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Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The shale formation and topography of certain sections of Prince Edward Island have been attracting attention from oil promoters, and as a consequence oil prospectors of experience have recently secured boring concessions on the Island from the Provincial Government.

St. Stephen, N.B.—A company has recently purchased nearly six hundred acres of provincial Crown land near borders of York and Charlotte counties, and will establish a blueberry ranch. It is the intention of this new concern to ship berries to the United States until the erection of a plant here when they will be canned.

Halifax, N.S.—The total production of Nova Scotia apples in 1921 was 2,033,901 barrels and 6,494 boxes. The total exports amounted to 1,288,241 barrels and 6,494 boxes. The United States received 98,354 barrels, West Indies 4,683 barrels, Newfoundland 13,377 barrels, while the remainder were consigned to various English ports. New Brunswick points received 30,481 barrels of the total crop, Nova Scotia 22,840 barrels and other Canadian points 296,042 barrels. Provincial canning factories consumed 31,800 barrels and cider and vinegar plants 36,600 barrels.

Quebec, Que.—The pulp and paper industry of the province of Quebec occupies first position in the province as regards the value of product, its output in 1919 being worth $64,060,540. Second comes the lumber industry with $61,493,919; third, the cotton textile industry with $57,530,438; fourth, the milling industry with $42,071,066; and fifth, the boot and shoe industry with $41,842,877.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Contracts for 3,120 acres of grapes have been signed by the Niagara District Grape Growers, Limited, the selling organization of the grape growers. This acreage represents 520 growers and is about seventy per cent. of the entire crop. These are permanent contracts, running until they are cancelled by the growers. Manager J. P. Montgomery stated that he expected that 95 per cent. of the grape crop of the district would be under contract to the grape growers.

Winnipeg, Man.—That land in Manitoba is equal to that of soils in Illinois and Iowa, where the land is sold at $400 an acre, is one of outstanding statements of Prof. Bracken, of the Agricultural College, in his report tabled in the Legislature. In the survey covering the Dominion the average price of Manitoba farm lands was returned at $35.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Seeding has commenced in Northern Saskatchewan, one farmer in the Harris District having already sown 380 acres out of 1,880 acres, which will be devoted to wheat. This is claimed to be the first land planted in the district this year.

Calgary, Alta.—Present indications point to a number of soldier settlers going on the land this spring in the Calgary district. A large number of men have already made application at the office of the Board to purchase land this spring under the Soldiers' Settlement Board, being much larger than for the corresponding period last year.

Victoria, B.C.—It is reported that the next experimental farm to be established in Canada will be in Northern British Columbia, an immense tract of country of wonderful agricultural richness that is attracting the attention of many United States farmers. Minerals, water power, fish, fur and forests are also among its assets.

WIRELESS FOR THE HOME

The new compact Marconi receiver, which has been designed with the view of making it possible for the average householder to enjoy the advantages of wireless in the home.

BRING DUTCH FARMERS TO SASK. PRAIRIES

Provincial Government and Federal Department of Immigration to Co-operate.

A despatch from Regina says:—To relieve the farm labor shortage in Saskatchewan and to bring into the country men who, with a little experience in the ways of western agriculture, will make capable and efficient farmers, the Provincial Government, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Immigration, has made arrangements to bring contingents of farm laborers from Holland, it was announced officially on Thursday.

The Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor and Industries will provide special application forms and other information to agrarians who want the Holland laborers, but the men will not be brought to Canada unless they are guaranteed at least a year's engagement.

Officials of the Provincial Bureau do not know yet how many men will be brought in from the Netherlands. The demand, however, is expected to be heavy, and there will probably be several hundred to come to the prairies within the next two months.

Great Britain Still Controls the Sudan

A despatch from Cairo says:—An important official statement says that Lord Allenby, when recently in the Sudan, advised the Sudanese leaders to inform the people that Great Britain does not intend to abandon the Sudan.

The speech apparently was made in answer to Egyptian claims for the incorporation of the Sudan as a Province of Egypt.

Showing His Colors.

It was ac lass being examined in natural history.

Said the inspector: "What appearance has the zebra?" There was no answer, and to make the query plainer he inquired, "What is a zebra?"

A piping voice then called out, "A donkey with a football jersey on."

The former Austrian Empress Zita and her children will sail from their home of exile in Madeira on May 16 for Madrid.

A Unique Gift.

This little statue (about 10 inches high) of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, taken from life when he was a sailor boy, was made for his father and mother to take with them on their voyage around the world when they were Duke and Duchess of York. It has just been given by the Prince to the South African training ship "General Botha."

Electric Heating for Houses.

That electric heating for houses would be neither economical nor practicable in Canada is the conclusion reached by Mr. A. S. L. Barnes, assistant engineer of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, in a bulletin issued by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa. Mr. Barnes' solution of the fuel problem of Canada is the fullest exploitation of water powers for industrial purposes, using for domestic heating the coal thus released but extracting from it two to three times the present heat units actually utilized, by the adoption of improved methods of combustion and distribution.

Ontario Motor League Urges Bond Issue.

Within three years, construction work on the entire Provincial Highway System of 1,800 miles will be completed, if a bond issue of $25,000,000, proposed by the Honorable F. C. Biggs, is approved by the Legislature this month.

The plan of the Minister of Public Highways is to capitalize a portion of the revenue from Motor Vehicle License Fees—$2,000,000 a year for the next twenty years—thus providing immediately a fund of approximately $25,000,000 for the construction work of the next three years. The Minister seeks, by an amendment to the Highway Improvement Act, to effect this object.

On several occasions the Ontario Motor League has urged the Government to adopt the scheme of capitalizing a portion of the revenue anticipated from Motor Vehicle License Fees to provide funds for the building of the Provincial Highways. The League has advanced this as an alternative to the proposal to largely increase the annual motor license fees at the present time, and, therefore, the League heartily supports the principle embodied in the amendment proposed by Mr. Biggs.

What opposition there is to this amendment is based principally on the argument that the roads now being built will not last for 20 years and, therefore, will be worn out before their cost has been met through the retirement of the bond issue. This argument, however, is fallacious, as at least two-thirds of the whole work being done is of permanent value. Permanent work such as the construction of bridges and culverts, grade reduction, drainage, cuts and fills, in fact all but the surface work, will have as great a value 40 or 50 years from now as it will five years hence. So far as surface work is concerned, the average surface should last from 10 to 20 years if good drainage is provided and a proper system of maintenance is established.

The revenue from Motor Vehicle License Fees last year was approximately $3,000,000. This revenue is increasing from year to year and if $2,000,000 annually is set aside by means of a bond issue for construction work, there will still be upwards of $1,000,000 remaining each year to provide for maintenance.

Prison Term for Indian Seditionist

A despatch from Ahmedabad, India, says:—Hazrat Mohani, president of the All-India Moslem League, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on Thursday on a charge of sedition, after the judge had refused to accept the unanimous verdict of not guilty, rendered by a jury, which included five Indians. A second charge of inciting to war was referred to a higher court.

The prosecution claimed that the defendant had urged the establishment of a parallel government to usurp the functions of the existing government, making warfare inevitable.

PEKIN GATES CLOSED TO DEFEATED FORCES

Heavy Casualties in Battle Won by Leader of Central China.

A despatch from Pekin says:—With the tide of battle turned definitely in his favor, General Wu Pei Fu, military leader of Central China, is seeking to complete his victory against Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, whose Fengtian troops were routed on Thursday in the vicinity of Pekin.

Wu, having turned the left flank of Chang's army, redoubled his efforts in a drive toward Tien-Tsin. Machang, scene of heavy fighting for a week, became the centre of a bitter conflict. At the same time his troops in the vicinity of Pekin, following up their success in capturing Chang Sin Tien, early on Thursday were driving on Fengtai, a rail base for Chang's forces.

The city gates of Pekin were closed to keep out the stragglers from Chang's forces, who began to near the city soon after their defeat at Chang Sin Tien.

The casualties were so large in the fighting that no definite estimate has been reached as yet. There was heavy fighting at close quarters, in which, according to military observers, the Chinese acquitted themselves quite as well as did European soldiers under similar circumstances in the late World War.

It is reported that Wu as yet has not thrown his famous crack troops into the conflict. They are noted for their loyalty, and it is believed are being employed to protect his rear from a possible attack by Chang's allies.

Hundreds of refugees are streaming into Pekin. The city is being well guarded.

Who's Who in Chinese War.

The fighting now going on around Pekin is the seventh attempt in ten years to settle Chinese political differences by an appeal to arms. In these ten years China has been drifting toward a break-up.

The Manchus were thrown out in 1911-12. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was President of the first provisional republican government. Old Yuan Shi-Kai, ex-imperialist, succeeded Dr. Sun in 1912.

In 1913 a second revolution started in the south and was crushed by Yuan. Again in 1915 the south revolted and blocked Yuan's ambition to make himself Emperor.

In 1917 Chang Hsun, in the north, tried to restore the Manchus. His northern helpers turned traitor on him. That year saw a fourth revolt, the southerners withdrawing from Pekin and leaving the north in possession.

In 1919 Dr. Sun's new southern State at Canton was overthrown by the militarists. He came back into power at Canton in 1920 and resumed his struggle with the north. Meanwhile, the northern government gained recognition from the Powers and is the official China.

Out of Manchuria came Chang Tso-Lin, undoubtedly backed by Japan. He was a bandit lord, king of 100,000 rifles and uncrowned monarch of Mongolia. He has been the "protector" of the Pekin regime. They call him "Red Top" in South China and describe him as a leader of dirty Manchurian bandits. He is one of the "super-tuchuns" of China, a "super-military governor." He came down and on a summer day chased the Anfuites to cover. He has been the "Boss of Pekin."

Another one of these "super-tuchuns," one Wu Pei Fu, holds forth in the valley of the Yangtze-Kiang. Wu is a "reformist" after his own formula. His forces have attacked those of Chang, and the prize is the possession of Pekin, nominally held by a shadowy republic whose President is Hsu-Shih-Chang. Chang announces he will set up an "anti-Occidental regime."

For several days the fighting has been on between armies of about 50,000 men on either side. Thus far the results are indecisive. Meanwhile, Dr. Sun, far down in Canton, suddenly announces that he will join with Chang, and his troops are in motion to take Wu in the rear; but the matter may be decided one way or another before the Cantonese and the old Anfu clan that was chased out of Pekin by Chang in 1920 can get to Pekin's gates. Wu, greatest rival of Dr. Sun, stands in the way of Dr. Sun and Chang. He holds Central China, threatens Pekin and is the great stumbling-block to that unification dreamed by Dr. Sun.

Dr. Sun has seen his chance to break up the solidarity of the north and with Chang is isolating Wu in the heart of China and threatening him rear and front. But if Wu is eliminated, Chang and Dr. Sun will doubtless face each other, late or soon.

This fight is one for control. It is a battle between the "super-tuchuns." The armies these rival gentry maintain are estimated at 1,600,000 men. The present curse of a traditionally pacifist China is a sordid militarism. It is hard to say which of the rival parties is purest in intent. Even for Chinese who know their way about in the mazes of their political chaos, it seems a hard choice.

China needs many things, including a convention of rival factions and peace between them: provincial self-government; political unification and the ending of the "super-tuchuns." This warfare may be the only way to clear the road. The upshot of it, however, is more likely to be a further, utter and complete breakdown, followed by a famine as terrible as that to-day in Russia.

Sun Yat Sen, head of South Chinese Government at Canton and Leader of one of the rival factions now warring for control of the country.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.55; No. 2 Northern, $1.49; No. 3 Northern, $1.41½.

Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 61c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 1 feed, 57c; No. 2 feed, 55½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c; No. 3 yellow, 78½c, all rail.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.

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—No. 1 commercial, $1.45, outside.

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

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $7.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $8.30.

Cheese—New, large, 17 to 17½c; twins, 17½ to 18c; triplets, 18½ to 19c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, new, 20c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old, Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, finest, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 36 to 37c; cooking, 20 to 23c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65c; chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—New laid, candled, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.10; per 5 imp. gals., $2.05; Maple sugar, lb., 18c.

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.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, $1.15; Delawares, $1.30. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, $1.75 a bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 36c; cooked ham, 45 to 48c; smoked rolls, 23 to 26c; cottage rolls, 30c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 36c; backs, boneless, 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17.50 to $18.50; clear bellies, $16.50 to $19.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $45; heavyweight rolls, $39.

Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.90 to $9; butcher steers, choice, $7.75 to $8.75; do, good, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6.50 to $7.10; do, com., $5 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $8.25; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $5 to $6.25; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.50; do, med., $3.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6 to $6.75; do, fair, $5.50 to $6; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $90; calves, choice, $8.50 to $10.50; do, med., $6 to $7.25; do, com., $4 to $5; lambs, choice, $14 to $15; do, com., $6 to $7; spring lambs, $11 to $14; sheep, choice, $7.50 to $8.50; do, good, $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $13.75; do, f.o.b., $12.50; do, country points, $12.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 66 to 67c; do, No. 3, 62 to 63c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats, firsts, $8.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3. Bran, $32.50. Shorts, $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $29 to $30.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 13c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35 to 36c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.

Good fat cows, $6.50; canner cows, $2; calves, $5 to $6; hogs, selects, $14.25 to $14.50.

Genoa Living Costs Compel Poles to Leave

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The high cost of living at Genoa was responsible for the return here on Thursday of the larger part of the Polish delegation of secretaries and stenographers. The Polish delegation at the Economic Conference now consists of only three persons. The cost of maintaining the entire delegation, it was said, amounted to several million Polish marks daily.

Mount Etna has broken out again with eruptions of increased violence, and is emitting continuous roars, which can be heard for miles. Dense black smoke is filling the sky.

Canada's forests belong to the whole people. They have an important bearing on climate and water supply. They enter into the daily life of the Canadian, both in a business and a domestic sense to a degree of which few are conscious. The public unfortunately is a strong contributing factor in the origin of most forest fires, and education in this matter will do much to reduce the present enormous fire waste.

Taking Chances.

Those who coddle themselves in safe places fearful of shocks, demanding padded ease around them always, miss the fierce exhilaration as well as the stringent discipline of life as it really is. It is not a man's misfortune if he has to work with all his might and all his wit to get ahead. He is to be pitied if he was born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth and has been fed from the silver platter since. The heavy handicap is not that of an enveloping poverty; it is that of unrestricted luxury round the cradle and the nursery. The poor little rich boy goes from parental indulgence and the fluttering care of a governess to a school where he is lost in the rough, rude ways about him. He is aghast and amazed; he wants to go home weeping and tell his mother. If he is rich enough, he may manage, all his life long, to dodge every hardness, never setting his foot to the solid ground of earth where men who cannot pay to ride are walking.

A real man hates to have everything handed to him. He craves some obstacles to meet and overcome—and he gets them. He feels a glow of satisfaction when he has tried hard for a long time, and success comes at last. If the reward came easily, it would not be worth the sweating agony, the long hours, the brain-fag and the nerve-sap and the endurance test of the whole of his being.

Give me a man who on this life's rough sea
Loves to have his sails filled with a lusty wind.

A man's man is he who dares and ventures. He is neither heedless nor reckless. He measures his cloth and he counts the cost; he is scientific when he plans his factory or his machine. But he has the cool nerve to start something while others are timid. It is the easiest thing in the world to decide to do nothing. One man, full of talk, was dubbed by a friend "The Prince of Procrastination," and the name stuck. He was full of excellent suggestions, but when it was hinted that he might lend a hand in executing some of them, his tongue was nimble with reasons why he must abstain.

But when the success is won and the returns are in, how great is the company of claimants for the reward! The loudest of the doubting Thomases are the very ones who rise up to declare that the gold-bearing idea was their own, and all their own. They were on the safe side—the negative side—when the proposal was made. But now, it appears, they were the authors of the plan.

Men of action are not fooled by men of diction. They are not impressed by vapid talk. Those who stand with them at the successful end are those who were beside them at the precarious beginning.

The "Full-Time" System in Medicine.

The President of the University of Toronto has recently issued a memorandum dealing with the advantages of the new system which was introduced three years ago in the Department of Medicine and one year ago in the Department of Surgery of the provincial university. In this memorandum he points out that the system has been so adapted to local conditions as to provide for both present and future requirements so far as the instructional staff is concerned. There are full-time senior instructors, part-time clinicians, and full-time junior instructors. While each full-time man is allowed two hours per day for private practice so that he cannot lose touch with the actual work of the general practitioner, yet his first duty is to his university classes and his second duty is to engage in and to direct research. In this way both phases of the doctor's work receive a fair share of emphasis. From the part-time clinicians the full-time senior men of the future will be chosen and the junior full-time instructors will become, in turn, part-time clinicians and, finally, senior full-time professors. The new system has evidently been very carefully planned and organized with the primary object of securing for medical students the very best possible instruction. Given a fair trial over a reasonable period of years it should certainly show its superiority over the old system.

Turnstile Gate Counts Busy Bees.

Experts of the U.S. Government Bureau of Entomology have invented a contrivance for counting the bees that go out of a hive. It is in effect a turnstile gate, operated by electricity, and, placed at the hive entrance, permits only one bee to pass at a time.

One object of the invention is to find out how many bees in a hive go out each day in search of nectar for honey-making, and to what extent this field work is governed by temperature and other meteorological conditions from day to day and from month to month.

The population of an average hive is about 300,000. Of necessity a good deal of the worker bees' time must be devoted to comb-building and to the care and feeding of the young larvae. But nobody knows just how their duties are arranged, or whether there is a division of labor among them as regards such household affairs and the business of nectar-gathering. It is hoped by the aid to discover some of these things.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

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