

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—A new industry, that of insulin manufacture, may possibly be established in the Maritime Provinces as a result of the findings of two members of the Dept. of Physiology of Toronto University, who were actively engaged in research work during 1924. Their work, according to the report, was done largely at the fishing grounds and at the biological station at St. Andrews, N.B., and they have worked out in detail methods by which satisfactory yields can be obtained from such fishes as the cod and pollock.

St. John, N.B.—Potato exports from the province up to Feb. 8 have been greatly in excess of the same period in 1922-23, the actual figures being 423,153 bags and barrels, and 208,214 respectively. The majority of shipments are confined to England and Cuba.

Quebec, Que.—Preliminary work has been started by Price Brothers on a pulp and paper mill at Petite Descharge, Que., which is located a short distance from the development works now in progress at that point for the account of the Quebec Development Co. It is understood that the mills will cost \$5,000,000, and that the daily output will be of 200 tons.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Thunder Bay Paper Co. recently announced that a contract had been let to the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. for the

manufacture of a new grinding unit for installation in the Thunder Bay mill. The unit consists of a grinder, press and wet machine. When installed, the new machinery will mean an increased output of 20 tons daily in the capacity of the plant.

Winnipeg, Man.—With a total earned revenue of \$10,608,580 and a total incurred expenditure of \$10,470,185, the Manitoba Government closed its fiscal year, August 31, 1924, showing a net excess of current revenue over current expenditure of \$138,395.

Regina, Sask.—Establishment of a voluntary egg and poultry pool for 1925, with a permanent contract pool to follow, was decided upon at the closing session of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention held here recently.

Calgary, Alta.—Strawberry production on a commercial scale has been started in the Patricia Irrigated District, north of Brooks. Potatoes of a high quality are also being grown in large quantities in this area, which is admirably suited to both industries.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Pacific Cable Board in London is now inviting tenders for the laying of a second submarine cable from Vancouver to Fiji Islands. This is a project that, counting the cost of the cable itself which has been in process of manufacture for more than a year now, will run into millions.

MAKING MONEY FOR THE FARMER

Good Roads Are Revenue Producers—Mineral Resources Make Good Roads Possible.

Time is money, is an old axiom, and one that is only too true, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service. Especially do we appreciate this condition when we find it necessary to call in the plumber, the carpenter, or any mechanic of other trades whose charges are based upon the length of time he occupies in completing the work required of him. The farmer's time also is valuable, and must be paid for by the consumer of his products. If he requires two hours to perform a certain piece of work he is entitled to be paid for the time consumed, and no one will begrudge him his charge.

This applies to his time in reaching markets or in his other trips to dispose of his produce. Under old highway conditions, when mud roads were mainly the only kind available, many valuable hours were consumed in reaching the destination, and loads were limited in many instances to the capacity of the team to haul the produce over the poor roads. When any considerable distance had to be covered, a start had to be made in the small hours of the morning to reach the market on time, and the return journey had to be started early, sometimes entailing the acceptance of sacrifice prices in order to dispose of the load. Times have changed, however, with the coming of good roads. To-day he can get over the same distance in one-half or less of the time he previously took, and he can do it with much more comfort. He need not start as early in the morning and he has a longer time to sell his produce, while the early evening sees him back home. His day is consequently shortened and life is made more enjoyable. An illustration of what good roads mean in actual cash is furnished by a large dairy company that collects its milk within a wide radius. The company pays a higher price to the farmers situated on good roads than to those situated on highways that are unimproved. The reason is quite evident. It costs the company more in time to collect the milk on the poor roads. Canada has invested nearly \$100,000,000 in improved highways, and has nearly 200,000 miles of good roads. Millions of dollars are being spent yearly to add to this mileage and to improve existing roads. It would be interesting to farmers located on good roads if they would keep a record of the time saved by them and of the greater loads they were able to haul over the good roads. It would lead to a greater appreciation of what this enormous expenditure means to them.

And while we are giving credit to our good roads, let us not forget that Canada's mineral resources have made the good roads possible.

Disturbance in Inner Ear Cause of Seasickness

Shipwreck is a sure cure for seasickness, says Dr. Lehmann, a well-known physician, who has contributed an article to a Berlin clinical weekly, "Mal de Mer," in which he records that there are many well substantiated cases where the extreme nervous shock brought about by the necessity of saving one's self has wiped out all traces of seasickness among passengers who had been "invalids" prior to the announcement that the boat they were on was about to go down.

Dr. Lehmann, however, does not believe seasickness is the creation of the imagination. He says deaf persons, whose inner ears are destroyed, and young babies, whose inner ears are not yet developed, never are seasick. Disturbances in the inner labyrinth of the ear, in the opinion of Dr. Lehmann, are communicated to the nerve centres, which produce biliousness and seasickness.



Mr. A. D. Hardie, M.A., of Cambridge, an English educationalist of note, who has just been appointed to the staff of a recently formed Educational Department in the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, with headquarters at Hygiene House, Elm Street, Toronto.

Mr. Hardie's task will be to assist this organization to evolve a national scheme for the instruction of all children and adolescents in Canada, in the science of life, and the meaning of social hygiene. As this necessitates the education of parents as well as children it will require very careful expert handling.

Mr. Hardie comes to it very thoroughly equipped. He has been for fifteen years headmaster of his own school for boys in London, England. He was for some time chairman of the Committee of Conference of Educational Associations in Britain, where he was associated with Sir Michael Sadler, President of the Conference, and he was Chairman of the London Branch of Private Schools Association. Through co-operation with existing child welfare organizations and with an Advisory Committee composed of biologists, hygienists, educationalists and psychologists it is hoped to evolve a scheme which will be of practical use to parents, teachers, and all who have to do with child life in the Dominion.

French Aviator and His War Godmother Are Wedded

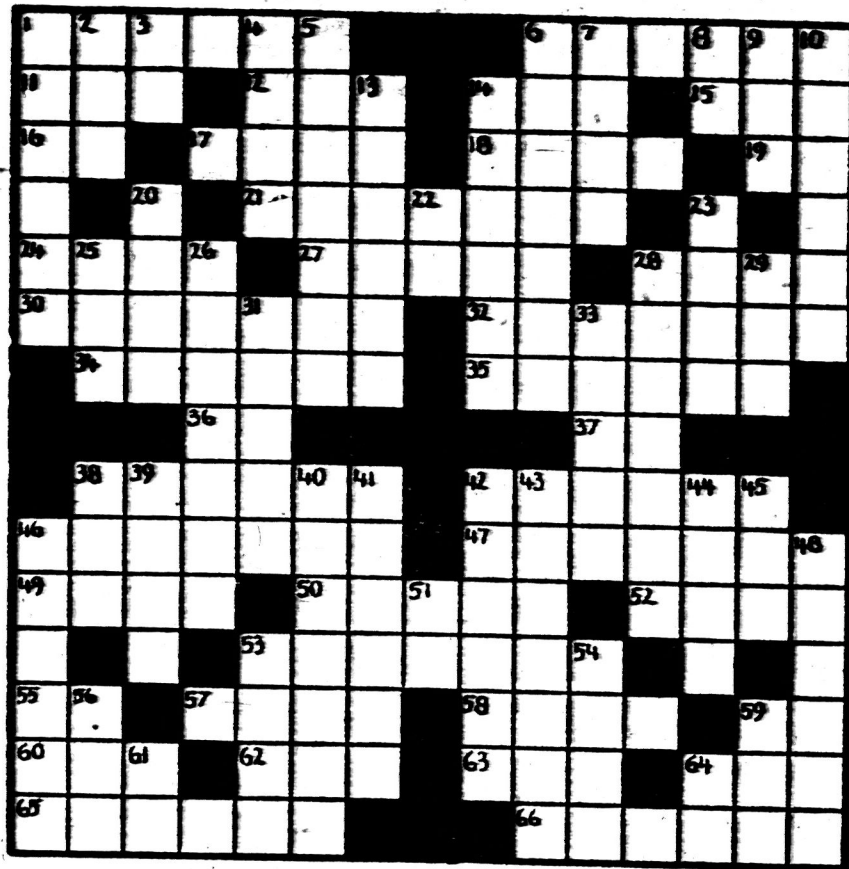
An unusual war romance has come to a happy ending in the marriage of Emile Picard, French aviator, and Mlle Emma Bon, who was his godmother during the war, says a Paris despatch. What gives peculiar piquancy to what might have been the usual story is that two years ago Picard despaired of life and gave up all hope of happiness.

He was flying to Sicily in 1922, when his plane was wrecked on the rocks off the Sicilian coast, near Panterella. The machine caught fire and its pilot was horribly burned. For some time little hope was held for his recovery, and Picard knew that even if he did recover he would be disabled for life. It was then that Mlle. Bon, hearing of his plight, again took over the role of godmother she had played during the war.

Pre-Lenten Carnival a Feature of Life in Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro has started training for the carnival. Social clubs throughout the city, with the exception of the aristocratic suburbs on the ocean beaches, are now giving dances every Saturday night, and the people are staging street battles of confetti. Amateur orchestras and bands are practicing American jazz and the maxixe, the Brazilian national dance. Carnival opens on the Saturday night preceding Ash Wednesday and continues until Tuesday, when the entire city surges down town to see the float parade.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Pushed
- 6—Small containers for liquids
- 11—A unit of weight
- 12—A precious stone
- 14—Anger
- 15—A small child
- 16—A note in music
- 17—Barter
- 18—Blood
- 19—Personal pronoun
- 21—To disturb
- 24—Product of a tree
- 27—A singer
- 28—East Indian tree
- 30—Individual characteristics
- 32—Portions of bacon
- 34—Most unusual
- 35—A powerful nation
- 36—Farming activity (abbr.)
- 37—A letter
- 38—Decorative
- 42—Position in golf
- 43—Prophecy
- 47—Inclines to one side
- 48—A parent (French)
- 50—A leather fastening
- 52—To be borne along
- 53—A ship
- 54—Inside
- 57—To escape
- 58—To beseech
- 59—An interjection
- 60—A dog
- 62—Part of the body
- 63—To place
- 64—To fondle
- 65—Dried stems of grain
- 66—To wish for

VERTICAL

- 1—Scattered
- 2—Garden implement
- 3—A preposition
- 4—An exclamation
- 5—Taken out
- 6—Order of proceedings
- 7—At hand
- 8—A preposition
- 9—Depressed
- 10—Cut of beef (pl.)
- 13—Slightest
- 14—To disregard
- 20—Something insignificant
- 22—An article
- 23—To peep
- 25—Implement on a boat
- 26—Imprisonment
- 28—More sparse
- 29—Part of verb "to be"
- 31—In kingly fashion
- 32—A weapon
- 33—Metal in native state
- 39—Seldom seen
- 40—Those who test
- 41—Regard
- 42—Scalwags
- 43—With sloping ends
- 44—Line the roof of
- 45—Limit
- 46—Pertaining to the eyes (pl.)
- 48—A legislative body
- 51—Sun god
- 52—Cabbage salad
- 54—Comparative value
- 56—Product of a tree
- 59—Possessive pronoun
- 61—A common carrier (abbr.)
- 64—Printer's name for mixed type

OPIUM CONFERENCE FINALLY ADJOURNS

Long Existence Marked by Thrills and Crisis—Ten Nations Sign

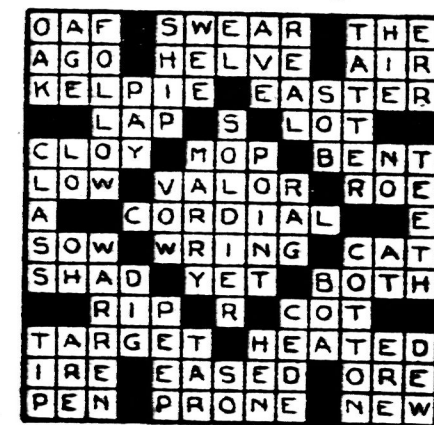
A despatch from Geneva says:—Terminating a long and laborious existence marked by crises and thrills rivaling those of the famous Genoa Conference, the International Opium Conference adjourned on Thursday sine die. All the delegates, harassed and worn out by several months' negotiations, manifested their content that at last things were over.

Those who affixed their signatures to all three instruments adopted by the Conference, the anti-narcotic convention proper, the protocol and the final act, which contains a series of resolutions, were Australia, Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Persia, Portugal and Siam. Both Greece and Persia signed "ad referendum."

Bolivia and Hungary merely subscribed to the final act. The German plenipotentiary informed inquirers

that he would sign; he walked several times into the protocol chamber, sat in a chair with pen in hand, deliberated, and then walked out without affixing his signature.

Solution of last week's puzzle.



"Business."

"Oh, my business is good," said the trombone player. "In fact, I am always blowing about it."

"Well, I'm sooted with mine, too," said the chimney sweep.

"And mine is out of sight," said the diver.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$2.10; No. 2 North, \$2.04; No. 3 North, \$2.01; No. 4 wheat, \$1.90.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 72½¢; No. 3 CW, 68¢; extra No. 1 feed, 66¢; No. 1 feed, 66¢; No. 2 feed, 62½¢.
All the above c.i.f. bay ports.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.45.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$31; shorts, per ton, \$33; middlings, \$39; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.40.
Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 57 to 59¢.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.60 to \$1.65; No. 3 winter, \$1.58 to \$1.62; No. 1 commercial, \$1.57 to \$1.61, f.o.b. shipping points according to freight.
Barley—Malt, 98 to 99¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 90 to 94¢.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.34 to \$1.39.
Man. flour, first pat., \$10.70, Toronto, do, second pat., \$10.20, Toronto.
Ont. flour—90 per cent. pat., \$8.15, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, extra, nominal, cotton bags, c.i.f.
Screenings—Carlots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.
a.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.
Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$14.50; No. 3, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 25¢; twins, 23½¢; triplets, 24¢; Stiltons, 24¢. Old, large, 24 to 26¢; twins, 25 to 26¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 34 to 36¢; No. 1 creamery, 33 to 34¢; No. 2, 31 to 33¢. Dairy prints, 26 to 28¢.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 52¢; loose, 50¢; fresh firsts, 48¢.
Live poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; do 3 to 4 lbs., 13¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18¢.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do 3 to 4 lbs., 16¢; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, M.P., 35¢; do, corn fed, 32¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25¢; turkeys, 35¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6½¢; primes, 6¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 13½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½¢; 5-lb. tins, 14¢; 2½-lb. tins, 15½¢ to 16¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to

26¢; smoked hams, 37 to 38¢; smoked rolls, 18 to 20¢; cottage rolls, 21 to 22¢; special breakfast bacon, 23 to 27¢; special breakfast bacon, 28 to 31¢; backs, hams, 33 to 36¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 59 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.00; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.
Lard—Pure tierces, 18 to 19½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 21 to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 14½ to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, extra, nominal, cotton bags, c.i.f.
Sausages—Carlots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.
a.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.
Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$14.50; No. 3, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 25¢; twins, 23½¢; triplets, 24¢; Stiltons, 24¢. Old, large, 24 to 26¢; twins, 25 to 26¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 34 to 36¢; No. 1 creamery, 33 to 34¢; No. 2, 31 to 33¢. Dairy prints, 26 to 28¢.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 52¢; loose, 50¢; fresh firsts, 48¢.
Live poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; do 3 to 4 lbs., 13¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18¢.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do 3 to 4 lbs., 16¢; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, M.P., 35¢; do, corn fed, 32¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25¢; turkeys, 35¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6½¢; primes, 6¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 13½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½¢; 5-lb. tins, 14¢; 2½-lb. tins, 15½¢ to 16¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to

26¢; smoked hams, 37 to 38¢; smoked rolls, 18 to 20¢; cottage rolls, 21 to 22¢; special breakfast bacon, 23 to 27¢; special breakfast bacon, 28 to 31¢; backs, hams, 33 to 36¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 59 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.00; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.
Lard—Pure tierces, 18 to 19½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 21 to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 14½ to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, extra, nominal, cotton bags, c.i.f.
Sausages—Carlots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.
a.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.
Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$14.50; No. 3, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 25¢; twins, 23½¢; triplets, 24¢; Stiltons, 24¢. Old, large, 24 to 26¢; twins, 25 to 26¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 34 to 36¢; No. 1 creamery, 33 to 34¢; No. 2, 31 to 33¢. Dairy prints, 26 to 28¢.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 52¢; loose, 50¢; fresh firsts, 48¢.
Live poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; do 3 to 4 lbs., 13¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18¢.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; do 3 to 4 lbs., 16¢; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, M.P., 35¢; do, corn fed, 32¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25¢; turkeys, 35¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6½¢; primes, 6¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 13½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½¢; 5-lb. tins, 14¢; 2½-lb. tins, 15½¢ to 16¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to

MONTREAL

Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 79½¢; No. 3, 73½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 70½¢.
Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$10.70; 2nds, \$10.20; strong bakers', \$10; winter pats., choice, \$8.35 to \$8.45.
Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$4.10. Bran, \$3.25. Shorts, \$3.25.
Middlings, \$39.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.
Butter—No. 1, pasteurized, 30% to 31¢; No. 1, creamery, 29% to 30¢; seconds, 28% to 29¢. Eggs—Fresh extras, 50¢; fresh firsts, 52¢.

BRITAIN TO SPEND MORE ON AIR FORCE

Will Build Up Air Reserve on Territorial Basis—Reduce Irak Garrison.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain proposes to spend an additional £2,000,000 on her air force next year, bringing the estimates up to £21,319,300. The strength of the air force will be raised from 54 to 61 squadrons, all the seven new ones being added to the present home defence force of 18. It is also planned toward the end of the year to add four flights or half-squadrons to those assigned to the navy, and to reduce the air garrison of Irak as soon as the boundary questions there are settled.

Steps are to be taken to build up an air reserve on the territorial basis. Active officers may, if they wish, pass on certain conditions, into a special reserve, and these, reinforced by civilians recruited for the purpose, will form the reserve squadrons. Up to the present time it has been possible to furnish all the pilots needed for these auxiliary duties from temporary officers trained and certificated in the war, but the supply of these has come to an end, and young men who have never been up in the air will be invited to take up territorial duties.

The vote for technical equipment and research is increased by £763,000, and it is pointed out how aeroplanes tend to advance in power, complexity and cost. Experimental work will be carried on with 12 types of planes and 12 types of engines.

Two airships are to be constructed by the Government, one in the sheds of a private firm, and a series of experimental flights will be carried out by the R-33, while the R-36 is to be reconditioned for a flight to Egypt. A small sum is included in the estimates for light aeroplane clubs to encourage flying by amateurs.

Whitewash Would Do.

Mr. Palette: "Will you allow me to paint that picturesque old building back of your house?"
Mr. Wayback: "No, I reckon I won't go to that expense; but I wouldn't mind a coat of whitewash, mister, if ye didn't tax me too much for it."

HARDSHIP AND ENDURANCE OF ROYAL MOUNTED POLICE ON ARCTIC PATROL

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Separated from the drifting ice by several yards of open water or alternately by a heavy grinding mass of broken ice. We eventually succeeded in getting Ahceeta's outfit on firm ice just as darkness came on. By this time the ice was piled up all around our bobbleigh 20 feet high, so that it was impossible to move. The noise made by the grinding ice was deafening and the pressure was increased by a gale from the southwest. Early in the morning the following day the wind dropped and we succeeded in getting our outfit on the firm ice by noon of the 30th. The balance of the day and late in the afternoon of the 31st was spent in drying our clothes and equipment. A succession of such incidents make up the 47 days' patrol carried on by Staff Sergeant A. H. Joy.



Miss Peggy McIntosh (left), and Miss Leila Brooks of Toronto, hold four world speed-skating titles between them. The girls were in New York recently with a host of other athletes to take part in a big indoor meet.