

**Thirty-Two Nations Brought Into Personal Con-
spiracy of Conciliation Brought Into Being May
Lead to Reconstruction and Ultimate Peace.**

British Military Power in Southern Ireland at an End

When disloyalty knocks the initial "m" from members, "embers" are all that remain.

Halifax, N.S.—A total of 135,475 pounds of butter were manufactured at the twenty-three creameries of the province in 1921, according to the Dairy Superintendent's report. This is an increase of 645,357 pounds over the previous year, the largest increment in any year in the history of this branch of agriculture.

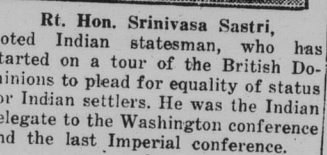
Quebec, Que.—The record, as the youngest passengers to come across without guardians or any protection to look after them, is probably held by Charlie and Annette, aged 4 and 6 years old respectively. They left London alone to take passage to Quebec where they arrived the other day. Their voyage is not yet completed, as they have a long rail journey to make to Winnipeg before they join their parents.

Port McNicoll, Ont.—Grain ship-
ments through Port McNicoll from

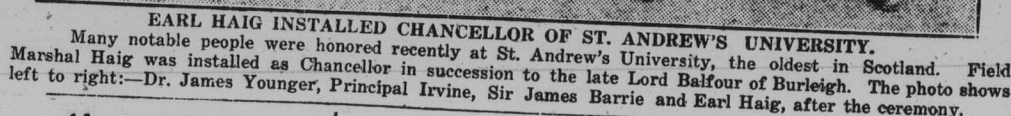
It has, therefore, in the opinion of the great majority here, justified its existence, and if people and governments, as Mr. Lloyd George put it, can only learn to mind their own business, then it is the belief of the delegates here, there is hope for the gradual reconstruction of Europe, including Russia, and for that period of absolute tranquility which Europe so direly needs.

A despatch from London says:—His Majesty King George has written a letter with regard to his recent visit to the war graves, in which he says: "His Majesty trusts that the High Commissioners and other representatives of the Dominions will convey to their people the great satisfaction he expressed to them personally at the care bestowed on the graves of those who lie so far from their homes. In all the cemeteries visited by His Majesty, the Dominion and British graves lie side by side. The King assures the people overseas that these graves will be reverently and lovingly guarded. It is a satisfaction to His Majesty that the Imperial War Graves Commission is so constituted that these graves may be honored for all time."

Some dyes have a bad effect on garments which must be washed; they contain acid, which begins a slow destroying process when put in contact with washing mixtures.



Plant some shade trees this spring to make the old place look more attractive. Plant a tree for "mother," and let it always be known as "mother's tree." A bit of sentiment like that will bring a light to her eyes. Better a lovely, growing, graceful elm tree now, than flowers when she is gone. Associate your trees by name with members of your family, and the trees come to seem like members of the family. A humble home, with beautiful shade trees and shrubs about it, is much more attractive than a treeless palace.



Three additional bulletins of the series published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto have recently appeared. Number four deals with the university's situation with regard to buildings and points

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.54½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.43½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61½c; No. 3 CW, 58½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c; No. 1 feed, 56½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78½c; No. 3 yellow, 77½c, all rail.

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

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.54; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50; No. 3 Northern, \$1.43.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61¢; No. 3 CW, 58¢; extra No. 1 feed, 70¢; No. 1 feed, 65¢.

Manitoba barley—Normal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78¢; No. 3 yellow, 77½¢, all rail.

Extra No. 3 extra, test 47 lb. or better, 50¢ to 65¢, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.

Rye—No. 2, 95¢.

Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to feed flour, \$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, \$13.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, 1.50, outside.

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

Ontario corn—53 to 60¢, outside.

Ontario flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, 53¢, 77¢ to 78¢; 2nd patents (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, aboard, \$6.55.

Manitoba flour—1st patents, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bu.; 2nd patents, \$8.20. Chins, 17 to 18¢; large, 17 to 17½¢; small, 17 to 17½¢; triplets, 15½ to 16¢.

Old, large, 21¢; Old Siltons, new, 20¢. Extra old, 26 to 27¢. Old Siltons, 24¢.

Wheat—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 25¢; extra, 25 to 26¢.

Spring chickens, fresh, finest, 39 to 40¢; No. 38 to 39; No. 2, 36 to 37¢; cooking, 20 to 23¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 35 to 38¢; chickens, 30 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; ducks, 35¢; geese, 25 to 30¢; geese, 25¢.

Extra poultry—Spring chickens, 35¢; roosters, 17 to 20¢; fowls, 24 to 30¢; chickens, 35¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 25 to 30¢.

Argentine—120 to 22¢.

Extra No. 1, candled, 33¢; new in cartons, 33¢.

Peanut-Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$3.75; 1st, \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Apple products—Syrup, per imp. pail, \$2.10; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.05; the sugar, lb., 18¢.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18¢ per lb. Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$6.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Delaware, \$1.85 to \$1.50.

Seed potatoes, Irish Cobblers, \$1.75 a bag.

Cured meats—Cure, clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear hams, \$21 to \$23; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.

Lard—Prime, tipples, 16¢; tubs, 16½¢; prime, 17¢; prices, 18¢. Shortening—Hard, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 17½ to 18¢.

Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to 8.85; butcher steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6 to \$6.75; do, light, \$5.25 to \$5.75; butchers heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers cows, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; feeders, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$4 to \$8; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$6 to \$7.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' choice, \$13.50 to \$14.50; do, com., \$6 to \$7; spring lambs, \$10 to \$15; sheaf, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and weth., \$13 to \$14; do, f.o.b., \$12.75; do, country points, \$12.50.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 68½ to 69¢; do, No. 3, 64½ to 65¢; Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, 1sts, \$8.50. Rolled oats—Barrels, 33¢. Bran—Rolled \$31.50. Shorts—\$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, 10 to 12¢.

Cheese—Flemish, 18¢; easterns, 13 to 13½¢. Butter—Cheddar, creamery, 34 to 34½¢. Eggs—Selected, 34 to 35¢.

Steers, com., \$6.75; cows, com. to med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; bulls of dairy kind, \$4.50 to \$5.50; calves, \$5 to \$6.50; do, \$5 to \$6.50; springing lambs, \$4 to \$8; hogs, selects, \$14; hams, \$10.50 to \$11.

A despatch from Genoa says:—The agreement for a truce, or temporary pact or non-aggression, decided upon by the political sub-commission of the Genoa conference, subject to final ratification by the full conference, contains six clauses, summarized as follows:

Clause 1. Provides for the appointment of a commission by the powers to examine again the divergencies existing between the Soviet Government and other Governments, and with a view to meeting a Russian commission having the same mandate.

Clause 2.—Not later than June 20 the names of the powers represented on the non-Russian commission and the names of the members of this commission will be transmitted to the Soviet Government, and, reciprocally, the names of the members of the Russian commission will be communicated to the other governments.

Clause 3.—The questions to be treated by these commissions will comprise debts, private properties and credits.

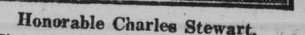
Clause 4.—The members of the two commissions must be at The Hague on June 26.

Clause 5.—The two commissions will strive to reach joint resolutions on the questions mentioned in Clause 3.

Clause 6.—To permit the commissions to work peacefully, and also to re-establish mutual confidence, the Soviet Government and its allied republics, on the one side, and the other governments, on the other, pledge themselves to abstain from any act of aggression and subversive propaganda. The pledge for abstaining from any act of aggression will be based upon the present status quo and will remain in force for a period of four months after the conclusion of the work of the commissions.

A despatch from New York says:—According to reports in the financial district on Thursday, plans for a conference of heads of the world's banks of issue, as suggested by Sir Robert Horne at Genoa, have been abandoned, at least, for the moment, because of the lack of harmony at the Genoa Conference and the proposed adjournment to The Hague.

Realizing that Canada has been paying annually millions of dollars for steel products purchased in the United States, and that steel plants in the interior of Canada have been dependent upon the United States for their supplies of iron ores, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa has been investigating the native iron ore resources, and has secured reports from its committees to the effect that it is time to undertake the special treatment which the Canadian ores require to fit them for commercial reduction to pig iron. It is hoped thereby to establish a new and important home industry.



Minister of the Interior, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Minister of Mines, have borne the heavy burden of administrative responsibilities should by the Honorable Charles Stewart Tupper, in the new federal ministry. The functions of Mr. Stewart's department, and the problems with which they are concerned, are of a developmental. On these developments there is perhaps more than on any other governmental agencies, the Canadian people are depending for the initiation of policies which will hasten the recovery and the return to substantial national growth.

To his new posts Mr. Stewart brings personal and public experience of a singularly practical value. He was in Strathcona, Ontario, in 1868, and went to the west in 1895, homesteaded in Killam, Alberta. As a pioneer settler, farmer Mr. Stewart acquired, from the hand, the intimate knowledge of settlement conditions which is essential to a clear understanding of immigration and colonization problems. He appreciates, not only a successful pioneer farmer can appreciate, the difficulties that face the individual settler and the lines along which public action in regard to land settlement should be directed to ensure sound development.

Mr. Stewart entered the Alberta legislature in 1909, being elected as a member for the constituency of Lethbridge in 1913. In 1917 he became Premier of Alberta, succeeding the late honorable A. L. Sifton. At various periods during his provincial career Mr. Stewart has held the portfolios of Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Agriculture. Telephones. He has, therefore, enjoyed an exceptionally broad administrative experience and is, in addition, conversant with most progressive legislation designed to meet the peculiar needs of Western Canada.

Mr. Stewart has assumed office at a period when the public mind is fastened upon greater hopes and expectations upon the part than on the past as a factor in solving the province's most pressing problems. The actor of his private and public services will be a source of assurance that the policies of the departments will be shaped along a thorough practical understanding of the services they must render,

