

## FRENCH SCIENTISTS DISCOVER CURE FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Only Enough at Present Manufactured to Inoculate Most Valuable Animals in the World—Endeavor Being Made to Increase Production.

A despatch from Paris says:—A serum for the prevention of foot and mouth disease has been discovered by a commission of French experts, but it is impossible at the present time to manufacture the serum in sufficient quantities to inoculate all cattle against the plague. The commission is composed of Professors Roux, No-card, Carce and Vallee, which was formed at the request of Parliament, and will submit its report to the Ministry of Agriculture shortly. Attention is now being given to increasing the production of the serum, of which there is only enough to inoculate the prize cattle and valuable animals of the world.

Prof. Vallee, who is attached to the Alfort Governmental Agricultural School Laboratory, discussing the disease, said that the microbe was invisible under the microscope, it being so infinitesimal that it passes through porcelain filters, which have heretofore retained all known microbes. The virus used in the manufacture of the serum can be obtained only from the diseased parts of affected animals, namely, the mouth and feet, and thus very small quantities are available.

### SHOOTING AFFAIRS; TWO POLICE KILLED

One Killed, Six Wounded, in Dublin—Two Limerick Casualties.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A mysterious shooting affair occurred near the O'Connell Bridge in Dublin on Thursday afternoon. A detachment of soldiers was stationed at this place, but it is declared the soldiers did not fire.

Seven casualties resulted, one girl being killed, one boy probably mortally wounded and five other persons wounded. Witness says that a crowd had gathered to watch the soldiers stopping automobiles, and that it was when the military was leaving that a single shot was fired, which wrought the havoc.

How the discharge of one rifle could have caused so many casualties is not to be explained, but the shooting was witnessed by three British newspapermen, one of whom declares he narrowly escaped the bullet. A civilian, James O'Reilly, asserts that he saw the shot fired from a lorry, but believes it to have been accidental.

"After the shot was fired," added O'Reilly, "I saw a Corporal in the lorry go up to each soldier and feel his rifle, apparently to ascertain whether the barrel was warm. I saw him nod when he felt the rifle of the second man on the left of the driver."

Proclamations have been extensively posted in and around Longford, declaring the county has been included in the area of martial law. This is probably due to the recent murder of District Inspector McGrath. Longford town is not affected.

A despatch from Limerick says:—A number of members of the Constabulary from Ennis were ambushed on Thursday near Cratloe, County Clare. A volley was fired into their lorry from both sides of the road.

A sergeant and one constable were killed. The attacking party escaped.

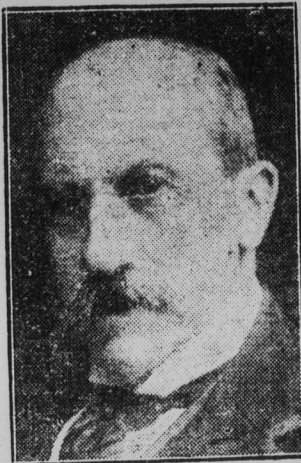
A despatch from Belfast says:—A postman from Crossmaglen, South Armagh, and an escort of police on bicycles were fired on Thursday morning at a vacant house at the roadside near Cullyhanna, where the postman was conveying the mails and old age pension money. The postman and one constable were wounded, the postman seriously. The police returned the fire, and the fighting was kept up for some time.

### WEST TO CONTROL MARKETING OF GRAIN

Three Prairie Provinces Form Co-operative Wheat Pool

A despatch from Brandon, Man., says:—Formation of a co-operative pool to handle the grain products of the three Prairie Provinces was approved by the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba here on Thursday.

J. R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers' Co., Limited, explained the draft agreement and impressed on the delegates the necessity of co-operation between the three provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan. No one of these, he said, could alone control the export of wheat. He also impressed on the convention that although all advice from Provincial or Dominion sources should be considered, that the farmers themselves should do the planning and have the managing of any plan to market the crops.



Resigns His Post. Lord Milner, whose resignation from the office of Colonial Secretary has just been announced.

### SERUM IS FAILURE AS CANCER CURE

Report of Academy of Medicine on Serum of Dr. Glover.

A despatch from Toronto says:—In the interim report of the special committee appointed by the Council of the Academy of Medicine to report on the cancer serum of Dr. T. J. Glover, which was handed out on Thursday night, it is pointed out that there is no evidence to warrant the hope that a specific cure for cancer has been discovered by Dr. Glover, or that any cure has ever been produced by the Glover serum in any disease which had been definitely established as cancer. After referring to the claims which have been advanced for the serum, and after referring to the history of some cases, the report goes on to state that in many cases of cancer, whether the disease was in either a mild or an advanced stage, the progress of the patient has been steadily downward in spite of the use of the Glover serum and that the course of the cases is apparently influenced by the use of this serum. The special committee also drew attention to the fact that their work was greatly handicapped by Dr. Glover's refusal to permit them to visit his laboratories or to examine his cures. They further state that the doctor would not demonstrate to them his ability to cultivate cancer cells and organisms, as he has claimed he is able to do, and that he also declined to show that he was able to produce cancer by inoculation, or that he could immunize animals against the disease.

While feeling that the results of their investigations were very unsatisfactory, the Council have expressed their willingness to investigate further if Dr. Glover is ready to aid them by supplying data which is now lacking with regard to his cases.

### Canadian Pioneer

Suffers \$30,000 Fire. A despatch from London says:—Fire breaks out in the bunkers of the Canadian Pioneer, of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, while she was en route to Colombo, Ceylon, has caused a total damage of over \$30,000, according to word received at the C.G.M.M. offices here.



WHERE U.S. BALLOONISTS LANDED. Moose Factory, the Hudson Bay Company's post, about 180 miles north of the nearest railway station. The journey to the railway line is by dog sleigh and occupies about ten days.

### TORONTO UNEMPLOYED HELPED BY CITY

Steady Increase in Number of Single Men Receiving Relief.

A despatch from Toronto says:—More than 3,000 families are now receiving assistance from the city. The exact figures issued on Thursday morning by the Department of Medical Health, through officials in charge of the relief work, were 3,007, and during the day there were added to this 117 applications from men who had not been forced until then to apply to the city.

"During the smallpox epidemic last year we found the average size of the family provisioned by the department was five. Thus, the number of the individuals who are being taken care of at the present time in this branch of the work is over 15,000," said Miss Dyke, nurse in charge.

While families are being stricken from the lists daily, when the head secures employment, it has been found the daily increase since the beginning of the year of fresh cases has not been less than 100.

A steady increase in the number of single men receiving relief was also noted on Thursday. At the beginning of the year the number of these cases totalled 1,100. The applications on Thursday were higher than at any time since relief was distributed, and numbered 1,705. This, in spite of the increasing vigilance of the officials of the bureau in the Krausmann Hotel, who are daily striking off doubtful cases, rejecting men who float in from other points and sending juveniles to their homes.

The memories of such heroines of gentle charity who spend their days hanging sweet pictures in the silent galleries of sunless lives shall never perish from the earth.

### A Letter From London

King George is a man of simple tastes. His breakfast consists usually of dry toast and marmalade, with a new laid egg or a kipper, while his favorite lunch is a filleted sole and a lamb cutlet.

Queen Mary's usual breakfast consists of porridge and milk, coffee, and bread and jam. She is fond of cold mutton for lunch, and prefers fish and poultry or roast lamb for dinner.

An expert in furs tells me that there are no finer furs in existence than those owned by Queen Alexandra, which she wore on all State occasions during King Edward's lifetime. They were presented to her by the Emperor Alexander of Russia as a silver-wedding gift.

If you station yourself somewhere between York House and Buckingham Palace early in the morning you will see an unconventionally clad figure bow by in a taxi-cab. It is the Prince of Wales, taking his daily journey along a royal road to health.

The Prince is up with the York House lark at 7 a.m. He pulls on a pair of grey trousers and a white sweater. A taxi-cab is called, and he hies himself to the gardens of Buckingham Palace. Then follows a half-hour's vigorous spin round the gardens. Another taxi-cab is hailed, and the Prince returns to breakfast. The decks of H.M.S. Renown provided a sprinting ground for the Prince during the voyage to Australia.

Princess Mary intends to blossom out as a motorist next spring. At present her Royal Highness owns no car of her own. The Queen has been rather doubtful of the wisdom of letting young girls have control of the wheel, but so many of Princess Mary's friends drive their own cars that it has been a difficult matter to refuse a much-repeated petition.

Queen Alexandra, I am told, has never thrown away a single hat or bonnet she has worn since the first days when she was Princess of Wales. Each one is carefully put away bearing the date of its use, and they form a remarkable collection illustrating the vagaries of fashion.

There is an ex-Guardsman in Sydney who used to be a sentry at Buckingham Palace, and remembers the Prince of Wales as a young imp who periodically conspired with his sister

to disarray the sentry's dignity and uniform—the fruits of which were recurring penalties for "untidiness" for which no excuses were accepted. One day the exasperated Guardsman seized the hair-apparent and smacked him where a Prince is just as sensitive as any other boy. Then he waited for the death-sentence, or whatever was to follow, but nothing came except a cessation of pranks. Either the Prince played the game and kept quiet, or a higher authority in the Royal household decided that he had merely collected something that was due to him.

A deal of nonsense has been written regarding the preparation of the Prince of Wales's speeches. The truth is that the Prince prepares his public utterances without assistance of any kind. He writes them out first, cons them carefully, and then learns them by heart.

The vast difference in the personalities of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York has been much commented upon. The brothers are dissimilar in almost every respect, particularly so in regard to speech making.

The Duke reads his remarks from a slip which he holds in his right hand, while the Prince forges right ahead, with never a glance at the few notes he has jotted down in case of accidents.

The new Lord Mayor of London can claim many privileges. Within his own city he takes precedence over members of the Royal Family. When George IV, as Prince of Wales, tried to override this rule in St. Paul's Cathedral the Lord Mayor withstood him to his face, and subsequently got the King's approval of his action and a confirmation of his status. The Lord Mayor, though not a Privy Councillor, attends the meeting of the Council summoned at the death of the monarch, but he is expected to retire after the new Sovereign has been proclaimed.

It is a curious fact that Lord Kitchener, when he visited Broome Park, near Canterbury, which is now advertised to be let "for a term of years," never actually slept in the house. It is true that alterations were being made, but Lord Kitchener had a bed in the lodge. He had a sort of superstition about the house. He even mentioned to someone that though he possessed a country house he would never be spared to live in it.—BIG BEN.

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.04; No. 2 Northern, \$2.01; No. 3 Northern, \$1.95; No. 4 wheat, \$1.87.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 54½¢; No. 3 CW, 51½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 51½¢; No. 1 feed, 49½¢; No. 2 feed, 46½¢.  
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 99½¢; No. 4 CW, 85½¢; feed, 73½¢.  
All of the above in store at Fort William.  
American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 50 to 53¢; do, good, \$8 to \$9.25; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$8 to \$9; do, 900 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, 800 lbs., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$10 to \$14.50; milkers, good to choice, \$10 to \$12; do, com. to med., \$6 to \$7.50; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12.50 to \$13; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.50 to \$15; do, weighed off cars, \$14.75 to \$15.25; do, f.o.b., \$13.50 to \$14; do, country points, \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, spring, \$13 to \$13.75.

**Montreal.**  
Oats—No. 2 CW, 74¢; No. 3 CW, 71¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.90. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bags, \$3.70. Bran, \$4.25. Shorts, \$4.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$30 to \$31.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 26½¢. Butcher, choicest creamery, 55 to 56¢. Eggs, fresh, 75¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.60 to \$1.70.  
Butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$5 to \$7; butcher cows, \$16; do, com., \$12.50; butchers' bulls, \$3.75; cutters, \$4 to \$5; grass, \$5 to \$5.50; med., \$10 to \$12.50; grass, \$5 to \$5.50. Ewes, \$5 to \$6.50; lambs, good, \$12 to \$12.50; com., \$10 to \$11.50. Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$17 to \$17.50; sows, \$13 to \$13.50.

### UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN FRANCE

Government to Furnish Work for 60 Per Cent. of 150,000 Now Idle.

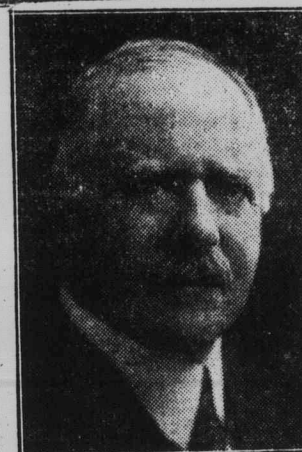
A despatch from Paris says:—In an effort to solve the increasing problem of idleness in all parts of the country the French Government is studying a new program of public work which will give employment to at least 60 per cent. of the 150,000 persons who are said to be without work, especially in the industrial regions of north and central France.

Until the foreign markets have been opened to greater extent nothing much can be done in the metal industries, which are probably the hardest hit, but it is understood that the State will offer to pay the expenses of those out of employment as far as Paris, where they will be assigned to the destruction of useless fortifications, the work on which was discontinued last year.

In the textile industries different methods of relief have been devised. The French Government has millions of yards of cloth suitable for women's garments on hand besides vast quantities of raw stuffs. The factories being overstocked with materials required for ordinary consumption have quired for ordinary consumption have taken a hand and assign the idle machines to the discharged employees for the making of garments from the heavier military cloths. These garments, while useless to Parisians, can be sold at cost to the natives of the French colonies, as well as to the poor families in Central Europe and the Near East.

So far it is not intended to interfere with the employment of tens of thousands of foreigners who have remained in France since the armistice, but if the present program proves inadequate to meet the situation it is likely that the foreigners will be subjected to more rigid supervision, and perhaps will even be forced to face the alternative of working in definite areas at such projects as rebuilding the invaded regions or leaving the country until labor conditions become more settled.

The Privy Council is a committee of the Imperial, or British Parliament, the highest court in the Empire, to which appeals may be made from the Supreme Court of Canada and other overseas Dominions. Its members are called Law Lords.



Newspaper Man Becomes Lieut.-Governor. Walter Cameron Nichol, who has been appointed to succeed the late Lieut.-Governor Prior of British Columbia. He is Editor and Proprietor of the Province, Vancouver.

### No Ice in Iceland; First Time in History

A despatch from London says:—For the first time on record an anomalous situation is reported—there is an ice famine in Iceland. Cablegrams from Reykjavik, the capital of the country, make an appeal to Norway to rush shipments of ice to Iceland in order to save the herring harvest from putrefaction.

The famine is due to the mild winter and a dearth of a local supply. Iceland is sharing with other parts of the world unusual and abnormal winter weather conditions.

### Canada to Dominate All North America

A despatch from London says:—Ellis Powell, Editor of The Financial News, speaking on Canada before the Colonial Institute, expressed the conviction that Canada, and not the United States, was destined to dominate the future of the whole North American continent, because she would overcome her climatic difficulties and her sparseness of population and become the focus of the Empire.

### REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

