

## Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—To date 42,000 1,300 strong. It is estimated that seals have been killed by the New- foundland sealing fleet, according to wireless reports received here. The seven vessels sealing on the banks reported their individual catches as: Thetis 8,500; Eagle 7,000; Ranger 6,000; Seal 5,500; Sagona 5,500; Ter- rance 4,500; Neptune 4,000.

Halifax, N.S.—Thirty boys between the ages of 14 and 18, have arrived in Halifax from Liverpool. These thirty boys, who will shortly be followed by 170 others, are going to work on farms in Nova Scotia under arrange- ments made by the Salvation Army; the other 170 will go to farms in the Maritime Provinces and other parts of Canada.

Fredericton, N.B.—A meeting of live stock men of the province was held here recently, when the matter of importing purebred sheep and horses for breeding purposes was dis- cussed. It was also decided to form a sheep club in connection with the co-operative marketing of wool.

Montreal, Que.—Removal of the em- bargo against Canadian cattle has created a big demand for shipping space on the part of British buyers, and according to reliable information from the Shipping Federation offices here, last year there were only two or three cattle boats a week sailing from Montreal. With the latest stimula- tion of the trade, shipping officials look for an increase of at least 100 per cent in the number of steamers sailing from this port weekly.

Toronto, Ont.—According to the lat- est legal directory, this city harbors 507 law firms, as against 515 a year ago. The local army of individual barristers and solicitors is said to be



WHERE THE ROYAL WEDDING WILL BE CELEBRATED  
The High Altar and Apse of Westminster Abbey where the marriage of Prince Albert, Duke of York, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, will be celebrated. It will be the third royal wedding of recent years to take place in the ancient abbey, the first being that of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles. Inset is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will officiate.

## FREE STATE TROOPS SEARCH FOR VALERA

Scouring Tipperary Moun- tains for Republican Leader and Adherents.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Six columns of Free State troops under General Prout are scouring the moun- tains in Tipperary for Eamonn de Valera, Dan Breen and other Republi- can adherents who escaped the Na- tional troops when Liam Lynch was fatally wounded and captured. This operation is the best organized effort yet made to capture de Valera.

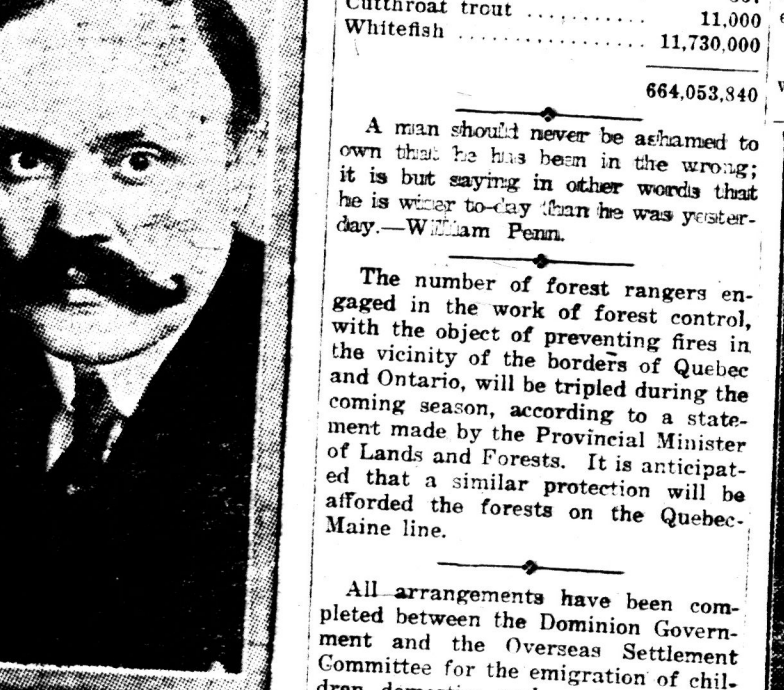
The area in which the troops are operating is very mountainous, and little information regarding their movements is trickling through.

Thomas Keating, one of the South- ern irregular leaders, died on Thurs- day from his wounds in the Dungar- van Hospital. Keating, with a party of irregulars, was surprised by troops operating at Coolnaman, near Dun- garvan, County Waterford. The ir- regulars refused to surrender, and were fired upon, Keating receiving a mortal wound. He was one of the most active of the Southern irregu- lars.

Considerable discussion took place in Dail Eireann Thursday over the position of the Free State army, the contention having been raised in some quarters that the military branch is not sufficiently under civil control.

President Cosgrave arose and de- clared that General Mulcahy, Minis- ter of Defence, had his entire con- science and that there was no intention of disturbing him in his direction of military affairs.

Gen. Mulcahy himself followed the President. He maintained that the army was perfectly responsible to the Government and was quite efficient.



Would Demilitarize Rhine.  
M. Louchet, the French financier and ex-minister, who has been discuss- ing with Bonar Law and Lloyd George a plan for demilitarizing the Rhine dis- trict and placing it under the control of the League of Nations.

## Gas and Petroleum in Western Canada

During the year 1922 boring opera- tions for the discovery of oil and gas were conducted in different districts in the province of Alberta, in the North West Territories, the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and some of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Up to the end of the last calendar year, there had been about 230,000 feet of drilling done in Alberta alone. The results have been the discovery and development of one of the great gas fields of the world, the output of which amounts to 130,000,000 cubic feet per day, and is used for domestic and in- dustrial purposes in many of the towns and cities of southern Alberta, particularly in the cities of Medicine Hat and Calgary.

In addition to the gas wells there are six wells producing oil in Alberta, all situated in the southern Alberta, and one well in the North West Territories. The output from the wells in southern Alberta is not large, but it has been found to be profitable to operate them.

In the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the Fraser River valley in the province of British Col- umbia, where some prospecting has been carried on, no producing well has yet been developed.

During the year under review, a number of oil wells in the state of Montana, near the International Bound- ary Line, were "brought in." As a result of the success in obtaining oil in Montana, seven different companies commenced boring operations on the Canadian side of the boundary line, but only one has as yet reached any considerable depth, and in this well there are indications of oil and gas, but a producing well has not been ob- tained.

During the winter months opera- tions ceased in most instances, but it is expected that with the advent of spring, and the resumption of work, some of the uncompleted wells will become producers, and that a number of new wells will be commenced.

## Music is for Men Just as Much as for Women.

Music knows no bounds. It is for the rich and poor, the strong and the weak, the educated and uneducated, the man and the woman alike.

Not so very long ago, if a boy were to take music lessons, he was often the target of ridicule among his chums. "Sissy" he would be called. Music was all right for the girls, but if a boy seemed inclined toward the piano or violin, or some other musical instru- ment, it was a sign of weakness.

That notion is practically extinct to- day. Indeed, we are living in an age now when, if a boy or man can play some musical instrument or sing, he is highly respected by the community and often the envy of his fellows. Place a young man at the piano around a Y.M.C.A. or clubhouse, and see how long it takes to muster a number of other young men around for a sing- song. We are beginning to see that music and the ability to render music is a splendid trait in a person's char- acter and lends individuality and strength as much to man as to woman.

## Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern,	\$1.30 1/4.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.	
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	
All the above track Bay ports.	
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, accord- ing to freight outside.	
Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.	
Rye—No. 2, 77 to 78c.	
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.	
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, 26c; bran, per ton, 22c; middlings, 22c; good feed flour, 82c.	
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.14 to \$1.16, according to freight outside.	
Ontario No. 2 white oats—49 to 51c.	
Ontario corn—Nominal.	
Ontario flour—Ninety percent pat, in jute bags, Montreal prompt ship- ment, \$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 barrel; 2nd pat, \$6.50.	
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$8.	
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, To- ronto, \$9.	
Cheese—New, large, 26c; twins, 26 1/2c; triplets, 28c; Stiltons, 29c. Old, large, 31c to 32c; twins, 33 to 34c; Stiltons, 35c.	
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 50 to 51c; ordinary creamery prints, 47 to 48c; dairy, 30 to 32c; cooking, 24c.	
Eggs—New, large, loose, 33 to 34c; new, large, in cartons, 37 to 38c.	
Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 18 to 21c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 17c; ducks, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.	
Dressed Poultry—Chickens, milk- fed, over 5 lbs., 55c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 52c; do, over 5 lbs., 50c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 48c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 40c.	
Beans—Car, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.	
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.	

## PREMIER DRURY ANNOUNCES MAY DISSOLUTION AND JUNE ELECTIONS

A despatch from Toronto says:—The fifteenth Legislature of Ontario is to be dissolved on or about May 4, and the Provincial general election will follow in the last week of June.

This announcement was made by Premier Drury to the Legislature when the House met on Thursday afternoon. It followed a busy morn- ing of conferences with the Ministers and a meeting of the Cabinet in Coun- cil. The sensational episode of the overnight sitting had left the atmo- sphere at Queen's Park tense with ex- pectancy, and many rumors of "de- velopments" were afloat.

It was evident from the moment when Ministers and members started to arrive at the Buildings that all parties and groups took for granted the imminence of an appeal to the people. Pre-election preparations got under way openly. Group conferences took place at various party headquar- ters. A full attendance of members and crowded, curious galleries greet-

ed Mr. Speaker when he took the chair at the formal opening of the House. The Premier did not leave any doubt as to the procedure upon which the Government had determined. Im- mediately following his announcement of pending dissolution he introduced in blank three electoral bill—redistric- tional, proportional representation and the single transferable vote sys- tem in single-member ridings. These bills are to be first dealt with by a committee consisting of 11 Govern- ment members, 5 Liberals, 5 Conser- vatives and 1 Independent, with the Speaker as Chairman.

Canada led the world in 1922 in the export of raw furs to the United States. The total fur catch for that year was over 4,000,000 pelts, valued at \$16,000,000. While the general price of raw fur shows a downward trend, the total catch shows a remark- able increase.

Nearly four thousand persons de- signated as farmers, ranchers and fruit growers in Canada were regis- tered as shareholders in Canadian chartered banks in 1922, according to a report tabled in the House of Com- mons. By provinces, these sharehold- ers were distributed as follows: Al- bert, 213; British Columbia, 93; Manitoba, 390; New Brunswick, 66; Nova Scotia, 245; Ontario, 1,188; Prince Edward Island, 38; Quebec, 465; and Saskatchewan, 747.

## Why Carnegie Founded Libraries.

Even at an early age Andrew Car- negie believed in books. The impulse to found libraries—so we learn from Mr. A. B. Farquhar in the First Million the Hardest—came to him when he was only a messenger boy.

Early one morning, says Mr. Far- quhar, Carnegie was sent with a dispatch to Mr. Anderson, the steel master of Allegheny, with instructions to wait for an answer. Mr. Anderson had re- turned late the night before, and the butler said he could not wait him.

Young Carnegie walked into the library and became immersed in a volume on steel making and the tre- mendous advantages of steel over iron. When Mr. Anderson finally came down with his answer the boy turned and apologized for having taken the book. Mr. Anderson asked whether he was interested in steel.

"Oh, yes, it is fascinating to me," Carnegie replied.

"Take the book home and read it and return it when you are through with it," said Mr. Anderson.

Carnegie did so and was told to take another; then Mr. Anderson said he might have access to the library. Car- negie said to me that then and there he became wealthy he would find libraries and give young men the same opportunity that he was enjoying.

## After Rain.

Listen! On sweetening air  
The blackbird growing bold  
Flings out, where green boughs glisten,  
Three splashes of wild gold.

Daughter of April, hear!  
And sing, O baritone boy!  
That carol of wild sweet water  
Has washed the world with joy.

Glisten, O fragrant earth,  
Smelled by heaven's answ,  
And ye lovers listen  
With eyes that glisten, too.

—Alfred Noyes.



Heads R.C.M.P.  
Commissioner Courlandt Starnes, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

## ALBERTA COAL FOR ONTARIO CONSUMERS

Paying Tonnage for Canadian National Railways When Delivered for \$16 Per Ton.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—"You would need several adding ma- chines to estimate the amount of an- thracite in the hard coal areas of Al- bert," Joseph E. Fringling, discoverer of the Alberta fields, told the Com- mons Committee on Canada's Fuel Supply Thursday afternoon.

The Hon. J. G. Macdonald, extend- ing about 35 miles north and south and 20 miles east and west. Replying to E. J. Garland (Bow River), he agreed that the coal might run 100,000,000 tons, but it would be foolish, in his opinion, to attempt to estimate the amount.

Coal in the Alberta hard coal area was equal to any mined anywhere in the world. There was also a great deal of coal which was suitable for the great power.

He estimated that coal from the an- thracite areas could be placed in To- ronto at about \$16 or \$17 a ton. There would be additional charges for re- tailing. The coal was superior to Pennsylvania anthracite now being delivered to Canadian points.

Mining conditions in the Alberta field were superior to those in the Pennsylvania field, and the coal itself was clean and did not deteriorate. The public would not need further educa- tion in using Alberta coal. If the field was developed it would also pro- vide a profitable tonnage for the Can- adian National Railways.

Bound with a new book for children is a mirror that reflects the pages and complete pictures, only half of which are printed.

A silver tag attached to the dorsal fin of a salmon before its release after the eggs have been removed at the Dominion Government hatcheries is one of the methods resorted to by the Fisheries Department for tracing the history of the fish. A reward of \$1 is paid by the Department for the re- turn of silver tags that are being at- tached to the Atlantic salmon together 1,638; British Columbia, 640; New Brunswick, 48; Nova Scotia, 198; and, particularly regarding their Prince Edward Island, 40; Quebec, 150; and Yukon, 3.

## Change in Immigration Act.

A change has recently been effected in the immigration laws of Canada which, whilst not drastic, should have the effect of facilitating to some ex- tent the flow of new peoples to Can- ada through the removal of a clause which has in the past worked certain hardships and in many worthy cases constituted itself a certain handicap to entrance.

What is known as the "continuous passage clause," devised purely as a barrier to the entrance of Asiatic peoples, but which inevitably operated against the nationals of many desirable countries, has been removed from the statutes, with other im- migrant clauses, and provided an im- migrant, upon his arrival in Canada, for him to commence his journey to Canada from his native land.

The following classes are permitted entry to Canada providing they com- ply with other regulations of the im- migration Act:—

1. A bona fide agriculturist entering Canada with sufficient means to begin farming.
2. A bona fide farm laborer entering Canada to follow that occupation with reasonable assurance of employment.
3. A female domestic servant enter- ing Canada to follow that occupation with reasonable assurance of employ- ment.
4. The wife or child under 18 of a resident of Canada, legally admitted, who is in a position to care for de- pendents.
5. A United States citizen, provid- ing it is shown that his labor or ser- vice is required in Canada.
6. Any British subject, by birth or naturalization, entering Canada direct- ly or indirectly from any of the Bri- tish Dominions or the United States who is able to satisfy the authorities that he has sufficient means to main- tain himself until employment is as- sured.

All other immigrants, including the last two classes, are required to be in possession of \$250 on applying for en- try to Canada except in the case of dependents.

Where there is a special treaty or agreement between the country of a national and Canada.

It is further provided that none of these provisions shall apply to immi- grants of any Asiatic race.

Every immigrant shall be in pos- session of a passport issued by the gov- ernment of the country of which the immigrant is subject except in the case of British subjects landing in Canada directly or indirectly from the British Dominions or the United States, and United States citizens, farmers, farm laborers, domestic servants landing in Canada.

Apples, pears, beans, poultry, oys- ters, frozen meat, bacon, flour, and bars for copper-making helped to make up the 10,000-ton miscellaneous cargo of an Atlantic liner which recently reached Liverpool from New York.

A total of 18,873 farmers paid in- come tax to the Federal Treasury in the year 1922, and of all the provinces one of the methods resorted to by the greatest number of tax-paying farm- ers, with a total of 5,560. Ontario came next with a total of 6,138 and the other provinces were: Alberta, 1,638; British Columbia, 640; New Brunswick, 48; Nova Scotia, 198; Prince Edward Island, 40; Quebec, 150; and Yukon, 3.

## IN RABBITBORE



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