Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—It is reported that Newfoundland Oil and Mineral, Limited, capitalized at $2,000,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of developing and operating oil and other areas on the west coast of Newfoundland. The company is English. In all some 158 mining locations of 320 acres each are said to have been taken up and leases issued by the Government.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—It is estimated that about 5,000 barrels of oysters will be packed on Prince Edward Island this year before the season closes an increase of 1,300 barrels over 1921. The demand is good, the price ranging from $6 to $8 per barrel. Some fishermen have already landed fifty barrels each.

Sydney N.S.—The British Empire Steel Corporation has in prospect a very considerable building equipment program, according to announcement. There is contemplated a complete renewal on a large scale of the coal carrying equipment, which will probably comprise an order of 200 forty-ton capacity steel cars and 500 fifteen-ton wooden hopper cars.

Fredericton, N.B.—A surplus of $70,576 over current expenditures is recorded by the Provincial Government during 1922. This does not take into consideration the Valley Railway bond interest and other indebtedness, and which is not regarded as a legitimate charge on the revenue of the province. The receipts from succession duties last year were $261,597, as compared with $151,325 in the previous year.

Montreal, Que.—For the purpose of interesting Canadian importers and exporters in the possibilities of trade with the West Coast of Africa, an exhibition of West African products will shortly be held in the quarters of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Timmins, Ont.—It is understood that the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines is being given the right to proceed at once with the development of Island Falls, where approximately 16,000 horse-power may be generated at a cost of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The plan of development on Island Falls by the Hollinger is to erect a transmission line, cutting across the T. & N. O. Railway at a point about fourteen miles north of Cochrane.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dairy production in the Province of Manitoba in 1922 was valued at approximately $12,434,223. The production of creamery butter, reported by 44 creameries, amounted to 10,559,601 pounds, which is 2,009,496 pounds more than in 1921, an increase of 23.5 per cent., and the selling price at the creameries was $3,695,860.

Banff, Alta.—For the first time in the history of Canadian winter carnivals a one hundred mile world's champion dog race will be run in full view of the spectators at the seventh annual winter carnival here, February 24 to March 5. Five thousand dollars has been contributed to finance this race, and already seven teams from The Pas, Manitoba, have been entered. In addition to the Dog Derby, other sports will be: ski-ing down the natural slopes of Sulphur Mountain, skating on the Bow River, hockey matches, swimming in the hot sulphur springs, and attendant water sports.

Invermere, B.C.—Twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents worth of gold, taken from the craw of a defunct goose by a housewife here, has caused a mild stampede up Brady Creek. The goose was fattened in a barnyard that includes the creek in its boundaries. Thirty-five placer claims have now been filed on the creek and mining will commence when spring permits.

THE DUKE'S BRIDE COMES FROM ROMANTIC STOCK

If it is true that "All the World Loves a Lover," it is also true that a bride is an object of keen and sympathetic affection, especially when she is a charming and natural young girl whom fate has chosen to live in the shadow of a great throne. Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who consented to become the bride of the Duke of York after he had proposed three times, comes of an ancient Scottish family. They have occupied Glamis Castle for over six hundred years, and are descended from the Stuart kings. Glamis castle has been the home of early Scottish kings. Lady Elizabeth, it is said, withheld her consent to marry Prince Albert because of her natural dislike to the formalities of Court life and the high associations her marriage would bring her. She is a retiring young woman, who loves the outdoors and all outdoor activities. The Prince is an airman and previously was with the navy, having served on Beatty's ship at Jutland. His hobbies are associated with the social and industrial conditions of England and their betterment. The picture shows Glamis Castle, and the parents of the young couple, the King and Queen, and the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.

ONLY 12.230 TONS OF COAL SENT TO FRANCE

Food Scarcity Threatened While Prices Constantly on Increase.

A despatch from Essen says:—The total number of coal trucks the French have taken out of the Ruhr from the occupation to midnight of Feb. 12 is 1,223, according to reliable sources. Each truck carries ten tons of coal. These do not include the trucks which were in the Rhineland on the way to France when the invasion began nor do they include a small amount of coal sent by river and canal.

To create the impression that a continuous supply of coal trucks have been going to France the French have been sending loaded trucks back to repeat the trip. The methodical Germans have been checking pretty carefully, however, and the ruse did not work on them.

So far as can be learned seven men and one little girl have been killed so far in the Ruhr "war." German and French counts vary so widely it is impossible to fix individual responsibility for the incidents.

A despatch from Dusseldorf says:—The threatened food scarcity and constantly increasing prices of necessaries are causing anxiety to both French and German officials in the Ruhr, due to disrupted transportation. Meat, bread, butter, eggs and other daily requirements have doubled in price within a week in various districts, particularly the industrial centres, which are without railway service. Fresh milk can hardly be procured.

The Germans contend the speculators, taking advantage of the helpless populations, are as much responsible for the mounting prices as the occupation is for the abnormal conditions. The newspapers are urging the authorities to take drastic measures to halt the soaring prices and punish the speculators.

CANADIAN GOODS AT BRITISH EXHIBITION

Many Lines of Manufactures to be Shown for First Time at London Fair.

A despatch from London says:—That large section of the Canadian public which believes that Canadian exports to Britain are confined to bulk foodstuffs and raw materials may be surprised to read that there will be exhibited at the British Industries Fair, which opens here next week, the following lines of manufactured goods from the Dominion:

Canned milk, paper, wood, fibre, carvings and mouldings, boots and shoes, breakfast foods, whiskey, soap, garters, electric cells, toilet preparations, wallpaper, etc.

There will be a special Canadian section at the Fair for the first time in its history. A recent cable, in which the correspondent recorded the growth of Canadian export trade to this country in such unexpected lines as sugar, sole leather, cobalt oxides, wire nails, etc., has been criticized as over optimistic. The Dominion trade statistics now to hand confirm the statements in every particular. During the last six or seven months there has been a marked revival in Canadian trade with this country.

Miss Canada

Miss Winnifred Blair, a charming young woman from St. John, has been elected Queen of the Provinces, as "Miss Canada" at Montreal's winter festival. She is nineteen years of age, tall, dark and graceful, with lustrous eyes, which are her greatest beauty. She is an expert dancer and proficient in most outdoor sports, particularly winter sports. She is the daughter of a Canadian soldier, who died on service overseas.

Britain Putting Military and Naval Affairs in Order

A despatch from London says:—Further evidence of the general tightening up of the British military, naval and air organizations, which has been going on quietly for some months, was revealed here on Thursday by a new order of the army council to the territorial anti-aircraft units of the air defence brigades. It was officially announced that members of these brigades would be recruited to serve during national emergencies, when called upon, even though no order calling out the territorial army for actual military service is in force at this time.

Success is not sold on the instalment plan. You must pay for what part of it you take.

TO ASSIST POLAND AGAINST GERMANY

French Parliament Voted 400,000,000 Francs by Large Majority.

A despatch from Paris says:—A loan of 400,000,000 francs to Poland was voted by the French Parliament on Thursday. It is officially described as "for the purpose of improving Poland's financial and economic situation, so that it may resume its proper place in the European concert of nations and play the role to which its geographical position and history entitle it."

The vote on the measure was 515 to 68. Many of those who voted against it declared that the loan, while destined ostensibly for the organization of the Polish army against "unwarranted attack from the east" was really put through as "a means of coercion against Germany from the west." The engagement for the loan was undertaken by the Briand Government in 1921.

Opposition to the measure in Parliament was based on the allegation that the danger of an attack on Poland from the east now was inexistent and thus the mney was being advanced for military purposes no longer defensive, but in reality offensive.

SUPERIOR VARIETY OF WHEAT TESTED

University of Alberta Proves That New Strain Surpasses Even Marquis Yield.

A despatch from Edmonton says:—Three-year wheat tests, carried on by the Department of Field Husbandry, of the University of Alberta, have evidently resulted in the discovery of a high producer.

The new strain can even exceed the Marquis yield by as much as nine bushels an acre. It is quite evidently a superior variety to Marquis, judging by the yield reported for the last three years.

Professor Cutler states the test in 1920 gave 49 bushels to the acre for Marquis and 59 for Marquis III., which is the new variety. In 1921 the yield was 41 and 50 bushels respectively, while in 1922 it was 26 and 35, showing that in each year the new strain far exceeded the yield of the well-known Marquis wheat.

Constitution of Free State Moulded on Canadian Status

A despatch from London says:—That the immunity of Ireland from possible British aggression against her new liberties is based on the immunity of Canada, is the interesting statement made by Michael Collins, the late Irish leader, in a book which has just been published posthumously in Dublin. It is, of course, a matter of history that the constitution of the Irish Free State was moulded with an eye to Canadian precedents, but Collins makes it evident that it was the object lesson of Canadian liberty which convinced the treaty makers that they could find an acceptable compromise within the Empire. "The treaty clauses constitute a pledge," says Collins, "that we shall be as safe from interference as Canada is safe, owing to the fact that her 4,000 miles of geographical separation. Our immunity can never be challenged without challenging the immunity of Canada. Having the same constitutional status as Canada violation of our freedom would be a challenge to the freedom of Canada. It gives a security which we ought not lightly to despise."

The Girl That Was Kept Home From School.

BY W. M. MORRIS.

In an address delivered at the Annual Convention of the National Educational Association in Boston last July, reference is made to a little girl who fell behind her class in arithmetic when she reached the sixth grade or senior third class in the elementary school. She was a pupil of average intelligence and her failure in arithmetic so aroused the curiosity of her teacher that the case was made the subject of an investigation. It turned out that her mistakes in arithmetic practically always came in multiplication, in the 7, 8 and 9 tables. Upon learning this the teacher immediately took steps to correct the weakness, but the child's school career was also traced back to the time when those tables were learned by the rest of her class and according to the register the child was out of school during that time. The parents had obtained a permit from the Attendance Officer allowing her to remain at home for a few weeks. She was promoted with the rest of the class and left with that weakness buried under the accumulation of the new things studied. The results of this absence from school became apparent to pupil, teacher and parents a few years later. How fortunate the child was to have a teacher who took the trouble to investigate.

It goes to show how some parents may keep their children home from school for a day, a week, or a month without thinking of the tremendous loss to their own children and the rest of the class. Go into any school and you will almost invariably find some pupils dragging along, keeping the rest of the class back and making it necessary for the teacher to repeat lessons taught the previous week. Many parents think that attending school is similar to doing any other piece of work. They harbor the notion that a boy or girl who is absent for a day or two may start in again just where work was left off. They overlook the fact that the class has moved on in the meantime and that the absentees are being promoted with a handicap or compelled to spend another term in the same grade.

We do not appreciate the seriousness of the gap created in a pupil's school course by short absences of a day one week, a few days another week and then a few weeks at a time. For one pupil who is backward in spite of regular attendance, there are hundreds who are lagging behind and keeping the rest of the class back because of absentation. The greater number of failures to qualify for promotion from grade to grade is directly traceable to irregular attendance. When a pupil falls behind the rest of the class, the extra effort to master the subject matter he has missed, and at the same time the new material based on the facts he has not yet acquired, discourages him and he gets a distaste for school and school tasks. The only way for a child to succeed at school is to get every lesson that is taught and master each day's work as it comes.

There is an investment of $70,000,000 in the sites, buildings and furniture of the elementary schools of Ontario. Add to this another $30,000,000 spent annually on the maintenance and upkeep of these schools. Of course the greater amount of this investment

W. M. Morris
Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.

and expenditure is in the towns and cities. The city of Toronto, for instance, has $13,389,927 invested in the public elementary schools and spends annually $6,260,612 on their maintenance. The investment in separate schools in Toronto is $2,863,995 and the annual expenditure on the same $514,626. The cities of Ontario have made great progress in the last decade in providing schools. These free elementary schools have been established and are maintained by levying a school tax on the property of all the ratepayers. In the days of Dr. Ryerson, the founder of our educational system, when free schools were first provided, men said, "You may as well take my oxen to plow my neighbor's field as take my taxes to educate his children." I suppose there are some people yet who think that way, nevertheless the non-resident ratepayer and the childless ratepayer are both taxed to provide free elementary education for all the children. It is unjust, therefore, to allow indifferent mercenary parents to defeat the end in view by keeping their children home from school without good and sufficient reasons. It is very gratifying to learn that the average attendance for the province has reached 86 per cent. of enrolment. This is 6 per cent. higher than formerly and is, no doubt, owing to the valuable services of School Attendance Officers. We may not hope for 100 per cent. attendance, although Japan can boast of 97½ per cent. and yet if the average is 10 per cent. less than it might be, the province is losing 10 per cent. of the interest on the $70,000,000 capital investment and 10 per cent. of the annual $30,000,000 expenditure or approximately $6,000,000 a year. Most industrial concerns, in face of a situation like this, would immediately engage an efficiency expert. There are fifteen thousand employees in the educational system of Ontario and an effort should be made by all trustees, ratepayers and parents to secure the highest possible average attendance that the most dividends in intelligence and character may be derived from the capital invested.

British Air Ministry Orders New Airplane Engine

A despatch from London says:—The Air Ministry has ordered a new airplane engine, two of which are said to be capable of carrying an air liner with eighty passengers across the Atlantic in sixteen hours.

The engines will develop 1,600 horsepower on a semi-Diesel principle, burning oil instead of gasoline.

President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State.

He announces that he is willing to leave the settlement of Ireland's future to the vote of the Irish, to decide whether or not the present government will be replaced by a republic. De Valera declares he will accept the decision.

WE'RE GOING A-MILKING, SIR, THEY SAID
—From the News and Mercury, Birmingham, England

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.28¼.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 91c; No. 2, 89½c.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.
Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.14 to $1.16, according to freights outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in ute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk, seaboard, $4.95 to $5.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $14; mixed, $11; clover, $8 to $12.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50.
Butter—Finest pasteurized creamery: solids, 42 to 43c; prints, 43 to 44c; ordinary creamery, solids, 40 to 41c; prints, 41 to 42c; dairy, 29c; cooking, 15 to 18c.
Eggs—Fresh gathered, 36 to 38c; held, 26 to 29c.
Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, over 5 lbs., 18 to 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18 to 20c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; roosters, 12 to 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs, 25 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 15c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 22c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs., and up, 25c; do, old, 20c.
Potatoes—On track, Toronto, 55 to 60c per 90-lb. bag.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $20; 70 to 90 lbs., $19; 90 lbs. and up, $18; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $38; heavyweight rolls, $35.
Lard—Pure tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17¼c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ to 18c.
Heavy steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4.25 to $4.75; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.25; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.75 to $2.25; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $4.50; do, com., $2.25 to $2.50; feeder steers, good, $5.50 to $6.50; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $4.50; do, fair, $2.50 to $3.50; calves, choice, $12 to $13; do, med., $9 to $11; do, com., $5 to $8; milch cows, choice, $70 to $90; springers, choice, $80 to $100; lambs, choice, $12 to $13; sheep, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, culls, $3 to $4; hogs, fed and watered, $10.50; do, f.o.b., $9.75; do, country points, $9.50.
Hogs quotations are based on the prices of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selects, sold on a flat rate. Bacon selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

Montreal.

Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 96 to 97c. Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 64 to 65c; do, No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 57c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; winter pats., choice, $6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.15 to $3.25. Bran, $26 to $28. Shorts, $28 to $30. Middlings, $33 to $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14 to $15.
Cheese, finest Easterns, 25½ to 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 45 to 45½c. Eggs, fresh, 44 to 45c; selected, 36c; No. 1 stock, 32c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.05.
Com. dairy type cows and heifers, $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.75 to $2.75; com. bulls, $3 or better; better quality bulls, $4; calves, good, $10.50 to $11; com., $9.75 to $10; grass calves, $4; good hogs, $11; poorer quality, $10.50 to $10.75.