

LLOYD GEORGE MAGNIFIES VALUE TO WORLD OF GENOA PARLEY

Prevented Another European War and Laid Foundation for Permanent Peace.

A despatch from London says:—The Genoa parley prevented another European war and laid the foundation for an agreement of the powers with Russia. These were the results claimed for the conference by Premier Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when he reviewed the work of the Genoa meeting.

The Premier's address was a matter of fact statement and devoid of startling revelations. Much interest was lost in it when the Premier announced that he was reserving any statement on relations with France and on the subject of German reparations until a later occasion.

Lloyd George insisted that when the conference was opened Europe was threatened with a real war danger. He stated that the Red army now numbers 450,000 men, and that since the beginning of the year there has been a considerable increase in the forces massed on the Polish and Bessarabian frontiers.

"That is why we concluded the truce whereby thirty-four nations have solemnly undertaken not to be guilty

of any act of aggression against their neighbors," said the Premier. "We hope it will prove to be a permanent peace pact."

Defending the British people's recognition of the Soviets, he emphasized the danger of leaving Russia to her fate, and described the Russo-German pact as one of the sinister possibilities.

"The treaty between Germany and Russia is a portent," the Premier declared. "You can disarm Germany and render her perfectly impotent, but you cannot prevent the rearming of Russia if these nations are driven to despair."

"Germany cannot re-equip economically because she cannot get the capital, but that is not the case with armaments, where one country has every natural resource and the other every technical skill."

The Premier regretted that the Russian delegates took the attitude they did, while under the Bolshevik rule thousands of their people are dying of pestilence and famine. He said he hoped for further goodwill and cooperation at The Hague.

Radio Operates New Mechanical Plow

A despatch from Washington says:—Mechanical plows controlled with invisible reins from a radio tower may be expected to revolutionize agriculture of the future. This is one of the next practical steps in the use of radio dynamics seen by John Hays Hammond, Jr. "Work which now takes weeks can be done in days," he says.

Noted son of a noted father, Hammond is the inventor of radio control of torpedoes, ships, airplanes and automobiles, and more recently of a method of sending radio messages privately, several of them over the same wave length.

Old Age and Retirement.

It used to be regarded as appropriate for a successful man to retire from active life soon after he had passed the age of sixty. Retirement was in fact the goal to which a man looked forward; yet often it meant abandoning the interests of his life and vegetating in dull indolence. Elderly men with nothing to do not only were not happy in their leisure but usually did not live long to chafe under it. There was no general acceptance of what seems to be the fact—that the human organism, like a machine, rusts out when it is condemned to idleness.

Nowadays, although a great many men have the purpose to retire from active business when they have accumulated a sufficient fortune, it is seldom with the old-fashioned desire to give up work. It is nearly always with an intention to turn their energy to work of another kind. It may be literary work, it may be charitable work, it may be scientific research; men don't look forward now to an old age of sitting about the house and being luxuriously coddled. Even an old age devoted mainly to travel, which represented the ideal of our more enterprising forefathers, does not satisfy the energetic elderly of the present time. They like travel as a recreation, but as an occupation it satisfies old age no more than it satisfies youth.

Mental activity and longevity seem to be in some way allied. The man who keeps mentally alert is likely to outlive the man who grows mentally sluggish. A person who after passing middle age does not fight hard against the tendency to "die at the top" has no very strong grip on life anyway.—Youth's Companion.

Do not turn your back on trouble; meet them squarely.

CANADA'S SHARE STILL UNDETERMINED

Auditors Have Not Yet Finished Labors on Canteens Accounts.

A despatch from London says:—Although it is nearly four years since the war ended and a year since the Canadian Government agreed to accept the division of the expeditionary force canteen profits recommended by the British Parliamentary Committee, Canada is still waiting for the money, and does not even know how much it is to receive.

Auditors are still working on the mass of canteen accounts, and until they have finished their labors, it will be impossible to say what the Canadian share will actually be, although the estimated amount has already been practically disposed of in advance.

University Expenditure.

A bulletin recently issued by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto gives some facts which are of interest to the people of Ontario. In this bulletin it is pointed out that, unfortunately, opinions are rather too frequently stated as if they were facts, especially when the work of a great provincial institution of higher learning is under review. For example, the amount of the annual expenditure of the Provincial University is often greatly exaggerated; the exact figures for the year 1920-21 are \$1,937,516. This amount is a little more than half the amount of the average expenditure on universities in the United States of about similar size. It is also pointed out that the present expenditure shows only a natural and gradual increase during the past twenty years or so when it is remembered that during that period of years the University has more than doubled in size, that new faculties and departments have been added in order to meet the needs that have arisen on account of the development of the province as a whole, that a very diversified and modern type of education is now offered, and that the purchasing power of the dollar has greatly decreased. The latest Report of the Board of Governors states that the Provincial University is managed with the most careful and rigid economy and this statement the Report proves conclusively by the presentation of many details.

Germany Pays By Borrowing in England

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The Ekstrabladet learns that negotiations between representatives of German and English bankers have resulted in Germany obtaining means for paying the reparations instalment due at the end of May. The negotiations are said to have been conducted through a Danish intermediary.



THE INTERIOR OF A FLOATING PALACE
This photograph shows the Palm Court and stairs to the restaurant on board the "Majestic." An idea of the gorgeous interior of this, the world's greatest ocean liner, may be obtained from this picture. The "Majestic" was built by the Germans but is now British owned.

Dominion News in Brief

Sumas Prairie, B.C.—Twenty thousand of thirty thousand acres of land of the provincial government reclamation scheme here have been reclaimed and settlers have gone on the property and are making many improvements, and planting. The Vedder River has been diverted from its channel and turned into a high-diked canal three miles long. The balance of the undertaking will be completed by next year, it is said.

Calgary, Alta.—Great interest is being shown in the revival of the plowing match as a feature of agricultural society prize lists, and following the special provisions made by the provincial department of Agriculture for these matches, several societies are preparing to hold contests in May and June. The grant now provided by the government is 60 per cent. of the total money paid out in prizes.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Last year's crop average put in by soldier settlers under the Soldier Settlement Board will be increased this year by more than 40,000 acres, according to the District Superintendent of the Board. The acreage tilled last year by soldier settlers was 120,000 acres, and this year it is expected to exceed 160,000 acres.

Winnipeg, Man.—The annual report of the Reclamation Service, 1920-21, states that irrigation projects in full or partial operation in the Dominion cover 1,076,000 acres; 28,400 more look for water in 1921-22; surveys for a further 480,000 are ready for district organization and much survey work is under way on other tracts.

IMMIGRATION OF BRITISH ARTISANS

Large Numbers Will Enter Canada Following Relaxation of Regulations.

A despatch from London says:—A considerable increase in the movement of British artisans to Canada is expected as a result of the relaxation of the Dominion's immigration regulations. The orders-in-Council having arrived from Canada, the Dominion immigration offices here issued to the steamship agencies copies of the modified regulations. They show that cabined reports to the British press were incorrect, and that the changes are infinitely more far-reaching than reported. The removal of all occupational restrictions for British subjects is regarded here as the most important change of all. In the past, the immigration of the artisan class was allowed only where such labor was unobtainable in Canada. Now any workman may enter if he has enough funds to sustain himself until he secures employment. With industrial conditions what they are in Great Bri-

tain, it is thought that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeking to better their conditions by going to Canada.

St. John, N.B.—During the winter season just closed the Canadian Pacific Railway shipped 11,500,000 bushels of grain from the elevator here. Last season's shipments accounted for slightly over 9,000,000 bushels.

Glouce Bay, N.S.—A windfall for Glouce Bay is seven whales cut up on the shore by storm and ice. They are securely trapped in a pond of water formed by drift ice. One animal has been towed out over the ice, ropes being fastened about the mammal and the services of fifty men requisitioned to move it. Twenty-eight bullets were needed to despatch the monster, which measured twenty-eight feet. The carcass was eventually cut up, with fate awaits the other six trapped in the pond.

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Canada's Coal Resources.

The coal situation, as it pertains to the fuel supply of Canada, is one of our most interesting problems. Possessing as we do, tremendous reserves of coal, estimated at 1,234,269 million tons, some of which is semi-anthracite, but much the greater portion is bituminous, sub-bituminous or lignitic, the coal fields are so located as to be a considerable distance from the larger markets. This of necessity, places the central portion of Canada, particularly the province of Ontario and the western portion of the province of Quebec, within the zone of supply from United States coal fields. Notwithstanding that a total of 14,727,044 tons of coal was mined in Canada in 1921, there was 18,102,620 tons imported, of which 4,656,370 tons was anthracite and 13,656,370 tons bituminous. Ontario customs ports record the largest importations but as these are closest to the coal fields of the south, the distribution is made

from the Ontario points to Quebec and Manitoba, some going as far west as Moose Jaw.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of Interior, in referring to the coal situation, says: Of Canada's coal production last year Alberta had the largest output, mining 5,763,145 tons, Nova Scotia produced 5,909,296 tons, Saskatchewan 301,167 tons, and New Brunswick 172,714 tons. This was a reduction of the output in each province, as compared with the preceding year, when a total of 16,900,000 tons was mined. There are considerable stocks of coal on hand in Canada at present, and the season of most intensive demand for heating purposes is past. Should the trouble which is curtailing the output from United States mines and some of our western mines continue for any long period it would have a serious effect upon Canadian industry. However, due to the rapid development of water-power and the distribution of electrical energy, industry in Canada will not be nearly as badly handicapped as during the last great coal shortage.

In addition, both the eastern and western mines are in a much more efficient productive condition, and transportation facilities have been vastly improved. Attention has been paid also to the best means of using Canadian coals, both for power and domestic purposes, and undoubtedly much greater dependence may be placed upon our own coal resources.

Farmers Are Candidates in Irish Ridings

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish Farmers' Union, it is announced, will contest seats in nearly all the constituencies in opposition to the Sinn Fein. As the Rate-payers' and Labor parties have made similar announcements, the Sinn Fein delegation to London will be able to tell Winston Churchill that the election is free to all. The farmer vote is all important in the agricultural areas of the country, but the majority of farmers are expected to vote Sinn Fein.

The Farmers' Union, which will secure at the utmost eight seats, mostly favors the treaty.

Storks are more or less respected everywhere; but in the Netherlands they are especially desired, and the house selected by a stork for a nesting place is considered fortunate, and facilities are provided by the householders to enable the birds to nest comfortably.

Markets of the World

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.47; No. 2 Northern, \$1.42; No. 3 Northern, \$1.34½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 60½¢; No. 3 CW, 57¼¢; extra No. 1 feed, 57¼¢; No. 1 feed, 56½¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2, yel., 77½¢; No. 3 yel., 76½¢; all rail.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65¢, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.
Rye—No. 2, 56¢.
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, \$1.50, outside.
Ontario No. 3 cats, 40 to 45¢, outside.
Ontario corn—53 to 60¢, 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., \$8.20.
Cheese—New, large, 16 to 16½¢; twins, 16½ to 17¢; triplets, 18 to 18½¢. Old, large, 21¢; twins, 21½ to 22¢. Stilltons, new, 20¢. Extra old, large, 25 to 27¢. Old Stilltons, 24¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 26¢; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 37 to 38¢; No. 1, 36 to 37¢; No. 2, 35 to 36¢; cooking, 19 to 22¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65¢; chickens, 30 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; fowl, 24 to 30¢; ducks, 35¢; turkeys, 40¢ to 45¢; geese, 25¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55¢; roosters, 17 to 20¢; fowl, 24 to 26¢; ducklings, 35¢; turkeys, 30 to 35¢.
Eggs—New laid, candled, 32 to 33¢; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$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., 20¢.
Honey—30-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Delawares, \$1.25 to \$1.35. Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 35¢; cooked ham, 47 to 51¢; smoked rolls, 25 to 27¢; cottage rolls, 32 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 36¢; backs, boneless, 36 to 40¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$21 to \$23; lightweight rolls, in bbls. 48¢; heavy-weight rolls, \$40.
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16¢; tubs, 16½¢; pails, 17¢; prints, 18¢. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, med., \$6 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$4 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, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$80; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$6 to \$7.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75 to \$14; do, f.o.b., \$13; do, country points, \$12.75.
Montreal.
Calves, \$5 to \$7; good veals, \$6.50 to \$7; com. to med. lots, \$5 to \$6.25; choice milk-fed veals, \$7.50; hogs, select, \$14.50; heavies \$12 up.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 66½ to 67¢; No. 3, 62½ to 63¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$8.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran—\$28.25. Shorts—\$30.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23 to \$24.
Butter—Choice creamery, 30½ to 31¢. Eggs—Selected, 36¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.05 to \$1.15.

Historic Building at Chippawa Goes Up in Smoke

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—The Burning Springs house, an old landmark and a mecca for tourists, about a mile from Chippawa, was razed to the ground last night in spite of efforts of the Chippawa firemen to save the building. Owing to the age of the structure, it quickly burned down.

Overwork.

It is usually the lazy who have much to say about how overdriven they are. Their concern is divided between temperature and blood pressure, and their woe and fears about themselves are the happy pasturage of fashionable doctors. But those whom a passion of service consumes somehow manage to plod ahead, held up by the shafts, and cover the ground that is left them by the hypochondriacs.

If there is overwork—and the statement needs to be proved up to the hilt—it is better for the victim than underwork. There is no curse on earth like having little or nothing to do. Unemployment is the fundamental social misery. If you wish to drive men crazy in prison, let them sit clasping and unclasping their fingers, the mind turning in upon itself in a hell of torment.

The real man craves to be kept busy. He takes on more and more. If he "retires," his rest is but a figment of the imagination of others. He goes harder than ever; but his objective is not for himself, it is communal. He is bent on enrichment of the general life about him instead of piling up a fortune for himself.

It is axiomatic that the tremendously busy folk are the only ones that have time for anything. The reason simply is, that when they have something to do they despise it at once, and so make room for the next business in order. They keep their minds and their desks clear for a mobilization of all their faculties and resources upon the instant.

Those who manage imperfectly are surrounded always by a clutter and a pother and a great picture of wear and tear and nerve frazzle. They never seem ready and they never get through. You could not find any of their time that would be vacant, for they would spend it in worry, in conjectural phantoms of trouble to come or in useless post-mortems over what is past and cannot be helped.

Overwork? A better name often is over-worry. Let us see more of these calm, restful, quiet souls who, "without haste, without rest," move on from duty to duty as a river moves. They learn from the example of the natural processes.

Above all things, let us not be so foolish as to pity a man for being occupied. What would he do if you took away his employment? It is more to him than a matter of his daily bread; it fills not merely his stomach but a need of his nature. Any normal human being tires of too much idleness in his life. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." He wants to be where people move instead of sleep; where something besides the sun rises; where you have to dig in the ground for a crop and apply your hands if you want a building. The Lord never meant the world to be easy. He meant it for a "brave gymnasium" and a discipline.

Wasted Wealth.

Here are a few of our "waste" problems. What can be done with our straw? What can be done with our saw-mill waste?

What can be done with the liquor from our sulphite mills? Here are some of our natural resources still to be turned into money: There are great supplies of lignite in the West and of Peat-all over Canada. How can they be utilized to meet our demands for fuel?

Every day, Canada loses \$50,000,000 worth of Helium, a lighter-than-air, non-explosive gas. Can we not find some use for it? There are enormous quantities of low grade iron in the Dominion. What practical way can be found for developing and using it?

There you have six problems which will insure enormous wealth to the country when they have been solved by the Council for Scientific Research at Ottawa.

A Hand-Written Bible.

A hand-written Bible, 5 feet 2 inches in height and 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, to which 12,000 people have contributed, is being prepared by the Bible Crusade Society of England. Twelve goat skins have been used to make the covers of the book, which is now on exhibition at the society's headquarters in London. Those who have written parts of the Bible include clergy of various denominations, officers and men of the army and navy, artisans, engineers, and business men.

When the book is opened flat it measures about 7 feet 10 inches across. It is bound in rich red Levant morocco leather. Its sheets of stout paper are attached by means of linen hinges to strips of similar material which form the back of the book. It is sewn with twine in the old-fashioned way. It is hoped that the Bible, when completed sometime towards the end of this year, will be mounted on a motor car, with folding pulpit and platform and sent around the country. Afterwards it may be taken to the overseas dominions.

Spines armed with barbs which cause them to travel forward and into the flesh of enemies are the natural armory of the Canadian tree-toad-pine, a near relation of the chinchilla.

Care expended on a child's first set of teeth will help to keep the youngster healthy, and free from colds and other childish ailments, according to one medical theory.

