Were Our Indians Israelites?

The mystery of the "Ten Lost Tribes" has been a subject of absorbing interest for many centuries. And still the question of what became of this great mass of people is unsolved. The Ten Lost Tribes broke away from the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, and went northward, some to Samaria, others elsewhere.

About eight centuries before Christ Sargon, king of Assyria, swept down upon Samaria and carried many thousands of its population into captivity, scattering the others throughout the kingdom so that their identity as a nation was completely lost. The remaining members of the Ten Tribes disappeared as completely as if they had been swallowed up by the earth, and no definite trace of them has ever been discovered.

Did the "Lost Tribes" long afterwards appear as the Anglo-Saxons? That is a likely theory, for the origin of the Anglo-Saxons is still obscure. But, then, other European nations have also been "traced" back to the missing Israelites.

A widely-held belief is that the Lost Tribes in some way found their way to the great American continent, and became what were later known as "Indians." This seems probable—for many scientists have found Indian dialects containing words and phrases suggestive of a Hebrew origin.

## A Yard of Turnips.

There is a very interesting old custom still practised by numbers of farmers in the North of England of which many people may not have heard.

When the potato crop and the turnip fields show green the poorer people in the vicinity may purchase so many yards at a fixed price, taking their risk of what may be found underneath when the time is ripe for harvesting the crop.

One penny per yard is usually the price asked, and the portions chosen are then marked out with stakes, reminding one somewhat of the manner in which a gold-digger stakes his claim. It is a very poor harvest indeed when a yard of earth will not yield at least a stone of the nourishing tubers.

In many instances, where the laborers live at some distance from the planted fields, owners readily lend their carts and horses at a nominal charge for carrying home the hamlet's supply.

This is undoubtedly a relic of the old days of villenage, and is of great benefit to th poor in these hard times.

Women are still the queens of the home, managing not only the little children, but the biggest and most troublesome child in the house, the husband.—Bishop of Birmingham.

# Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.58½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61½c; extra No. 1 feed, 58½c; No. 1 feed, 58½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 77½c; No. 3 yellow, 75½c; No. 4 yellow, 74½c; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye— No. 2, 86 to 88c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal.

Ontario flour—90 per cent., patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.

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

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, $21.50 to $22; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, $1.25 to $1.30, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41 to 43c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 34 to 36c; cooking, 25 to 26c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 38c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 23c.

Eggs—New laid straights, 45 to 48c; new laid, in cartons, 47 to 50c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple Products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., $5.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 32c; cooked ham, 40 to 43c; smoked rolls, 24 to 25c; cottage rolls, 26 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 37c; backs, boneless, 33 to 37c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 16 to 18c; clear bellies, 17 to 19c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17 to 17½c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 16½ to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.50 to $8; do, good, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do, good, $5.75 to $6.25; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5 to $6; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $2.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $2 to $4; feeders, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $12 to $13.25; do, med., $9 to $13 to $14; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, com., $1.50 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $14.25 to $14.50; do, f.o.b., $13.50 to $13.75; do, country points, $13.25 to $13.50.

**Montreal.**

Veals, $11 to $12.50; medium calves, $10 to $10.50; inferior, $9 to $9.50; hogs, $14.25 to $14.50.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 17½ to 18c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 37 to 38c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c to $1.

# EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN STERLING EXCHANGE AT WALL STREET

A despatch from New York says:—Sterling exchange Thursday morning was bid up to a new high level for nearly three years when demands bills were sold for $4.40 ⅞ and cables commanded $4.41⅝. Sterling at Thursday's quotations is up 20 cents since the beginning of the year, of 98 cents from the lowest level touched last year, and $1.24 from the lowest quotation for all time, registered in 1920.

The causes of the extraordinary advance in sterling exchange are several. One is the tremendous improvement in the foreign trade position of Great Britain during the last few months. The foreign trade statement for January showed a big decrease in the balance of trade against England. Whereas the excess of imports over exports in December was £25,000,000 it dropped to £13,000,000 in January.

British exports in January were larger than any month of last year with the exception of March. This shifting of foreign trade also is impressively told in the statistics of the United States foreign trade. A new low level of values of American exports was reached in January, when they reached only $279,215,000, a drop of $17,215,000 compared with December.

The diminished flow of exports to Europe, including England, is reflected in a marked scarcity of bills of exchange offered for sale here against shipments of goods.

## Bringing East and West Together.

News has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway that, at the last meeting of the Board, three annual scholarships were provided for the University of Toronto. These scholarships are open to fraduates of universities in Western Canada and are to be used to pursue postyraduate study at the provincial university of Ontario. The purpose of the Canadian Pacific Railway in granting these scholarships is, in the words of Pres. E. W. Beatty, "not only to keep these graduates in Canada but also that they may become better acquainted with the conditions in the East and so tend to promote Canadian unity upon their subsequent return to the West. I am strongly of the view that the movement is one which will obviously be of benefit, not only to the students but also to the communities in which they afterwards live and that these circumstances warrant the granting of the scholarships."

## Canadian Sailors Form Guard of Honor

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The crew of the cruiser Aurora of the Canadian fleet, which is spending the Winter in the south, furnished the guard of honor at the opening of Parliament in the Barbadoes Islands.

Sir Eric Geddes has resigned his seat in the British House of Commons.

## Reduction in British Army Estimates

A despatch from London says:—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, speaking at Chorley on Thursday night, announced that the Government was prepared to recommend a reduction in the army estimates by £16,500,000 instead of £20,000,000, as proposed in the Geddes report.

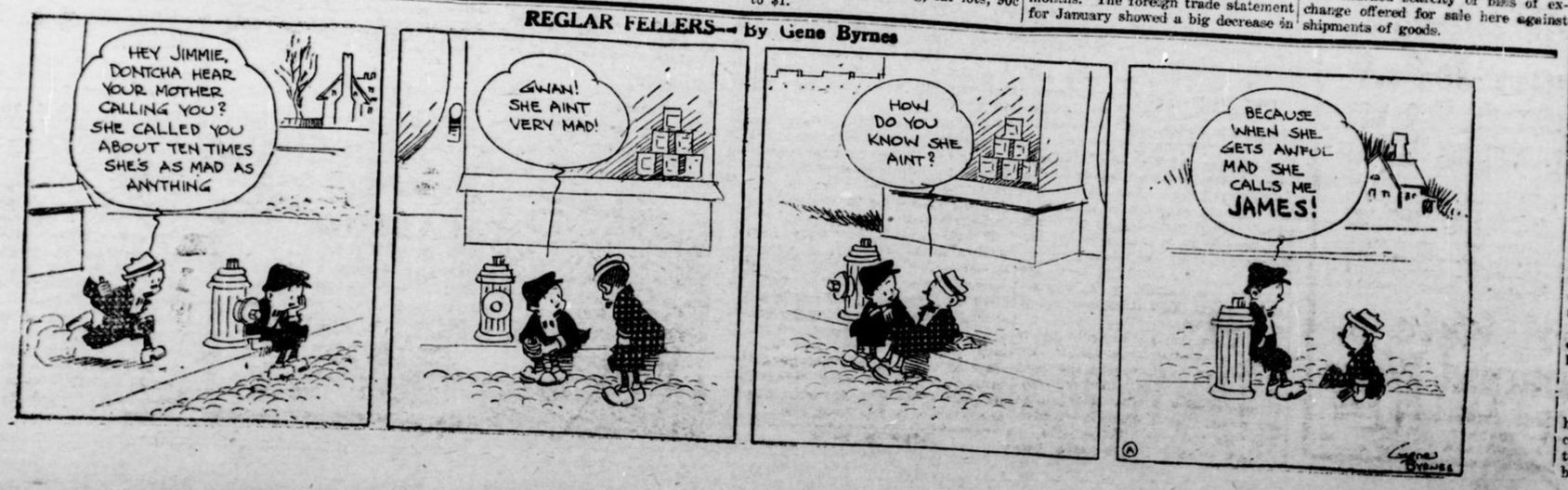
This would mean a reduction of the army by 33,000 men, and the disbanding of 24 battalions of infantry, 47 batteries of artillery, and the equivalent of five cavalry regiments, with a corresponding reduction in the higher staffs and ancillary services.

## Mine Idle Through Action of Boy

A despatch from Amherst, N. S., says:—The mines at Joggins are idle says:—The mines at Joggins were idle Thursday afternoon, throwing five hundred men out of employment. A boy operating an electric motor refused to open a pump switch close by, and left his work, although this had been part of his duties for several months. The other boys in the mine, hearing of his action, also left their work, and in consequence the whole mine is tied up.

Sinn Fein conference reaches agreement to postpone Irish elections for three months.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

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