DR. BELL, INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE, LAID TO REST AT N.S. HOME

A despatch from Baddeck, Cape Breton, says:—The body of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who passed away at 2 o'clock on Aug. 2 at his summer home here, was laid to rest on Friday at a spot on the summit of Beinn Bhreagh Mountain, chosen by himself.

The last resting place of the famous inventor looks out over the town of Baddeck, and across the blue waters of the Bras d'Or Lakes. The funeral was held just at sunset.

Dr. Bell had been in bed only two days, and his death came unexpectedly at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. While he had not been in his usual health all summer, he had been employed up to July 18 with work connected with his flying boats. Death came peacefully to the aged inventor, the cause being progressive anaemia.

Alexander Graham Bell was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. Both his father and grandfather were teachers of languages.

The Bell family emigrated to Canada in 1870, settling at Brantford, Ont. In 1871 Bell went to Boston to carry on experiments with his father's system of "visible speech," or physiological symbols for the deaf. He remained in the neighborhod of Boston from 1872 to 1881, when he moved to Washington.

Bell was only 29 years old at the time he patented his invention. It is declared that no patents for any invention were ever subjected to such long and bitter litigation as the Bell Telephone patents. Mr. Bell was on the stand at one trial for 52 days, during which time he recited the history of his invention with a clearness and conciseness that characterized his writings and speeches through later years.

To commemorate the birth of the telephone in Brantford, a beautiful memorial was unveiled there on October 24, 1917. Dr. Bell was present and on that occasion emphatically confirmed the right of Brantford to be known as the "Telephone City."

OTTAWA MAKES PLAN FOR COAL IMPORT

Minister of Railways Charged With Duty of Supervising Fuel Supply.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Dominion Government has appointed a central advisory fuel committee to have general supervision over the supply of coal and other fuel throughout Canada. It consists of Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways; C. A. Magrath and Fred McCourt, of Montreal.

Premier Drury, of the Province of Ontario, is in Ottawa and has been in conference with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. Mr. Kennedy on the fuel situation. The Ontario Premier, it is understood, is arranging for co-operation between his Government and the Central Advisory Fuel Committee.

The function of this central committee is regarded in Government circles as being consultative and supervisory. It is desired by the Government that the initiative in the supply of coal and other fuel should be taken by the provinces and municipalities and that the situation should be dealt with as far as possible through the ordinary channels of trade. If advice or information is desired by any of these other bodies, the federal committee will be ready to step in; but there is no wish to exercise any controlling power or to supplant the ordinary methods of supply.

Hon. Mr. Kennedy has been given the responsibility of the work of this committee, as it is felt that a large part of the problem will be closely related to railways. Mr. Magrath acted as fuel controller during the war and is regarded as being in close touch with the problem. Mr. McCourt was formerly engaged in the coal trade and consequently is believed to have a thorough knowledge of that branch of business.

No Scarcity of Twine for Western Crop

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Binder twine received from the East at the Fort William warehouse of the International Harvester Company and the Plymouth Cordage Company since the opening of navigation, if made into one strand, would encircle the earth one hundred and eighty-three and a third times, or form 20 strands reaching from the earth to the moon, and would measure altogether 4,583,333 miles.

To date, the 1922 season has been the busiest in the history of both warehouses.

One ton of silver bullion is being produced by the mines of the Cobalt district every twenty-four hours. For more than a decade and a half, there has not been a single twenty-four-hour period go by, but that the mines of this field have produced at least one ton of silver bullion and as much as three tons were produced daily in the banner days of the camp.

President's Peace Plans Accepted by Ry. Men

A despatch from Chicago says:—Full acceptance of the peace proposals submitted by President Harding was voted on Wednesday by leaders of the striking railway shopmen, who, however, gave their own interpretation of each of the three suggestions.

"We accept reluctantly, it is true, but commit ourselves to carry out the terms of settlement in utmost good faith and in aid of the general welfare," said the message of acceptance which was sent to President Harding.

"If these proposals fail to bring about the results which you desire, the responsibility of failure will not rest upon representatives of the organized employees."

Prof. John Bracken

The latest photograph of the new Prime Minister of Manitoba.

Oldest V.C. in Canada is Ninety-Two

A despatch from Toronto says:—Canada's oldest V.C., Sergeant George Richardson, celebrated his 92nd birthday on August 1 in Euclid Hall. The veteran did not enjoy very good health during the day and spent the time in bed. The institution authorities stated that it was only his age and consequent weakness that was affecting him.

Now If the Caboose Only Gets By!

—Louisville Courier

A Unique Prize.

Perhaps never before has a university award been accepted in quite the manner that the award of the Charles Mickle Fellowship given by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto has just been accepted by Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard University. This award of one thousand dollars Dr. Cushing has accepted, but he has asked the University of Toronto to send to Harvard University a brilliant young graduate who will work with him for one year and to whom the money will be handed over.

The Charles Mickle Fellowship, bequeathed by the late Dr. W. J. Mickle, is the annual income from an endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars and is awarded annually to that member of the medical profession anywhere in the world who is considered by the Council of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto to have done most during the preceding ten years to advance sound knowledge of a practical kind in Medical Art or Science. Last year, the first occasion on which this Fellowship was awarded, it went to Professor I. Pawlow of the University of Petrograd in recognition of the work that he has done in Physiology, particularly the Physiology of the Digestive Tract.

This year the unique prize goes to Dr. Harvey Cushing, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 1869, is an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and of Ireland, was Associate Professor of Surgery in Johns Hopkins University for nine years previous to his appointment as Professor of Surgery in the Harvard University in 1911. Dr. Cushing was Director of the U.S.A. Base Hospital No. 5, attached to the British Expeditionary Force, from May, 1917, to May, 1919. He is a member of many medical organizations in the United States and the author of several medical books and papers. He is a specialist in Brain Surgery and the young man who is selected to work with him under the offer now made will be very fortunate indeed.

Dominion Teachers Honor French Hero

A despatch from Paris says:—Two hundred visiting school mistresses from Australia, Canada and New Zealand, deposited a wreath on the tomb of the unknown French soldier.

REPATRIATION OF CANADA'S SOLDIERS

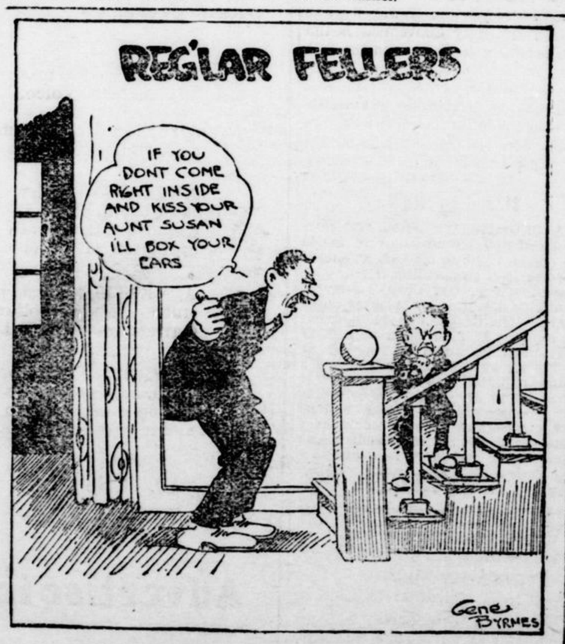
$150,000 Has Been Appropriated Toward Bringing Remnant Home.

A despatch from London says:—The repatriation of Canadian ex-soldiers in England is to be continued. The sum of $150,000 has been appropriated for this purpose and will be available until next April. Uncertainty as to whether it is to be administered by the London office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment or by the branch of the Canadian High Commissioner's office, which has hitherto corried on the work, has held up the whole scheme. It is now too late to return these Canadians in time for the harvesting and unless repatriation is commenced immediately they will arrive only in time for the Canadian winter. It is understood that the full ocean steamship fare is to be paid for these returned men, which means that only 500 or 600 men with their dependents can be repatriated with the sum available. Only ex-service men who took their discharge in England, unless they are Canadian born, are eligible. Others who returned here after taking their discharge in Canada are in a different position. As they have been twelve months or more absent from the Dominion, the Canadian Government claims that they are no longer Canadians. On the other hand, the British Government claims they are still Canadians. They have thus become twilight citizens—men without a country.

German Property in France to be Held

A despatch from Paris says:—All German property in France which was sequestrated by the Government during the war will be permanently taken over and the proceeds from its sale kept by the treasury as a penalty for Germany's refusal to continue the present scale of payments for private debts contracted with Frenchmen prior to the war, according to reliable reports now in circulation. German estates, villas, all collections and other property taken over during the war are held pending a general understanding with Germany.

The first load of Winter rye of the 1922 crop was delivered in Taber, Alberta, Monday. It weighed 58 pounds to the bushel.



Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Over 5,000 people attended the celebration at Scotch Fort, near here, in commemoration of the landing near that place in 1772 of two hundred and ten Highland Catholic immigrants, the first organized band of Scottish settlers to come to Prince Edward Island. Many descendants of these pioneers were present from the Island, other parts of Canada, and the United States.

Halifax, N.S.—The Halifax summer carnival which takes place this month will, it is expected, surpass in novelty variety and brilliance any gala week the city has ever seen. An impressive feature will be the parade of 3,000 sailors from the United States Atlantic Naval Squadron. It is expected that French and British battleships will also be present, and these naval men will supplement the march with a quaint spectacle of the Allied navies.

Fredericton, N.B.—The hay crop of New Brunswick this year is estimated at 1,250,000 tons, according to a report of the provincial department of agriculture. Heavy rains have assured a good crop everywhere, though flood damage has been suffered in limited parts of the St. John Valley.

Quebec, Que.—It is reported that a gold mine giving a good yield was recently discovered at Dupuis, Temiskaming, and that an analysis made of the quartz from the vein shows that not only gold but silver and copper as well exist in good proportions.

Fort William, Ont.—With the completion of the new elevator construction, at present under way, the grain storage capacity at the head of the lakes will exceed that at any other port of the world, with a storage capacity of over 58,000,000 bushels. For many years this honor has been held by either Chicago, or Minneapolis and St. Paul. Storage capacity of the 32 elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur is 58,293,000 bushels.

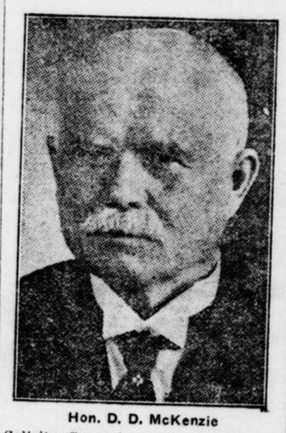
Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Department of Telephones is keeping abreast of the times by the installation of a radiophone at the Parliament Buildings. Several receiving sets of great power have been purchased and installed.

Calgary, Alta.—Revised estimates of the area in crop this year gives the wheat acreage at 5,232,000 acres, oats 2,832,000 acres, barley 532,000, rye 280,000, mixed grains 10,000, flax 25,000, hay and clover 450,000 and alfalfa 30,000. Wheat shows an increase over last year about 5 per cent., oats show a decrease of 3 per cent., rye an increase of 26 per cent. The potato acreage has been reduced about 4 per cent. this year.

Vancouver, B.C.—Butter dealers here report a very much increased demand from Japan and China for Canadian butter, and it is believed that a few years will see an enormous increase in the quantities taken by those countries, where in the past the quantity consumed has been negligible.

Stewart and Riddell Named for Wheat Board

A despatch from Ottawa says:—James C. Stewart and F. W. Riddell, who were the chief executive officers on the Canada Wheat Board, 1919, have been asked to take the offices of chairman and vice-chairman on the new board which is being established under the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta.



Hon. D. D. McKenzie

Solicitor-General, who is returning to Ottawa following his trip to the Pacific Coast. He says that he finds there is a growing public opinion averse to capital punishment and that cessation of capital punishment may become an issue at Ottawa. He does not believe that crime is in any way increasing in Canada.

Digging Made Easy.

The new method of digging a ditch alongside a railroad track is to hitch a kind of scoop to the front of a locomotive. By this means twenty miles of ditch can be plowed in one day at a cost of about $6.25 per mile.

The ditch can be thus dug three feet deep and fourteen feet from the centre line of the track, the amount of dirt removed being eighteen cubic feet per lineal foot of ditch. The operation of the digging machine is controlled from the deck of the locomotive by air valves.

Contrasted with the old pick-and-shovel method, the locomotive ditch digger has achieved what, years ago, was regarded as a physical impossibility so far as speed is concerned.

The world would be a better place if it were as ready with our applause as we are with our growls.

With a population of 5,371,315 Canada exported produce to the value of $33 per head in 1901, as compared with a population of 8,750,000 in 1920 and exports per capita of $147, according to government statistics. The value of exports in 1901 was $117,776,044, as against $1,286,658,709 in 1920.

Canada's production of gold since 1862 up to the middle of 1922 has reached a grand total of approximately $448,617,107. The silver output of the Dominion during the same period amounted to $265,292,685, while the value of copper produced up to the present time has reached approximately $270,529,237. The output of nickel amounts to $173,478,403, while $54,000,000 in lead and $20,000,000 in zinc have been reproduced. The aggregate value of these metals has reached $1,271,912,432.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.39¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.33; No. 3 Northern, $1.23¾.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81c, all rail.

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00.

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—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95 to $1, at outside points.

Ontario No. 3 oats—Nominal.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights in bulk, seaboard, $4.75.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.80 per bbl; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20 to 20½c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 36 to 38c; No. 2 ordinary, 34 to 36c. Dairy, 31 to 33c. Cooking, 23c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, candled, 28 to 29c; selects, 32 to 33c; cartons, 34 to 36c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Potatoes—New Ontarios, $1.75 to $2.00.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15½c; prints, 17c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, good, $6.50 to $6.75; do, med., $5.75 to $6.25; do, com., $5.50 to $6; butcher heifers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $5 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $4.75 to $5.25; do, med., $3.50 to $5; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.25 to $5.25; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6.50 to $6.75; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $9 to $9.50; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $11.50 to $12.50; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $7 to $8; do com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14; do, f.o.b., $13.25; do, country points, $13.00.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 60½c. No. 3, 57½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.80. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $3.20 to $3.30. Bran, $25.25. Shorts, $27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25 to $26.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15¼ to 15½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33½ to 34c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.

Best veals, $7 to $7.50; com. sucker calves, $5; pail-fed ones, $4; good lambs, $10; com., $8.25 down; sheep, $4 to $6 for good light ones; hogs, selects, $13.50.

CANADA IN RELIEF USEFUL IN SCHOOLS

Many Interesting Features Appear on Relief Maps Not Found on the Ordinary Kind.

When the motorist consults his road map or the teacher in the school room refers to the wall map, it is ordinarily a flat map. It shows the roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, cities, towns and the other features, all placed upon a flat surface. Hills and mountain ranges, valleys and prairie lands are not distinguished except perhaps by conventional signs or lines which assist the mind in its endeavor to picture the real aspect of the country.

Mountains, hills or ridges, if shown at all, may be indicated by shading or a system of fine radiating lines to represent shadow, or by a series of lines of equal elevations above sea level called contour lines. The latter method gives actual elevations of the land and is thus a much more precise method than the former as it conveys definite information to anyone experienced in "reading" the contour lines and gives an accurate mental picture of the configuration or relief of the ground.

Relief maps have thickness as well as length and breadth and one sees upon them the valleys and rivers and streams, the steep hillsides, the gentle slopes and level places. One sees where railways have to be located to get easy grades, where roads require to be diverted to avoid steep hills, what areas can be drained and the direction in which the outlet will be found, why some rivers are sluggish while others will furnish water power and other things of interest. The engineer or municipal officer can explain clearly projects unfamiliar with maps.

In the opening up of a new country, relief maps lend invaluable help in that the layman and the prospective settler, often unaccustomed to the proper interpretation of contour lines, may obtain from them a clear understanding of the "lay" of the land beforehand, its proper drainage, the grades involved in hauling to market, and so on.

It was out of their need of some such means for illustrating the relief in territory where road construction, drainage, clearing of lands and other development work was proposed for soldier settlement that the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior began the making of these maps on a small scale. Where there was some specific purpose to warrant it, they have been made from time to time. These relief maps are constructed in such a way that after the first map is produced, duplicates are quickly and easily made at little cost.

Although there have been no attempts at distribution, these maps have attracted considerable attention and requests have come from various organizations to supply different models at cost.

The extended use of relief maps in the schools would be a valuable aid to the study of geography. They lend themselves to a more complete understanding of geographical terms as, for instance, for such features as ridges, spurs, scarps, cliffs, plateaus, etc. The relative elevations of various parts of the country studied would be seen at a glance. Drainage areas could be worked out by the class and the question of definite or indefinite watersheds dwelt upon. The location of railways, with reference to the configuration of the country, the grades encountered, and the necessity for winding courses through hilly or mountainous regions would be seen

Relic of Jutland in Sailor's Will.

Strange as the story of any document told in fiction is that of a will which has just been admitted to probate and is now filed in Somerset House, London.

It is the "last will and testament" of a sailor, William Skinner, who lost his life when his ship, the Indefatigable, was sunk in the battle of Jutland. It is in the form of the ordinary identification disc. On one side, in the usual deeply punched letters, appear the name, number, rating and religion of the man to whom it had been issued.

On the other side the disc appears at first sight to be just a circular piece of smooth, polished brass. But when viewed at a certain angle there can be seen about 75 minutely engraved words. With a microscope they can be plainly read. They constitute Skinner's will, by which he bequeaths everything to his wife. The disc has been recovered from the sea with Skinner's body, and on being cleaned, revealed its secret.

St. George's Chapel.

The King and Queen are taking a deep interest in the preservation of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The other day they spent over an hour in examining the building. Both ascended to the roof, and the King went up and down ladders to get a closer view of the work. Specimens of the decayed masonry and worm-eaten centuries-old oak beams were shown them. Much has to be done before St. George's Chapel can be considered safe.—London Times Weekly.

The use of buckles instead of shoe strings was introduced into England under the reign of Charles II.

ROUMANIA TO DISCHARGE DEBT TO CANADA AT END OF FORTY YEARS

A despatch from London says:—A satisfactory arrangement has been made with Roumania by the Canadian Government which will enable Roumania to pay off the principal and interest of the twenty odd millions of dollars which she owes to Canada. The Roumanian Government has for a long time been unable to meet even the interest due on the bonds which covered the trade credit that Canada granted to the kingdom in 1919. The new arrangement will extend the time for the payment of principal of debt, which would have terminated in 1924, for forty years, with interest at 4 per cent. for the period of extension, instead of five and one-half per cent. as under the original agreement.

The satisfactory feature of the new arrangement, from the viewpoint of Canada is that the Roumanian Government has ear-marked its export taxes as security for both the principal and the interest of the debt. The present bonds will be exchanged for forty-year bonds, one thirty-fifth part of which will be retired annually after the first five years of extended time. The interest overdue on present bonds will be added at five and one-half per cent. and compounded at six per cent.

There has never been much doubt of Roumania's ultimate ability to meet its obligations to the Dominion, as it is one of the finest agricultural countries in the world, but its recovery from the effects of the war, which was over run by enemy forces and huge quantities of equipment and natural produce destroyed or carried off, has been hampered by lack of rolling stock for its railways. The Roumanian Government, however, announces that by the end of the present year it will have almost doubled the number of locomotives and cars in use.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO