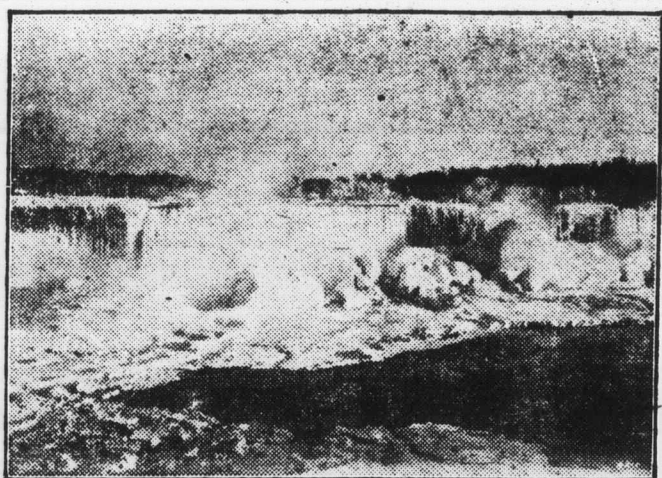


DOMINION PARLIAMENT VOTES LARGE SUMS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Commons had a field day on agricultural matters on Friday. By the time of adjournment a total of more than four and a half million dollars of Agricultural Department estimates had been approved, after a discussion which ranged from hog cholera and bovine tuberculosis to destructive insects and pests and agricultural instruction. The House, in committee, however, refused to sanction the passing of a vote of \$852,925 for salaries of the permanent employees attached to the department, on the ground that a new method of enumerating these employees in the estimates failed to give the members necessary information. Sir Henry Drayton and Hon. H. Stevens led the objection to the latter part of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Matherwell, to lecture members who sought information.

"When the Minister intimates that these estimates are in any degree satisfactory, he is insulting the intelligence of the House," Mr. Stevens declared. The Minister protested that he had not been discourteous. Hon. W. S. Fielding agreed to let the item stand until the information could be furnished in the form desired. Items which passed during the afternoon and evening session were: Administration of the agricultural instruction grant, \$20,000; grants to provinces to assist agricultural instruction, \$900,000; feed, seed and fertilizer control, \$295,000; International Institute of Agriculture, \$15,000; fruit, \$182,000; cold storage warehouses, \$50,000; administration of Destructive Insect and Pests Act, \$310,000; entomology, \$30,000; live stock, \$1,230,000; health of animals, \$1,500,000.

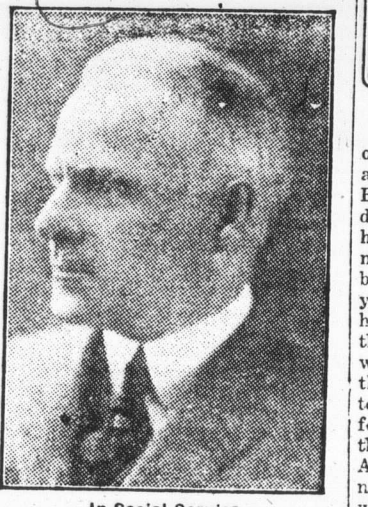


THE NEWLYWEDS' PARADISE AS IT IS IN WINTER. Most Canadians are familiar with the beauties of Niagara Falls in summer, but not many are familiar with it in its fantastic winter garb. The ice formations at the Falls are sometimes remarkably beautiful in winter, as the picture shows.

HOPE TO DISCOVER REAL CITY OF DAVID

Excavation May Reveal Tombs of Kings of Judea and Remains of Sanctuary.

A despatch from London says:—An international group of archaeologists will begin excavations in the spring at Ophel Hill, Jerusalem, to search for the remains of the palace and the tomb of David. Inspired by the success of the Luxor undertaking these men hope to demonstrate that Ophel Hill, in the southeastern part of the Holy City, was the real "City of David" or Mount Zion, and not the southern end of the western hill, as tradition has it.



In Social Service. Dr. J. J. Heagerty, an important official of the Dominion Department of Health, who is conducting a vigorous campaign to raise the standard of health in the Dominion.

It is believed this excavation will reveal all the tombs of the Kings of Judea for 200 years after David, including those of Solomon and his wives, the site of an old wall and the remains of the original sanctuary of the Jews, with their relics and inscriptions, throwing light upon pre-Hebrew and early Hebrew civilizations. As many scholars hold, this hill, now given over to agriculture and thickly populated down from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, may furnish information on the brilliant Maccabean period.

British and French archaeological societies will join in the work and the American Archaeological Society of Palestine has been invited. For the British, the Palestine Exploration Fund, of which Dr. H. R. Hall, director of Egyptology in the British Museum, is chairman, will finance the undertaking and have general supervision; but the actual excavations will be entrusted to Dr. R. A. McAllister, professor of Celtic archaeology in the University of Dublin. The French will be represented by Raymond Weil, who made an important excavation in the southern end of Ophel Hill for Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris just before the outbreak of the war, and to Father Vincent of the Dominicans, who is familiar with the terrain. Excavations at Ophel were begun in 1870 and in recent years work has been done by Father Vincent and the Frenchman Weil that has achieved results which have led Prof. Garstang, Dr. Hall and other British archaeologists to the belief that Ophel may prove a treasure trove of relics of antiquity second only to Luxor. Excavations at Ophel were suggested a few months back by Prof. John Garstang, director of the Palestine antiquities department, who made it one condition that £5,000 be raised to insure a thorough job. The British share is £3,000, of which enough has been obtained to make certain the preliminary work of Dr. McAllister in the spring. The British will tackle the north end of Ophel hill and the French will continue work on the south end, which was interrupted by the war.

END OF EMBARGO ON CATTLE APRIL 1

Canadian Store Animals May Enter Britain After That Date.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. W. R. Matherwell, Minister of Agriculture, announced in the House on Friday that all preliminaries for the importation of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain would be ready on April 1.

The old cattle embargo question came up again in the House of Lords on Thursday when Lord Londonderry asked whether the Government intended at an early date to remove the statutory restrictions upon the importation of cattle from Ireland. He said the belief existed in Ireland that England in her own interests had disregarded and destroyed the Irish cattle trade.

The Earl of Ancestor, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, said his answer to Lord Londonderry's question was in the negative. There seemed to be an idea that the regulations calling for a six-day detention of Irish cattle at the port of debarkation was imposed because of a bargain with Canada.

That was not the case at all, the Earl of Ancestor declared. Expert advisers of the Board of Agriculture were of the opinion that the regulations were necessary to prevent the possible spread of disease in Great Britain, and they were not calculated to prevent importation. The country was perfectly justified in asking for this protection.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

One of the fascinations of living in a new country is the constant revelation of previously unknown resources. It is but a comparatively few years since Northern Ontario was on the map merely as so much space. To-day from out of that area are coming minerals which make Ontario the largest mineral producing province in Canada, and from its timbered areas millions of cords of pulpwood are being cut. It is reported that flowing into James Bay are seventy-four rivers, each with its banks covered with pulpwood species. Ontario certainly has a proverbial "gold mine" in her northern areas.

The Adolescent School Attendance Act

By W. M. Morris

"As you are no doubt well informed on this matter, I want to ask your advice about a resolution our School Board has sent in with me to be endorsed by the Convention to-day. We had a meeting of the Board a few nights ago and one of the members brought up this Adolescent Act, and you know the farmers are pretty hard hit this year with low prices for what they have to sell and high prices for what they have to buy, so we just thought if this Act is going to add to our burdens, we can do without it for a while yet. Here is the motion the Board sent in, 'Resolved that the Adolescent School Attendance Act is not practicable in rural schools and will only add to the already heavy burden of taxation and should, therefore, be repealed.' Now I have not had much experience in putting motions and thought we might talk the matter over before the Convention opens." The above conversation took place in the sitting room of one of the hotels of a small Ontario town in May, 1922. Two men had driven eight miles that morning, through a drenching rain, to attend a Trustees' and Ratepayers' Convention for the county and had brought a resolution with them, and two other men had driven by auto some forty miles to speak at the same Convention. A rotunda or sitting room of a hotel is a most congenial place for men to get acquainted and men will express themselves frankly and freely in a small group when they hesitate to stand and address an audience. The whole question of the Adolescent School Attendance Act and rural education was threshed out by the four men and all agreed that the motion should be laid before the Convention. It was realized by all four that a meeting held under the auspices of the Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association, could not have a better subject to discuss than just such a resolution. They all believed in the motto, "Progress by Discussion," and based all discussion on the fundamental principle of confidence, faith and understanding.

It was time to go to the Convention and, walking down the street, through the rain, one of them recalled to his own mind the words of Amos, "Shall two walk together except they have agreed?" The bond of friendship established in the hotel grew stronger until there was a sincere willingness on all sides to arrive at the truth and a desire to discover the very best kind of education for rural children. The spirit of mutual goodwill pervaded the Convention; the Adolescent School Attendance Act was studied from every angle, the people all pulled together to devise the best ways and means of giving a square educational deal to the rural child and finally the resolution to abolish the Act was withdrawn and another urging School Boards to study the School Regulations, with a view to providing Secondary Education for the children, was carried unanimously.

Some two hundred such Conventions have been held in all parts of Ontario since last Easter and the above resolution was the nearest approach to the abolition or suspension of the Adolescent School Attendance Act. The attendance at these meetings has ranged all the way from twenty people to two hundred people; such subjects as School Attendance, Health Education, Continuation Schools, Consolidated Schools, the Curriculum of a Rural School, The Status and Qualifications of the Teacher have all been discussed and motions of various kinds proposed, but this was the only occasion where a resolution was proposed to repeal this Act and it was withdrawn. It stands to the credit of the rural people of Ontario that they have always been anxious to have their children educated. That the townships and counties have been in the van of moral progress is evident by the expulsion of the barroom from rural areas long before the large urban centres could be convinced of the evils of the liquor traffic. A very much larger percentage of the adolescents in the country are found in the regular church service than in the towns and cities. If country parents guard their adolescents morally and provide for them religiously, it is unreasonable to suppose they will neglect them educationally. Has it not always been the recruits from the country homes, graduating from our colleges and universities, coming to our great industrial centres with good consciences and high moral standards, who have preserved the life of great cities from decay?

Another Resolution. There is another motion re the Adolescent School Attendance Act before the whole of Ontario just now. A Bill has been laid before the Legislature to suspend the Act until January, 1928. Every rural member of the Legislature would do well to oppose this retrograde measure. Democracy calls for a high standard of education for all the people. It would be a crime against the youth of Ontario to allow them to leave school at fourteen and face the keen competition of the world unprepared. The Act is working fairly smoothly and effectively with very little hardship to rural people, but stimulating us all to make provision for the proper education of adolescents. We need a different kind of school rather than the abolition of the Act and let us study how to provide it. May we hope for the withdrawal or defeat of this motion before the Legislature. The process of education has only well commenced at fourteen years of age. Adolescence is pre-eminently the criminal age when most first commitments occur and when most vicious careers are begun. It is the adolescent years rather than the first seven years that count.

We must keep fully abreast in educational standards with the people with whom we intermingle and trade. Now what are the educational standards of these people? Ontario is more immediately surrounded by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan than any other territory. The people of Ontario will have to compete with the people of those states in all industrial, agricultural and commercial pursuits. In none of these states is the age of full-time or part-time compulsory education below sixteen years; in Michigan, New York and Illinois it is eighteen years and in Wisconsin seventeen years. We have as bright minds and as keen intellects in the youth of Ontario as are found anywhere. Let us give them a square deal.

EMBARGO CAMPAIGN PROMISE CAN BE KEPT

Canada Can Supply 200,000 Cattle to Britain Yearly—Needed Shipping Available.

A despatch from London says:—Scepticism is being expressed in some quarters in England whether Canada can fulfil her embargo campaign promise to ship 200,000 cattle annually to Britain, and the assertion is being made that sufficient steamship accommodation cannot be obtained to transport them during the season. W. Weddell and Company, the well known London produce firm, in a review of the frozen meat trade said: "The maximum number of cattle the steamers could carry is about 1,000 head each, which means 200 shiploads, and as the trade is seasonal the vessels would have to arrive on an average of one every day, and the rates would have to cover the return voyage in ballast. The organization would call for considerable capital outlay, which is not likely to be forthcoming without definite assurance that the trade would be permanent. "With the prospect of the American market again becoming available Canadian breeders are not in a position to give any such guarantee." Hon. D. Marshall, Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture, dismissed this pessimistic prediction with the statement that the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, with its 60 ships, could alone take over almost the whole quota in three trips. But besides this the White Star, Donaldson and Canadian Pacific Companies also proposed to handle the trade. Canada had sent almost 100,000 cattle over before the embargo, and Canada and the United States last year sent together about 150,000.

John R. Shaw, of Woodstock, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who is leaving for Rome to attend the International Chambers of Commerce convention. It is intended to establish a world court to settle international trade disputes.



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THEIR MAJESTIES TO VISIT ROME IN MAY

King George and Queen Mary Will be Accompanied by Several Notables.

A despatch from London says:—It has been decided that the King and Queen of Great Britain will pay a visit to Rome for a few days early in May. They probably will be accompanied by Earl Haig and Beatrix, and possibly also by Earl Hardinge of Penshurst. There will be an imposing round of festivities in Rome, including a review of the troops of the city garrison, when the King will wear an Italian uniform. There probably also will be a gala performance of opera. It is anticipated the King and Queen will be received in audience by the Pope. The visit likely will be returned later this year, when King George will invite the King and Queen of

Dominion News in Brief

Anxos, B.C.—The Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. intend erecting a modern ore mill and concentrator here for the refining of copper ores, to cost approximately \$500,000, towards the latter part of this year or in the spring of 1924. This, with other contemplated improvements, will represent an expenditure in the neighborhood of \$1,200,000.

Calgary, Alta.—An outstanding deal in polo ponies in the Province of Alberta was recorded recently when Mr. Priest, of New York, a polo pony expert, purchased 37 ponies from T. B. Jenkinson, of Cochrane, for \$18,000 cash. These ponies were all raised in Alberta, by thoroughbred sires, thoroughly trained, and were shipped to Virginia for polo playing. The purchaser remarked that they were the best lot he had ever seen raised on any one farm.

Winnipeg, Man.—Elk have increased so rapidly in the Riding Mountain game reserve that they have become troublesome to farmers, and the Government has decided to declare an open season for a limited period in a restricted area in order to reduce the number of animals.

Guelph, Ont.—A large farm near here has been purchased by the Federal Government for the purpose of putting returned soldiers on the land. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment will take possession of the property around the latter part of

April or the first of May, in time to put in the spring crop. Just how many men will be located there is not known at present, but there will be a small staff in charge, in addition to the men themselves.

Montreal, Que.—Advices from the Ungava Territory, in the northern part of the Province of Quebec, indicate that white foxes are unusually plentiful this year. The nearest point to civilization is Cochrane, Ont. Recently a shipment of 3,600 pelts was received at that point consigned to London. It was insured at \$100,000. At Cochrane white fox pelts are reported to be coming in every day from the North.

Montreal, Que.—Furs valued at approximately \$4,000,000 were sold at the winter sale of the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. here. Between 250 and 400 bidders were present from all parts of Canada and the United States, as well as England, France, Siberia and other countries. There was keen bidding for all furs auctioned, and the prices prevailing compared favorably with those prevailing at the last sale.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Prince Edward Island sheep raisers sold 36,000 pounds of wool in 1922, as compared with 30,000 pounds in 1921. The price ranges from 13 cents for coarse to 36 cents for medium wool, an increase of 70 per cent. over the prices prevailing of the preceding year.

The Week's Markets

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25 1/2. Manitoba oats—Nominal. Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 3 yellow, 91c; No. 2, 90c. Barley—Maltling, 50 to 61c, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50. Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50. Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28.50; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2. Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.14 to \$1.16, according to freights outside. Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c. Ontario corn—Nominal. Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk, seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5. Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.60. Hay—Extra No. 2 per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$8 to \$12. Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 42c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs., and up, \$18; lightweight roasts, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight roasts, \$36. Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulks, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeder steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, med., \$9 to \$11.50; do, com., \$5 to \$8; milch cows, choice, \$70 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75 to \$11; do, f.o.b., \$10 to \$10.25; do, country points, \$9.75 to \$10. Hogs quotations are based on the prices of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selected sold on a flat rate. Bacon selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

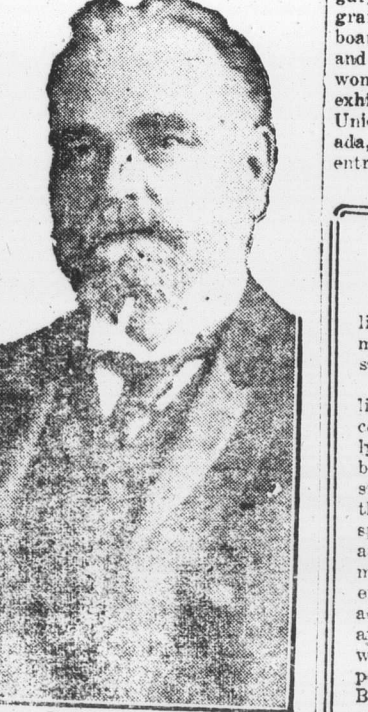
Montreal. Corn—Am. No. 2 yellow, 94 to 95c. Oats—Can. western, No. 2, 64 to 65c; do, No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 57c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 55c. Flour—Man. spring wheat, 1st, \$7.10; 2nd, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.10; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$26 to \$28. Shorts, \$28 to \$30. Middlings, \$33 to \$35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15. Cheese, finest easterns, 27 1/2 to 28c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1. Com. quality cows, \$3 to \$4; do, bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; do, med. light steers, \$5.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2; good veals, \$11 to \$12; hogs, selects and good quality butchers, \$11.25 to \$11.50.

Use Aeroplane to Spot Seal Herds

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The Newfoundland seal fishing season will open March 7, it was announced on Thursday. An aeroplane will be used to "spot" the seal herds on the ice.

The sealing fleet has now been reduced to eight vessels. Seven of these will operate on the Grand Banks and one in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An aeroplane used by the Antarctic Quest will be employed in connection with the Grand Banks contingent of vessels. It will be conveyed on a special platform built on the steamer Thetis.



Resigns High Post. Hon. William B. Pugsley, who has occupied the post of Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick since 1918, has retired to private life.