

The U. S. Market and Canada's Cattle

Not a Head Shipped to England in a Year

The export of Canadian cattle continues on the rise, according to a recent bulletin of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the twelve months ended in April a total of 288,190 head with a value of \$13,900,932 left the Dominion, as compared with 218,367 head worth \$11,351,049 in the previous corresponding twelve months, and 294,319 head worth \$17,947,910 in the twelve months ended April, 1928. With the exception of a few head all cattle exported in the past year went to the United States, trade figures showing that 284,234 head worth \$13,685,644 moved across the border in the period as compared with 156,011 head worth \$5,069,507 in the previous corresponding twelve months, and 171,707 head worth \$5,335,514 in the twelve months previous to that. In the recent twelve months not a single head of Canadian cattle left Canada for the United Kingdom, whereas 58,775 head worth \$6,108,841 were shipped to that country the year before, and 117,029 head worth \$12,322,062 in the twelve months ended April, 1928.

"The insistent demand for Canadian cattle in the United States," says the bulletin, "and the very high prices offered has resulted in a diversion of the flow overseas across the border to the south and the United States is absorbing all available animals. The first shipment of cattle to leave for England since March, 1927, was made from Montreal recently and consisted of 300 head. It was merely a stray consignment, however, and not to be taken as the forerunner of resumed shipments to the United Kingdom. There is every indication that the movement to the United States will continue for a considerable time, resulting in very satisfactory profits to Canadian breeders. With other possible export markets existing in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the future may be considered bright, indeed."

The cattle industry is consequently with a prospect of more stable conditions than have existed for some time. Herds are being expanded and others coming to engage in the industry. Among other sections the Peace River country is being favored and gives increasing evidence of development into a great cattle raising country. Cattle from this country recently topped the market at Edmonton after having been 135 miles on the trail before being loaded on railway cars to travel to the Alberta capital.

A new phase of the cattle industry which has been taking place at St. John's, Quebec, should not pass without notice, since it is possessed of considerable significance. A large vegetable cannery there engaged in the canning of peas and corn has as a by-product several thousand tons of pavyne and corn husks annually. Since there are few live stock kept in the surrounding country this material was almost a total waste. Through the action of the Development Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, the cannery was placed in touch with a Western company engaged in fattening beef cattle and arrangements made for the erection of a feeding plant and the transfer of Western cattle to be fattened there for the Eastern or export markets.

The plant was erected and 500 head of cattle moved and fed upon the pavyne and corn husks with the greatest success. In the average of fifty days of feeding the average gain per animal was forty-eight pounds, an average per animal of about a pound per day. The Western company has a ten-year contract for the by-products of the plant and with full operation being possible this year it is expected to fatten and market 1,000 head, this being continued in subsequent years.

This pioneer development is important and significant from several points of view. A large amount of valuable material from being a total waste is now being profitably utilized and animals are being fattened close to the great Eastern market. An additional industry with its attendant advantages has been given to this Quebec point and may set the example for other similar establishments. Among Eastern Canada's many vegetable canneries there are probably others where such intensive utilization of by-products could be made. It perhaps points the way to more economic operation of the vegetable canning industry just getting under way in Alberta, with plants projected at Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Magrath."

Prairie Air Mail Planned in Canadian Route Survey

Ottawa—Plans are being pushed by the Postoffice Department for conducting the survey of aerial mail routes projected by Hon. Peter Vanlot in the House of Commons recently. It is proposed to examine the possibilities of establishing routes from Toronto to Buffalo and Windsor and to the prairie provinces.

With respect to the prairie air mail it was explained by departmental officials that many considerations had to be looked into. Mail requirements, the establishment of emergency landing fields and other factors determine the air route, and in founding a domestic air mail service such as is contemplated all of these elements must receive their attention.

Profitable Business

Spectacular Robberies Over Ten Years Net Hold-up Men Over Half a Million

Not since 1918 has there been so daring a train robbery in Toronto as that perpetrated on the C.N.R. express recently at the Union Station. But there have been spectacular robberies involving large amounts of money, eleven, in fact, since 1918. The previous robberies involved \$276,000, which with the recent robbery brings the total to \$576,000.

1918, Oct. 24—Express car on Toronto-Buffalo train robbed by two men, who boarded the car at the Union station and jumped off at Sunnyside, \$20,000 taken, \$8,000 of this recovered. John Lett sentenced to ten years, Gordon Dougall sent to reformatory for two years, Walter Lett given suspended sentence on charge of receiving.

1918, May 2—Union Bank, Church and Wellesley, \$1,200, stolen, robber sentenced to ten years.

1921, Oct. 13—Bank of Hamilton, College and Ossington, \$3,000 stolen, two robbers got life and one ten years.

1922, Jan. 16—Penny Bank, loss, \$1,500.

1923, April 5—\$100,000 in Victory bonds stolen from mail van between Toronto St. and Union Station. Four were arrested and one man was found guilty of receiving and was sentenced to five years. The others were allowed to go. About \$96,000 of the bonds were recovered.

1923, July 24—Bank messengers held up at Melinda and Jordan, \$82,000 stolen, two bank messengers severely wounded. No arrests.

1923, Sept. 28—Bank of Nova Scotia, Oakwood and St. Clair, loss \$15,000. Ryan gang convicted and sent to prison.

1925, Aug. 10—Imperial Bank, Kingston road and Balsam, loss, men captured in a few minutes and convicted.

1925, Oct. 4—Standard Bank, McCaul and Elm Sts., loss \$6,900. No arrests.

1927, April 23—Bank of Toronto branch, King and Bathurst Sts., robbed by three men, loss \$17,841. No arrests.

1927, Oct. 20—Bank of Nova Scotia, Dundas and Ossington, robbed by three men, loss \$6,900. No arrests.

1928, April 26—Standard Bank, McCaul and Elm Sts., robbed by two men, loss \$23,740 cash and securities. No arrests.

Europe Again Has Good-Will Camps

Summer Gatherings Enter the Fourth Year, With Many Nations Represented

Torch of Peace Featured

European boys of many nationalities are eagerly looking forward to August, when they will have the opportunity of mingling with boys of practically every country of Europe in two camps, one in Sweden and the other in Switzerland, says the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. here. For the fourth consecutive year the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s, with headquarters at Geneva, is conducting these international camps.

The first camp, designed especially for boys of Northern Europe, will be held from August 2 to 10 at Fridhem, on the island of Gotland of the east coast of Sweden. Fridhem is the beautiful estate which Prince Oscar of Sweden recently gave to the Swedish Y.M.C.A. as a summer outing home.

The second camp will be held from August 13 to 21 at Vauxmarcus on Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland. The first international camp was held there in 1925. Boys from a score of nations, including a delegation from the United States, will attend.

The camps have all the usual features of American camps—swimming, excursions, the games of many nations, discussions on questions of international life and problems facing boys in all countries, camp-fire talks and Bible study. The campers live in barracks.

For both camps national quotas have been fixed in consultation with national leaders. In both camps the age limits are from 15 to 19 years.

One of the outstanding features of the international camps is the ceremony of the Torch of Peace. This is held around a large camp-fire. One representative from each country, draped in his country's flag, repeats in his own tongue the sentence, "The boys of my country desire to join hands with young people everywhere in promoting the growing movement for peace among all nations."

Every boy carries away a peace torch. This is an eighteen-inch stick, on the bark of which is carved the insignia of all the nations present. On the campers light their torches at the closing evening of the camp all camp-fires, agreeing thereby to carry the flame of peace wherever they go.

"Too many wives cry out for the luxuries they want," declares a County Court judge. Yes, and too many husbands have to gaze these tears.



AEROPLANE USED IN SEARCH FOR ITALIA CREW
Lieut. Lutetow-Holm's plane is hoisted on board the Norwegian ice-breaker Hobby at Tromse, Denmark, before the ship's departure to search for the crew of the Italia.

Boy Scout to Go to South Pole With Byrd Expedition

Nation-Wide Contest to Be Held to Select Youth

New York—A boy scout is to go with Commander Richard E. Byrd to the South Pole, according to an announcement just made by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive here. This boy will be picked from the Scout organization this summer. This will be the third big expedition with boy scouts as members. There are now three boy scouts with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in Africa. Last year the entire deck crew of the polar ship Northern Light, of the John Borden-Chicago Field Museum Expedition to the Arctic, was made up of Chicago sea scouts.

As with the Martin Johnson expedition, the Boy Scout who will accompany Commander Byrd will be picked for his peculiar fitness to make this trip. To determine this a competition will be held. Most of the older Boy Scouts, it is expected, will take part in this contest. It will be nation-wide. There are 325,000 members of the Boy Scout organization. The candidate must have had a minimum of two years' membership in the Scout movement, attaining first class or "able sea Scout" rank.

The age limits are from 17 to 20 years. Preference will be given to boys who have achieved Scout merit badges in the study of astronomy, aviation, electricity, handicraft, hiking, pathfinding, photography, pioneering, signaling, staking, radio, seamanship, blacksmithing, carpentry, conservation, interpreting, journalism, leather work, machinery, painting, plumbing, surveying and taxidermy.

Among other detailed requirements are that the parents of the boy approve his going.

Find Human Bones 50,000 Years Old

Orusco, Spain—Human bones estimated to be 50,000 years old were found in a cave here, 350 miles from Madrid. A quantity of peculiar vases was found with the bones.

Town "To Let"

Houses, Stores Rent-Free—Only Mayor Survives in Deserted Georgian Bay Village

On Georgian Bay there is a town to let. Houses, stores, churches, saw mills, all await any tenant—rent free. The Mayor, Robert A. Young, is a sociable old chap, and as it has been twenty years since the last of the voters that elected him to his high office left him alone in his glory, he would welcome newcomers.

French River, now deserted except for its perpetual Mayor, may any day blossom as a tourist resort. Since its population vanished the black bees have increased. Now its only visitors are fishermen who periodically discover the deserted village.

When the saw mills closed and the ratpayers lost their jobs and drifted on to other towns, the mayor got a job tending the range lights for the Department of Marine. The pay is small but living costs are practically zero, and the reclusive mayor enjoys his job.

Husband Shot Was a Burglar

Wife Was Ignorant of Business of "Successful" Man

New York, N.Y.—Police killing of a man in Brooklyn revealed to a young mother recently that the business of her "successful" husband was burglary.

Joseph Ricardo, 30 years old, slain in a police chase after robbing three homes, was identified as Julius Brewis, who lived with his wife and child in an expensive apartment and enjoyed a fine reputation.

His wife never knew that he had served terms in Sing Sing and a New Jersey Penitentiary, or that on the nights he was "detained by business" he was robbing houses. His business had lately been so good, Brewis had recently informed her, they would go abroad this summer for a vacation.

"Drink Canada dry," reads an advertisement. Well, any number of Americans have been trying to do that very thing.

Regards Radium as Cancer Cure

London Woman Surgeon Tells of Work Done in Hospital

London—Miss Maud Chadburn, senior surgeon at the South London Hospital for Women at a meeting of the Cancer Research Association, declared, "There is a great deal of real evidence that cancer can be cured by radium. Our committee, which is composed of surgeons, was first inclined to think that an operation was the best treatment, but results obtained by radium are so excellent and surprising that we have become willing to advise the use of radium in early cases instead of an operation."

"Radium does not cure every inoperable case but patients too far advanced for an operation and with symptoms intolerable to themselves and others leave the hospital without these symptoms and remain without them even if the disease has spread and is incurable and at the worst live the rest of their lives in a more tolerable condition and at the best some inoperable cases are cured. At times we feel on the brink of a discovery as to the cause of cancer."

Miss Chadburn gave statistics showing that out of 200 advanced cases operated upon, 70 died whereas with the same number using the radium treatment one per cent succumbed.

Range of White Pine

White pine which is often called yellow pine, and is known in England as Quebec pine, grows throughout Eastern Canada, being most abundant in north-eastern Ontario and Quebec.

Thirty Years Ago And Now!

First Paid Radio Message Sent By Lord Kelvin 30 Years Ago

London.—Thirty years ago this month radio telegraphy was officially adopted as a public means of communication when Lord Kelvin paid Senator Marconi one shilling for the transmission of the first paid message.

This historic message was sent by Lord Kelvin, who at that time, with Lady Kelvin and Lord Tonnyson, was visiting Senator Marconi's experimental wireless station at Needles, Isle of Wight. In order to show his appreciation of the work the inventor of radio had accomplished and to illustrate his belief in its commercial future, Lord Kelvin insisted upon paying one shilling each for wireless telegrams he sent to Sir George Stokes, at Cambridge; to Lord Rayleigh and Mr. W. H. Preece, in London, and to Dr. McLean, his chief assistant in the physical laboratory of the University of Glasgow.

The message from Lord Kelvin to Sir George Stokes was as follows: "This is sent, commercially paid, at Alum Bay, for transmission through ether. One shilling to Bournemouth and thence by postal telegraph, 15 pence, to Cambridge."

During the thirty years which have elapsed since this incident at the Isle of Wight wireless telegraphy has achieved all and more than Lord Kelvin could have foreseen, and to-day there is hardly a corner of the world which cannot be reached by wireless communication in which wireless does not take its part in daily communication routine.

Round Africa and Return



HOME FROM THEIR LONG FLIGHT
Sir Alan and Lady Cobham snuggled as their airplane landed in Plymouth Harbor after a 22,000 mile trip circumnavigating the African Continent.

"What is wrong with this picture?" were the words in heavy type beneath the sketch showing a man and woman walking down the street arm-in-arm. Robert, aged six, read the words and studied the picture in silence for some minutes. Then he turned to his father. "Dad," he said, with a wicked grin, "I bet I know what's wrong with this." "H'm!" His father looked at the sketch. "What is it?" "Well," returned the boy, "I'll bet it ain't his wife."

Band Speeds Travelers At Station in Chile

Arica, Chile.—Travelers to Bolivia are given a merry farewell here. A military band plays at the railroad station during the half hour preceding the train's departure.

This long-established custom formerly was utilized to his advantage by a foreign official, who when tourists from his country arrived en route to Bolivia, told them he "would have the band out to see them off." The tourists modestly objected, but he insisted. The band played at the station and the travelers departed, greatly impressed by the attentions of the official and totally unaware that the celebration was not expressly in their honor.

Objectionable Advertisements

Washington Post: It is generally realized among publishers of the better sort that a great mass of objectionable advertising matter appears continually. Fake cures, disconcerting get-rich-quick schemes and announcements inserted by fly-by-night concerns cost the public a heavy sum annually. Publishers for years have exercised a self-imposed censorship over such matters, but it still creeps into the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines.

Nordics and Mediterraneans

Cincinnati Times-Star: Hollywood's chief romantic actor was a Mediterranean, the Italian Valentino. Whatever their race, the polished screen villains all look alike. In a hundred ways Hollywood rouses up the rather dim Spanish past of that part of the world. The rest of us are accepting the Mediterranean physiognomy, or what Grafton Elliot Smith called the "garlic-eating races" as ideal for movie heroes. As to the all-conquering Nordics, they are tolerated as roughnecks.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.

