

News From The Provinces

New Westminster, B.C.—During the past year the Government Seed Extraction Plant here handled 6,381 pounds of yellow pine seed.

Edmonton, Alta.—For the first time in the history of Alberta, alfalfa seed is being shipped to Denmark.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—A silver fox farm has been organized at Outlook. Ten pairs of silver-tipped foxes, valued at \$10,000, are on hand.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada has got to be the source of supply of wheat for the Old Country for some time to come, according to Sir Herbert Matthews, Secretary of the Central Chamber of British Agriculture.

such countries as India, China and Japan were steadily consuming more wheat products, it was his opinion that Canada is likely to be looked to more and more as Britain's chief source of supply of wheat.

Fort William, Ont.—The first fish net factory to operate in Canada is being started here by the Canadian Fish Net Co., Ltd., financed by Canadian capital and employing Canadian labor.

Montreal, Que.—Total exports of cattle to Great Britain from Canada in 1925 were 76,854 head, as compared with 110,257 head in 1925 and 82,086 in 1924.

Saint John, N.B.—The Government Employment Bureau at Saint John reports the labor situation easy with little unemployment.

Halifax, N.S.—Nova Scotia's fisheries for the year 1925 yielded 300,000, 660 lbs., as against 247,000,000 lbs. in 1925, 219,000,000 in 1924 and 198, 600,000 in 1923.

Occupational Therapy.

A new course was commenced at the University of Toronto with the beginning of this session and twenty-five young ladies are now taking this new work.

One of the criticisms made of the present systems in asylums for the insane is that the patients, or some of them, are not given enough work to do so as to keep their minds off their afflictions.

The new course covers two years and will equip the young women who take it for expert service in general hospitals, in government institutions, in asylums, in homes for incurables and anywhere that patients can be rehabilitated by this sort of treatment.

In the United States the scope for Occupational Therapy work has greatly increased in the past few years and it is practically certain that the demand for Occupational Therapy aides will be greatly enlarged in Canada in the next few years.



They Always Do.

Bird—"I suppose some one will be along soon to see what this sign says!"

Imports Soil for Tobacco.

An Australian company has imported fifteen tons of typical tobacco soil from North Carolina in which to grow tobacco for a series of tests.

Vancouver's population increased by 9,000 during 1925, according to the annual census taken by the city assessment commission and now stands at 137,197.

People of forty-five and fifty years of age are regarded by some experts as being at the most valuable age to the community.

CANADA HAS WOMEN BOOTBLACKS AND A WOMAN CEMETERY KEEPER

Women Are Also Listed by Dominion Bureau of Statistics as Electrical Engineers, Carpenters, Sculptors and Garage Repair Workers.

Ottawa.—Back in the days of Queen Victoria woman's place was in the home, but a good deal of water has gone over Niagara Falls since then, and women everywhere are doing their share of the world's work.

Every one knows how women have cornered the teaching profession, and it is no longer a front-page news item if a Portia appears in a Canadian law court, but it may be news to most

The Hikers.

We moved in last November, And distinctly I remember 'Twas the steam heat that she wanted And she said She was crazy in addition For a dining room in mission.

Now she's weary of the mission Dining room. It's her ambition To serve ham and eggs in one with paneled walls;

Every autumn, every spring, Just like birds we're on the wing. For a change in decorations We go hiking;

Sent to Reformatory.

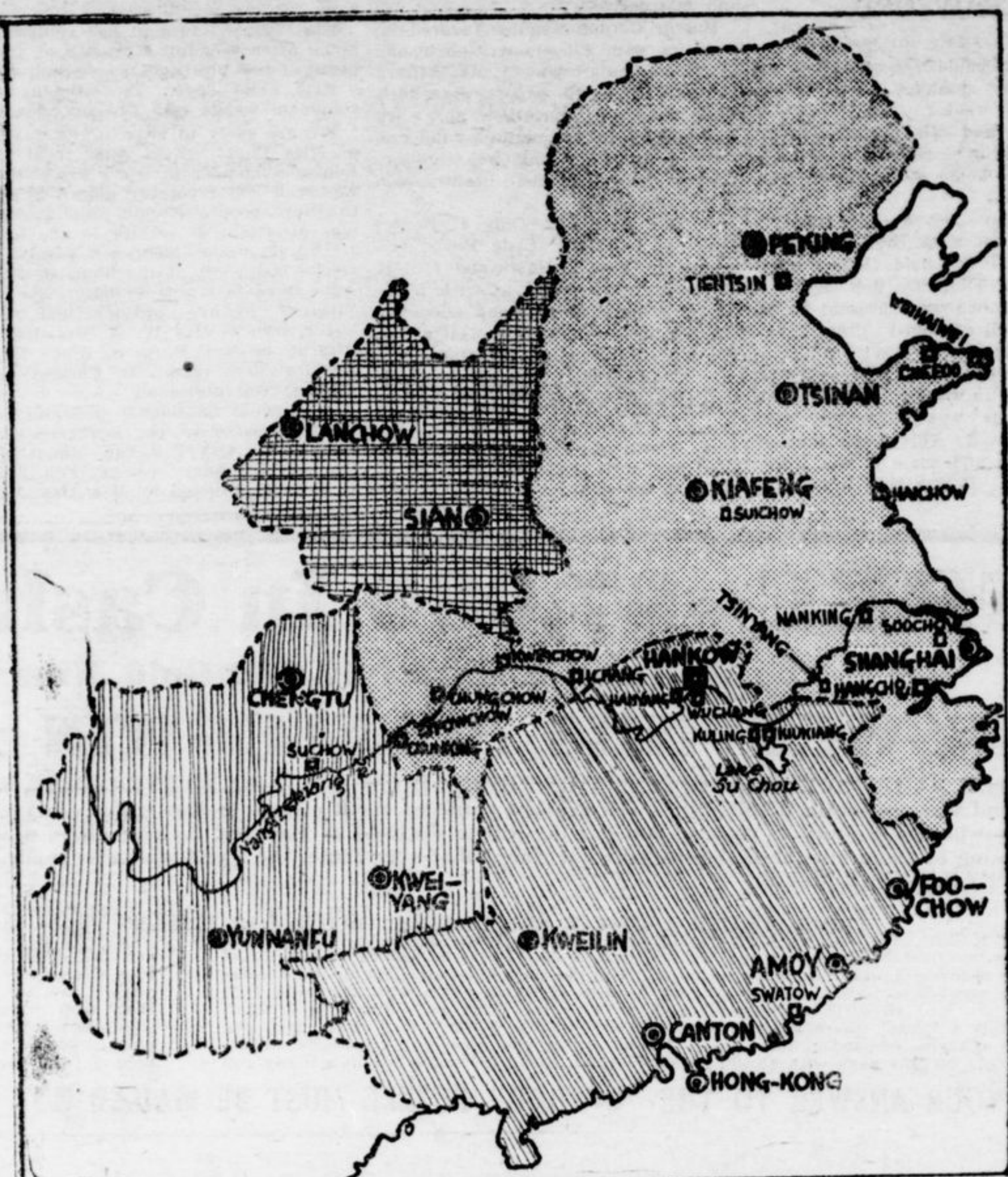
Knowing of my position as a welfare worker among children, a woman about forty years of age told me the following story of her early life—in the hope, she said, that it might be useful in saving some other young people from the same experience.

Prepare for Citizenship.

Every boy and girl ought to be getting ready for the day when they will be real citizens, with all a citizen's duties and privileges.

More Salt in a River.

Salt content of the Colorado river is much higher than it was twenty-five years ago, because of areas now under irrigation.



MAP OF CHINA SHOWING THE GROUPING OF THE WARRING FORCES.

The northeast area (dotted) is controlled by five or six military lords whom the gains of the Nationalists have driven together.

The west (vertically shaded) comprising the provinces of Yunnan, River Chow and most of Szechuan, is more or less on the fence, although press despatches indicate that it is siding with the southern area.

The northwestern area (squared shading) is where the Christian General Feng holds the provinces of Shensi and Kansuh.

The southern area (diagonally shaded) consisting of six and a half provinces under General Chiang Kai Shek, is dominated by the Russians, who have here political and military advisers.

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Hechang, who holds the Province of Shantung. If this combination got together they should have no difficulty in driving back the southerners.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS SEVENTH YEAR NEW OUTPOST ON INDIAN FRONTIER

Activities Broadening—Political Efforts Becoming More Important.

The League of Nations recently celebrated its seventh anniversary, the Council of the League having met for the first time on January 16, 1926.

Largely as a result of unforeseen circumstances, the political activities of the League have been confined almost entirely to the Continent of Europe.

The nonpolitical activities of the Geneva organization deserve proper recognition. In the fields of public health and sociology there have been accomplishments of importance.

But after all, the League is bound to succeed or fail in the field of politics. Its highest purposes and ideals envisioned a new light in the dark places of international relations.

As it enters its eighth year the League is firmly established, a going concern. But it is now facing a pivotal problem which must be solved if it is to function and progress effectively.

It is to function and progress effectively. This involves its relation with two large and powerful nations which are outside its membership and which are not likely, within the appreciable future, to come under the Geneva aegis—the United States and Russia.

A beginning may be said to have been made. The United States went to Geneva for armament discussions and has displayed a readiness to collaborate with the League in furthering the cause of disarmament.

Paris.—The military committee presided over by Marshal Foch, having examined the German propositions regarding eastern fortifications, has unambiguously judged them unacceptable.

This does not mean a rupture in negotiations, but as another week will probably elapse before a fresh offer can be made it becomes more likely that the Conference of Ambassadors will find itself dispossessed of this question.

Yet the German conduct in these negotiations has considerably set back French feeling in favor of a rapprochement.

Attacked by a mysterious disease, the oak trees are becoming so badly affected all over England that experts fear that within another twenty years all the magnificent oaks planted in the seventeenth century will be destroyed.

Run by clockwork, a newly designed machine emits for forty minutes a constant humming noise which is said to be useful in causing sleep in cases of insomnia.

Pins have been completed for the World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Ottawa from July 27th to August 4th. More than thirty countries will be represented and the number of delegates is expected to reach 6,000.

A communication from the London Daily Mail says that 13,000 Russian families, seeking delivery from Bolshevik rule, are to settle in Canada during the coming spring.

Successful Method of Dealing With Raiding Wazir Tribes.

The visit of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, to Razmak (pronounced Ruzmukh), the new cantonment in the heart of Waziristan, on the Northwest Frontier, is not only a matter of go—look—see, but is a step farther in a brilliant attempt to capture the imagination of the tribesmen which was started by Lord Reading, writes Lieut. General Sir George MacMunn in the London Daily Mail.

Razmak, the new fortified camp in the very heart of tribal Waziristan, was started on the advice of Lord Rawlinson to heal once and for all the open sore of the behavior of the mountain tribes of Waziristan.

For years the Government of India had tried to hit on some method of treatment which while ministering to their love or freedom would also prevent their living the life that the highlander usually lives where the hills are steep and food few—living on the raiding of peaceful and wealthier natives in the plains.

In their case the raids were apt to become armed invasions, and with other booty, both men and women, especially fat traders, would be carried to ransom. Since 1849, when Britain became the heir-at-law of the Sikh Government, the life of the frontier had been raid and counter-raid, the latter growing at times to punitive expeditions. Millions had been spent in this way, millions poured into the bottomless pit, but less by far than the cost of occupying and administering the territory.

Lord Curzon's policy was to employ the young men in local militias to protect the trade routes through their own country. This was the principle on which the Black Watch was first raised, allowances being made to tribal chiefs on the understanding that they kept order, furnished some rough police, and endeavored to give some education and civilization to the sons of these chiefs, who cared to avail themselves of it.

Slowly, very slowly, the heaven was working, when the Great War came down like an avalanche and carried away the results of a quarter of a century's endeavor. The Drum Ecclesiastic was rolling, the Caliph of Islam had proclaimed a Holy War, the highland Mullahs, the more fanatical because the more ignorant, echoed the cry, "Glory for all and Heaven for those who bleed," and the tribesmen flung themselves at the British posts.

Then as the war passed and the time came for the British to reckon to be presented, the King of Kabul must needs throw his army in India and with him went the tribes en masse—for who could resist the chance to loot fast, peaceful India?

Eventually it took very large forces of half-trained post-war soldiers to bring the tribes of Waziristan to order. It was decided to "lift the tribal curtain" in the frontier metaphor, once and for all. Great motor roads have been driven into the hills from the Tochi Valley; and 7,000 feet above the sea, on the top of the tribal plateau, out of the summer heat of the Indus Valley, this cantonment of Razmak has been placed by the despairing British, a costly but effective cure. Now a six-inch howitzer is trained on the towers of the nearest chief to answer the sniper's bullet and peace appears to reign.

The tribes loathe and hate it, but acknowledge the advantages of the great roads for their own trade and the constant work and wages that they engender. When a Viceroy comes, and local chiefs are treated with hospitality and honor, and rewards in the shape of crosses of honor are presented as Lord Irwin has just presented them, then it flashes across the tribal mind that all is not lost by the presence of the Sirkar. As an old chief once said to the writer: "Well, if the British try to take over the country it will give them a pretty potter, but... it will perhaps be pleasant for us, as we grow older, to go to sleep in our towns and feel certain that we shan't wake up and find our throats cut." And the women with ailments to be treated and children to be cured are slowly coming to the belief that "the British" is better than the old law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The international settlement at Amoy was quiet, and the authorities guarantee protection. No foreigners other than those mentioned above have been molested.

Toronto is assured of 96 conventions this year, that number being already reported by the Toronto Convention Association. These gatherings are expected to bring 75,000 visitors to the city. Prominent among these assemblies will be those of the International Bible Students' Association with about 10,000 prospective delegates, the Ancient Order of Sages numbering 7,000 and the World's Federation of Education with 6,000. Oddly enough, the last day of the year, Dec. 31, already booked by the Sigma Alpha Mu, a Jewish fraternity, for the annual gathering

CANADIAN ORDER IS QUESTIONED

New Shipping Regulation Arouses American Business Firms—Reprisals Proposed.

London.—American business interests are aroused over what is stated to be a discriminatory Canadian shipping regulation which became effective on Jan. 1, and which is anticipated may materially affect the eastern American ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, and others by the loss of valuable Canadian transit trade.

The new Canadian order is the outcome of the imperial preference scheme and stipulates that all freight to Canadian ports must be shipped direct, instead of enjoying the former transshipment privileges through the United States.

It is understood that the United States is being urged to take reprisal measures against the great volume of European freight which reaches the mid-western states by way of Canadian ports, unless the discriminatory regulation is rescinded, thus, milites like Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City and much territory included in the new American inland waterways program would be affected.

The question of arrangements for free transit between the United States and Canada is the subject of negotiations between Washington and Ottawa. It is reported that the Canadian Government has altered the offending regulation, but the Canadian authorities in London have not been thus advised.

American shipping representatives assert that the question of discrimination against either the American or British flag is not involved in the dispute, because American ships desiring to handle cargo from Great Britain to Canada can do so provided they touch Canadian ports. It is not likely that this will be done, however, because the amount of traffic is not sufficient to warrant special calls at Canadian ports by American or other ships.

He—"I make the money." She—"And I make it stretch."

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.

POOR BILL! TO THINK HE'D END UP LIKE THIS—ONLY A PIPE LEFT OF THE GOOD MAN!

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