

PERIOD OF PEACE BRINGS PROSPERITY TO IRELAND'S FACTORY DISTRICTS

A despatch from London says:— Now that Ireland is running through a period of peace, many familiar products of the old sod will once more be seen in the shop windows of the world. That Irish handicraft is again finding a market is shown by the fact that the export value of manufactured goods in 1923 was double that of the previous year and is steadily increasing.

Peace has meant prosperity to the factory districts, the foremost of which is Shillelagh, where, for the first time since the war started, huge stocks of shillelaghs are being manufactured for export. The industry has given employment to hundreds of workmen in the district, and it is expected that this year a million or more of these oak saplings will be distributed throughout the world.

Stocks of this knotty ammunition are reappearing in the shop windows of Dublin and London in anticipation that the shillelagh will be as popular with the tourists as it was in the old days, when every American thought his trip abroad ruined if he was forced to return home without one.

Exports of the famous Irish home-spuns also are rapidly increasing, the looms being busy filling orders, while the linen industry of Dublin and Northern Ireland is slowly getting back to the pre-war level. Reports from the industry and commerce departments of both the Northern and Southern Governments anticipate that 1924 will equal 1913, when Ireland reached its maximum exportation.

Favorable weather for the small Irish farmers this year will place the Emerald Isle on the certain road to national prosperity, and the outlook was never better, according to Joseph McGrath, the Free State Minister of Commerce.



Braving the cold at thirty-five degrees below zero, men, women and children from all parts of Russia paid their last respects to Nicolai Lenin, as his body was laid to rest in Moscow. Photograph shows part of the funeral procession.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA TO DEBATE CLAIMS

First Steps Taken Toward Conference on Moscow's Debts to British Government.

A despatch from London says:— The British Government has taken the first steps in preparation for the conference with the Soviet Government. The British Commission will be under the direct guidance of Ramsey MacDonald, assisted by Arthur Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, but its working heads will be two civil servants of great experience. It will be divided into political and economic sections, and the former will be under J. D. Gregory, a counsellor in the Foreign Office, and the latter under Sir Sydney Chapman, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade. The latter will be charged chiefly in considering the question of debts owed by the Government and citizens of Russia to the British Government and British subjects.

It is expected that the Soviet authorities will plead, as an offset to the heavy public debts that Russia owes Great Britain, the damage incurred by Russia through the civil war carried on in the early days by the Soviets by such White leaders as Denikin and Kolchak.

With regard to the Russian war debts, if the Soviet acknowledges them, it is not unlikely that the question of settlement will be allowed to stand over until the problem of the settlement of all other war debts comes up, but the British Government may take a more stringent line concerning Russia's pre-war debts and other gilded securities, like railroad bonds.

Bag of Flour Costs \$50 Up in Newest Ontario

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says:—Flour costs \$30 to \$50 a bag in Ontario's newest district, said Ernest Paice, Warden of the Game and Fisheries Dept., who has just returned from Patricia, where he took the law of Ontario for the first time to the half-breed traders, fur companies and trappers. He was stationed at Island Lake, just inside the Manitoba boundary, where he collected the royalties and license fees from the trappers and traders on the fur being taken out of Patricia into Manitoba. For three months he lived in the wilds, and he tells a most absorbing story of the life and inhabitants in Patricia, and relates his journeying from the time he left the Sault till he returned to it, four months later.

Having made a round trip of 500 miles by dog team, walking and trotting behind his team of huskies for that distance, Paice brings back with him possibly more data of the interior than has yet been furnished.

About some people the worst thing you can say is the truth.

The time to be careful is when you have a handful of trumps.—Josh Billings.

We cannot arrest sunsets nor carve mountains, but we may turn every home, if we choose, into a picture which will be no counterfeit, but the true and perfect image of life, indeed.—Ruskin.

ENGLISH DOCK STRIKE PRACTICALLY AT END

Employers Give Workers One Shilling Now and Another in June.

A despatch from London says:— The dock workers' strike is considered virtually ended, although final negotiations may be protracted. The employers have agreed to advance the men one shilling now and another shilling on the first of June, and there will be what is termed a "satisfactory inquiry" into the question of de-casualization of an agreement for no reprisals.

These are unofficially stated to be the terms of the settlement, but they will not be officially made known until the delegate conference of the men's representatives has decided whether to accept the terms. It had been hoped that the decision would have been given Thursday night, but the conference merely adjourned until Friday without reaching a final conclusion because the different port areas are sharply divided. London, Hull and Southampton favor the terms of settlement; but Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool oppose them, and other ports are doubtful.



Hon. Ernest Lapointe Recently appointed Minister of Justice, is shown at work at his desk in Ottawa shortly after taking over his new duties. He was formerly Minister of Marine.

Five-Sixths of World's Opium Output Put to Illegitimate Use

A despatch from Geneva says:— Twenty-five hundred tons of opium in excess of the amount justified by medical and scientific use is produced yearly, according to the health organization of the League of Nations.

The total world's annual output is 3,000 tons and the physicians and experts of the health commission estimate that 500 tons is ample for legitimate needs of the world for opium and its derivatives, including morphine.

McGill Receives \$120,000 From Lady Strathcona

A despatch from Montreal says:— The Governors of McGill University have been notified of a donation of \$120,000 by Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal to provide a permanent endowment for the Department of Zoology.

Home Teaching for the Blind

One of the greatest problems which confronted the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in its early stages was that of reaching the blind people in their homes with necessary instruction. It was found that many blind people could not be concentrated for instruction, hence the decision to reach out to all comers and render definite services with the least inconvenience to the blind people receiving such. The Institute has been building up this home teaching department and staff in various sections of the country during the past six years. There are now eighteen of these teachers scattered across Canada giving instruction to approximately two hundred and twenty-five blind people and giving on the average ten thousand individual lessons per year.

HOME TEACHING DISTRICTS. Home teachers are usually stationed at a city or large town and give lessons to pupils of that centre, as well as to those in the surrounding district. These home teaching centres are located as follows: Halifax, N.S.; Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man. (two teachers); and in Ontario at the following points: Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough, Barrie, Stratford, London, Hamilton, and Toronto (three teachers).

WHO AND WHAT ARE THESE TEACHERS? In selecting prospective teachers it was found that there was a definite advantage to be gained through using blind people as instructors of the blind. When a blind person is convinced through ignorance that blind people are incapable of working with their hands it is extremely difficult for a sighted person to prove otherwise. The invariable answer to a would-be sighted instructor is, "You can do that with sight, but it is impossible for me without sight." With a blind instructor, however, their very presence gives confidence to the blind people. For this reason, the most capable blind people have been chosen in nearly every instance to carry on this home teaching work.

The Institute first of all carefully selected blind people who possessed more than ordinary ability, then arranged special normal classes from time to time to improve their knowledge. These blind teachers were instructed to some extent in the psychology of teaching, the services that the Institute was prepared to render; in the reporting of new cases found in their districts and in short, rendered capable of dealing with the varied situations to be met with in their round of calls.

The blind teacher using a guide provided by the Institute wherever necessary, makes her round of calls, instructing here, encouraging there, and everywhere bringing a cheery atmosphere and optimistic viewpoint to bear. No one can estimate the value placed by the blind in general on this service.

WHAT SUBJECTS ARE TAUGHT:

Blind people are naturally limited in the variety of occupations in which they may engage. For the most of us, "seeing is believing," however, and it is astounding even to those engaged in work for the blind to see the variety of excellent articles produced and in many cases the almost incredible ingenuity shown by individual workers. The actual subjects on the home teacher's list are as follows: For men, instruction in Braille reading and writing, and Moon's Type (embossed), typewriting or pencil writing, and

such handicrafts as basketry, chair caning, string work, etc. For girls and women: Braille reading and writing, Moon Type reading, typewriting or pencil writing, and such lines as light basketry, hand sewing, domestic machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, rug weaving.

The instruction which is given in the various embossed systems of reading mentioned above, is designed to enable blind people scattered throughout the country to receive free loan of books from the Institute's library and publishing department, also the monthly magazine published by the Institute. The instruction in handicrafts makes possible the production of saleable articles which can be disposed of either locally or forwarded to the salesroom department of the Institute in return for cash. Included in this series of articles will be a description of the salesroom department which was originally established in Toronto. There will also be a description of the salesroom branches which have more recently been established in Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

WHAT DOES THE INSTITUTE AND ITS SERVICES MEAN TO BLIND PEOPLE?

This may be best answered by a critical examination of the conditions existing prior to 1918 and at the present time. Before the Institute was organized and home teaching started, children and adults were losing their sight every year, in many cases needlessly. The provinces were prepared to furnish education for juveniles in organized schools, but in many cases children were not reported and so did not receive education. For the adult, however, there was practically nothing. He blundered his way about his own home steeped in idleness and in most cases knew little or nothing of the accomplishments of other blind people or the possibilities in his own case and certainly was given little or no opportunity to learn or become productive in any definite way. Possibly the greatest handicap he felt was the lack of ability to read and to enjoy the contents of books on which we all depend so much for entertainment. In some instances blind people were found who did not know that there was another blind person in the world and felt that they had been unduly afflicted. Cases have also been discovered where a blind person was, owing to ignorance of relatives and friends, looked on as being mentally impaired as well, with the result that treatment was intolerable. Scarcely any community in Canada can now truthfully say that it doesn't know of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and its widespread interests and work. It is very simple then to refer the case to the Institute, which in most cases can furnish with little or no delay, home teaching to adults or refer children to provincial authorities for school education. This enables the newly blinded adult to learn to read embossed print which takes the place of the ordinary printed page, and to secure one or other of the several thousand books ready for loan by the Institute. Usually it enables the individual to regain confidence in getting about, to make saleable articles in basketry or re-cane chairs for the community and as a result of this production, be enabled to contribute partly or wholly to his own support, and is in many cases able to provide for his family as well. What does this all mean to the person who, losing his sight, has felt that further pleasure or interest in this life is lost and then finds that a new field is open

for him where he may be useful and self respecting, not dependent? At the same time he hears of other blind people enjoying all sorts of recreations and pleasures. Have you ever been lost in a prairie blizzard and felt that hopeless despair that comes to one whose strength is spent, then the joy of seeing a light twinkling through the darkness? What hope springs up! It is for this very reason that we use the symbol "HOPE" on products of the blind.

In thinking of this work, just remember our home teachers and their tireless rounds and the blind people that are being faithfully served. You can assist in your own community by taking a helpful interest in your blind neighbor, buying his products if he can make what you want, and referring his case to the Institute if he needs help and has not already received it, or by assisting our home teachers in their rounds. "HOPE" is our watchword and our motto is "Help Them to Help Themselves."

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION IS DEFEATED

Bengal Swarajists Lose by One Vote Owing to Bad Tactics.

A despatch from Calcutta says:— The Bengal Swarajists are very sore over their first defeat in the new Council by one vote. They failed to secure the passage of their motion of no confidence in the Ministers. The defeat was partly due to the bad tactics employed by the Swarajists, who declined to put up their best efforts to force an early division, and partly to the spirited speech of Fazal Huj, the new Minister of Education, who, with impassioned eloquence, claimed for the Ministers the right to vote according to their convictions, and denounced the Swarajists' autocracy because it has sought to substitute for the old bureaucracy. No doubt the Home Rulers will try again on the budget with considerable hopes of success, but the setback is of great importance to a country like India, where the triumphs of C. R. Das led the people to believe him invincible.

The Englishman voices the uneasiness of the European community occasioned by the coincidence of the postponement of Lord Oliver's statement with the Independent Labor party's manifesto calling for a conference to accelerate Indian self-government and wonders whether Sir Malcolm Hailey, whose speeches were warmly welcomed by Europeans in Bengal, has been thrown over by the Home Government.

Physicians Use Radium to Cure Birthmarks

A despatch from London says:— Dr. W. Herbert Brown and Dr. John P. McHutchinson, two Scottish physicians, have found a way of getting 100 per cent. more use out of radium. They have discovered means of collecting the residue of the mineral so that it may be reapplied, with valuable results. The discovery was made in the course of experiments in curing birthmarks.

The doctors are hopeful of finding a definite method of erasing this blemish. On patients thus far subjected to experimentation they have noticed that after ten days a healthy patch of natural color appears where the birthmark was.

A woman may be known by the company she isn't at home to.—Health Culture.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO
Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 82 1/2.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 82 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46c; No. 1 feed, 45c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ontario barley—65 to 70c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 82c.
Ontario rye—No. 3, 75 to 79c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, \$2.10.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 96c to \$1.02, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.70; bulk seaboard, \$4.35.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$5.80.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, truck, Toronto, \$14.50; to \$15; No. 1, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50 to \$13; mixed, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.
Standard reelected screenings, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 21c; twins, 21 to 22c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c; Stiltons, 23c. Old, large, 27 to 29c; twins, 28 to 30c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47c; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 54 to 55c; fresh extras, loose, 48 to 50c; fresh firsts, 46 to 48c; extras, storage, 41 to 42c; firsts, 39 to 40c; seconds, 32 to 34c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 23c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 23c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 32c; geese, 22c.
Beans—Can. handpicked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 25c; cooked hams, 36 to 37c; smoked ribs, 19 to 21c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 32c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 15 1/2 to 19c; shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c; tubs, 14 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.00; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2.00 to \$3.00; feeding steers, good, \$6.50 to \$6.60; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$10; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$14.50 to \$16; do, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.50; do, country points, \$7 to \$8; do, select, \$8.80.
MONTREAL
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 43 to 45 1/2c; do, No. 3, 53 1/2 to 54c; extra No. 1 feed, 52 1/2 to 53c; No. 2 feed, white, 50 1/2 to 51c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.00; 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; extra pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Rolled oats—No. 1, 28 to 29c; No. 2, 27 to 28c. Shorts—\$28.25. Middlings—\$26.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, truck, \$16.
Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 41 to 42c; do, No. 1 creamery, 40 1/2 to 41c; do, seconds, 39 1/2 to 40c. Eggs—No. 1 extra, 53c; do, fresh firsts, 52c; do, second, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Com. dairy type cows, \$3 to \$3.50; do, better ones, \$4; canners, \$3.50; calves, med. quality, \$9 to \$9.50; poor ones, \$8; hogs, thick, \$8.25 and shop, \$8.25.
What a Brick Will Stand It takes a weight of 4,500 lbs. to crush a cubic inch of best brick.

IN RABBITBORO

