Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—According to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island has a total of 793,398 acres under cultivation in 1922. On this acreage was produced 5,387,050 bushels of potatoes valued at $1,707,956; 11,477,490 bushels of oats, worth $4,591,188; 492,465 bushels of spring wheat, worth $615,581; and 84,888 bushels of barley, valued at $84,888.

Sydney, N.S.—It is reported that negotiations for a schooner to take an expedition to the Labrador "gold fields" early in February are being conducted here by an agent acting on behalf of a company of Glace Bay adventurers. Sydney men are also planning trips to Stag Bay, but they have no intention of setting out for the rock-ribbed coast before July 1st.

Fredericton, N.B.—Exports to the United States from Fredericton district jumped $750,643 during the year just closed, according to the American Consul at this port. The increase is accounted for principally by the larger shipments of lumber, especially spruce, and of laths and pulpwood. Another product which showed a substantial increase was bituminous coal, more than three times the quantity sent into the United States in 1921, having been exported there last year.

Quebec, Que.—The Donacona Co. has announced an extension of its plant to provide for a production of 60,000 tons, as compared with 30,000 as at present. Prominent pulp and paper authorities consider that it is only a matter of a short time until the production of newsprint in this country exceeds that of the United States.

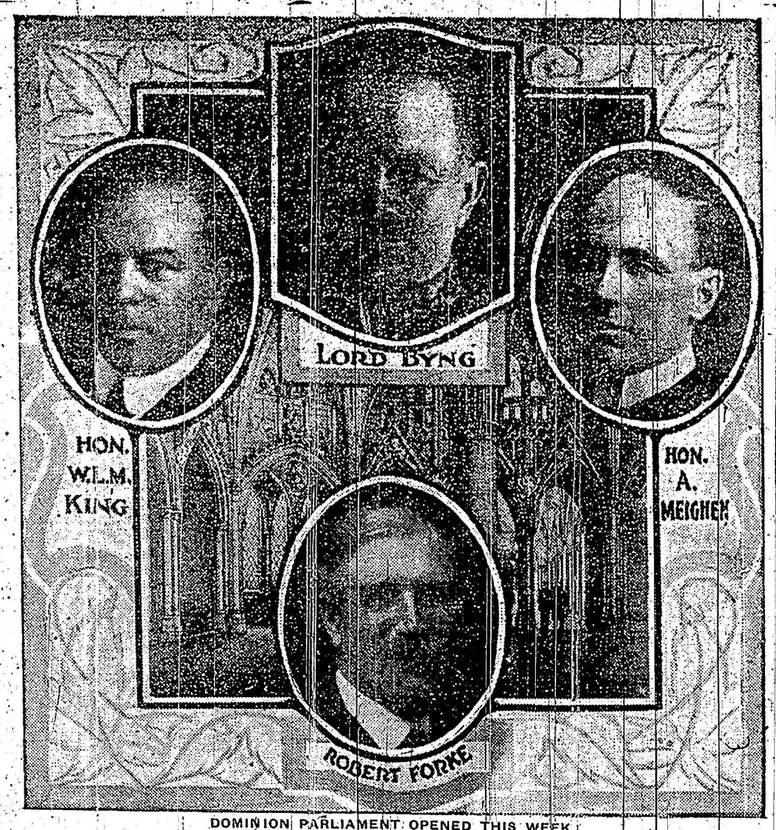
Fort William, Ont.—The making of paper by the Fort William Paper Co. before the first of the new year is said to complete a record for paper mill construction and installation in Canada. Construction work was commenced on July 1, which means something less than six months between commencement of construction and operation of a two-machine newsprint mill.

Winnipeg, Man.—A net gain of more than 4,000 members was registered by the United Farmers of Manitoba during the past year, according to a statement made by the secretary at the annual convention here. The membership, which had dropped to 11,402 at the end of 1921, has risen to 15,701 at the end of 1922.

Regina, Sask.—Better prices for wool were received by Saskatchewan wool growers during 1922, according to a report issued by the western manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. The average price per pound for the year was 18¾ cents, nearly fifty per cent. higher than the 1921 average scale.

Calgary, Alta.—The production of coal in Alberta during October, which reached a total of 926,752 tons, established a new high-water mark in the history of the industry in this province. This is an increase of 350,000 tons over the figures for October, 1921. Coal production in Alberta up to the end of October, however, was 360,000 tons less than for the corresponding period a year ago. In 1921 a total of 4,610,301 tons were produced as compared with 4,250,824 tons up to October, 1922.

Vancouver, B.C.—In addition to 14,500,000 bushels of wheat shipped from Vancouver during 1922, according to figures prepared by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, 484,037 barrels of flour were exported, or four times the amount shipped in the previous year.



DOMINION PARLIAMENT OPENED THIS WEEK

The interest of the country is now turning to Ottawa, where the parliament is commencing work on the government of Canada for another year. The opening was attended by social festivities of pre-war brilliance. The opening was conducted by His Excellency, Lord Byng of Vimy, representing His Majesty the King. The Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, the Premier, and the leaders of the opposition parties are seen in the picture. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, and Robert Forke, the new leader of the Progressive party. In the background is seen one of the stately corridors of the new parliament buildings.

U.S. TROOPS LEAVE THE OCCUPIED ZONE

French General Weygand to be Dictator of United Ruhr and Rhineland.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The United States troops left Germany on Thursday, leaving behind them a mixture of feelings. With admiration for the correctness and kindliness of their behavior, and satisfaction that the United States has recognized that France is in the wrong, by withdrawing the troops, is intermingled a feeling of bitterness due to Germany's helplessness on account of the disagreement, in which the United States is at hand.

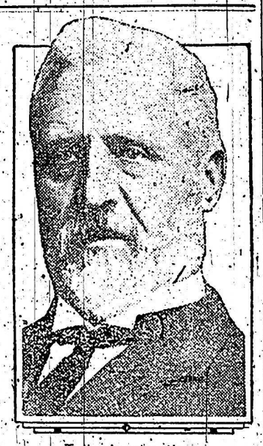
There is no doubting the fact that Germany feels that the United States, at the time of the armistice, acquired certain duties towards Germany, which it cannot escape by taking down the flag at Ehrenbreitstein and going home. The Leipziger Neuste Nachricten expresses the common German sentiment: "The United States, which transmitted to Germany the terms of armistice upon which Germany laid down arms, inherited at the same time obligations which it cannot morally escape."

The population of Coblenz took advantage of the withdrawal of the American troops by smashing the presses of the Separatist newspaper, Doktenfeart, which was published at Coblenz. They were unable to touch it while the Americans were there, but took vengeance the moment they departed and before the incoming French troops realized it needed protection.

The German police half-heartedly opposed the infuriated Rhinelanders. The departure of the Americans, together with the British expression of continued neutrality, makes the Germans realize that they must fight their own battles. For a few days [illegible] some hope on Bindignation [illegible] Saxon-wealth, but they [illegible] preparing for a long-drawn-[illegible] fights. It is expected that the [illegible] General Weygand will be [illegible] dictator of the United Ruhr and Rhineland.

Has Delicate Task in Ruhr.

General Degoutte, who heads the French army of occupation in the Ruhr district, is entrusted with a delicate task in keeping the population quiet while achieving the objects of France in forcing reparations.



Talks Immigration.

Premier John Oliver, of British Columbia, who is now in Ottawa to discuss matters of immigration with the Department of the Interior, and freight rates as they effect the Coast Province.

Canada's Timber Finds Market in India

A despatch from London says:—Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, visited Indian coast cities on his return from Australia, and he describes India as a great and growing market for Canadian timber, railway ties, automobiles, iron and steel products, paper, carbide, electrical equipment and musical instruments.

Novel Experiment in Fish Culture

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior says:

Very satisfactory results have been secured in the transplanting of spring salmon from British Columbia to the eastern waters of Canada, according to a statement made by Mr. Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Each year since 1919 the Department has transferred eggs of spring salmon from British Columbia to the Dominion Government hatchery at Thurlow, on the Bay of Quinte, near Belleville, Ontario. These eggs were hatched out during the winter and in the early spring, each year were distributed in suitable tributaries of Lake Ontario.

Late in the autumn of 1922, a four-year-old salmon weighing fifteen pounds, was caught in the eastern end of Lake Ontario. This is one of the indications which the Department has that these fish have thriven in Lake Ontario and that the species may soon be found all over the St. Lawrence waterways from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean.

Easter Week in Toronto

BY WM. MORRIS.

Ontario is to enjoy a great feast of education Easter week, April 2nd to 9th, in Toronto. The Ontario Educational Association has met there regularly for the past sixty-one years, but promises to reach a high-water mark this year. People all over the province are taking a deeper interest in education. We read signs of this renascence in the United States, Great Britain, France, India, China, Japan and Germany, as well as in every province of the Dominion.

The Divine Man revealed the great secret of social, educational and national economy when He placed the child in the midst. Wherever the child has been denied his rights of good breeding, health, education and spiritual development, humanity has suffered accordingly. The most important factor in national greatness is not any portion of its material wealth but the innate ability of its youth. We hear and read a great deal about the conservation of our prairie, forest and mineral wealth, while all the while we have been wasteful of the human factor without which these are of little value. It is claimed that Canada needs more people to develop her natural resources, and perhaps she does. But us remember it is not quantity but quality that counts most. Social, moral, educational and religious progress is made by concentrating on the child. The future of civilization will be determined by the quality of the schools.

School Boards, Churches, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Organizations, Fraternal Societies, and Teachers' Organizations should embrace the opportunity of sending delegates to this Educational Convention in Toronto. An estimate of the magnitude of the programme may be had from a consideration of the following:

"The Value of the School to the Life of a Nation"—Hon. H. J. Cody, Toronto.

"The Religious Education of the School Child"—Rev. Manson Doyle, Director of Religious Education for the Methodist Church of Canada.

"Canadian Literature in our Educational Institutions"—J. I. Hutchison, M.A., Charter Member of the Canadian Literature Club.

"The Modern Trend in Education"—Miss Helen C. Goodspeed, Director of Home Economics, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

"Primary Education in New Zealand"—N. R. McKenzie, Public School Inspector, New Zealand.

"Secondary Education in New Zealand"—N. R. McKenzie, Public School Inspector, New Zealand.

"Some Problems of Vocational Guidance"—Prof. E. A. Bott, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto.

"Physical Education"—Arthur S. Lambe, M.B. B.P.E., McGill University, Montreal.

"How Horticultural Societies May Assist in Beautifying School Properties"—Dr. Bennett, St. Thomas.

"The Duties and Opportunities of a School Attendance Officer"—A. T. MacNeill, Woodstock, Ont.

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

"The Status and Qualifications of Attendance Officers"—Cecil Bothune, Ottawa, Ont.

"Remuneration of Attendance Officers"—James Crockard, Sarnia, Ont.

"The Teacher's Relation to the Community"—Prof. J. A. Dale, M.A., University of Toronto.

"The Teaching of Music in the Schools"—Duncan McKenzie, M.A., Director of Music, Toronto.

The National Conference on Education

It was the writer's privilege to be present at the First National Conference held in Winnipeg, October, 1919. That was the most comprehensive, social, educational and religious Conference ever held. People of all creeds and classes were among the 1,500 delegates representing all kinds of organizations from all parts of Canada. The Conference was a concerted attempt to rally the best public opinion behind the schools of the Dominion. Progressive educational measures need to be supported by a continuous and intelligent public opinion.

The Second Great National Conference on Character Education is to be held in Toronto, Easter Week, co-operating with and succeeding the Ontario Educational Convention. The same railway fare will bring delegates to both. The Conference will be held in Massey Hall and, it is expected this large auditorium will be taxed to capacity. It affords a magnificent opportunity for the teachers and trustees of Ontario to hear many prominent Canadian speakers, as well as the following eminent visitors from Great Britain.

Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, and one of the greatest educationists of the English-speaking world.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.G.S., the founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements, organizations which have already extended into more than forty different countries.

Lady Baden-Powell, the Chief Girl Guide.

Sir Henry Newbolt, M.A., D.Litt., author, poet and educationist. He was Chairman of the Special Committee created by the British Board of Education which recently issued its Report on the Teaching of English, a remarkable contribution to the cause of education in the English-speaking world.

Being a Friend.

If you can't be a genius, or a field marshal of big business, or a crowned queen of the social realm, or a wizard of finance, or the admitted leader in one of the learned profesions, you can be a friend. If you can't give the rich gifts of tangible things you would like to give, if you can't afford to put at the feet of those you love the best and most beautiful things the world has to show, you can make the gift of yourself, in the friendly relations of every day, in the circle of the family, in the round of business and the office or the store or the mill. That gift is above every other in your bestowal, and it is the gift that you alone can give.

We are only poor if we choose to be, and the poverty that really matters is the poverty of the inner nature, the meagreness and penury of the soul. We have all known men and women, distributive blessings, welcome wherever they came, who could give little in the way of things. And sometimes, perhaps, they grieved for it, forgetting that things matter least and affections, genuine and tender, are what count supremely. They never knew the good they did; we could not tell them. When we needed comfort, we sought them out. Sometimes the medicine we need is most of all to speak out of the overfullness of the mind and heart to a listener whose silence means neither an inattention nor an indifference but an all-compassing safe harbor and sure refuge in our time of trouble, the shadow of a rock in a weary land, the green oasis after dusty marching days.

"To be or not to be" a friend—the decision changes life and determines whether our orbit shall be the selfish exclusion of a hermitage or a boundless concern in humanity.

If we deserve friends, we do not want them for the parties they give, the presents they make, the houses they live in; we want them for themselves. It isn't their possessions; it is their hearts we care about. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage-Patch is the true millionaire, counting her riches in her smile, her buoyant counsel and her friends.

Progressive Japan.

With a view to increasing its production of wool, Japan has imported ewes from Australia and rams from England.

Fascisti, the name of Italy's most powerful political party, is taken from an Italian word meaning bondage.

In Great Britain there are about 3,000 picture theatres; Africa, Australia, and Asia have altogether only about 1,861.

Weekly Market R[illegible]

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.25.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 87c; No. 2, 85½c.

Barley—Malting, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: bran, per ton, $25; shorts, per ton, $27; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.11 to $1.13, according to freights outside; No. 2, $1.03 to $1.10.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—43 to 46c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute 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 to $14.50; mixed, $11 to $13; clover, $8 to $12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 33 to 34c; do, do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 16 to 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 14 to 21c. Hens, over 5 lbs., 23 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 19 to 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 11 to 17c. Roosters, 13 to 18c. Ducklings over 5 lbs., 23 to 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c. Turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 38c; do, old, 18 to 23c. Geese, 15 to 21c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 35 to 37c; selects, 41 to 42c; new-laids, 50c; cartons, new laids, 52c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple product—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per U.-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 22 to 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12½c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 13½ to 14½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $3.75 to $4.50.

Potatoes, Ontarios, No. 1, 90c to $1; No. 2, 85 to 90c.

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 [illegible] bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, [illegible]c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., 19c; 70 to 80 lbs., 19c; 80 lbs. and up, [illegible]; heavy weight rolls, in barrels, $38; light rolls, $35.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 18c. Shortening, tierces, [illegible]c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, [illegible]; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Heavy [illegible] choice, $7 to $8; butchers' steers, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, fair, $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50; do, med., $4.25 to $4.75; $5 to $5.50; butcher cows, $4.50 to $5.25; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.75 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5; fair, $2.50 to $3; feeder steers, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $4.50; stockers, good, $4 to $4.50; do, fair, $2.50 to $3.50; calves, choice, $11 to $12.50; do, med., $9 to $11; do, common, $7 to $8; milch cows, choice, $80 to $100; springers, choice, $1[illegible]; sheep, choice, $13 to $14; do, common, $7 to $8; do, cull; spring lambs, choice, $13 to $14; do, common, $7 to $8; do, cull and watered; do, country [illegible]

Hog products—Prices based on the [illegible] hogs, sold on a selected basis; [illegible] on a flat rate. Bacon [illegible] on the graded basis, [illegible] cent. over [illegible] of thick, smooth hogs.

[illegible]

Corn—A[illegible] 2 yellow, 91½ to 92c. Oats, western, No. 2, 63 to 64c; [illegible] to 52c; extra No. 1, feed, [illegible]; No. 2 local white, 53 to [illegible]. Man. spring wheat, pats., $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; winter wheat, [illegible]; rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.[illegible]; Bran, $26; Shorts, $27; middlings, $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton, $14 to $15.

Butter, [illegible] creamery, 41 to 41½c. Eggs, [illegible] 44c; selected, 38c; No. 1, [illegible]; new-laid, dozen, 50c. Potatoes, car lots, 95c to $1.

Corn, [illegible] cows and bulls, canners, $2 to $2.75; [illegible], $3 to $3.50; [illegible] fresh, $4 to $10.50; [illegible] good quality, $3.50; western steers, $8.50 to $9.50.

BIG EXPANSION OF CANADA'S TRADE

FAVORABLE BALANCE FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Dominion Has Stepped Up From Ninth to Fourth Place Among Exporting Nations.

On the top of reports from all sections of the Dominion of brisk industrial activity, with busy mills and factories working, for the main part, at full capacity, comes the trade report for the month of September, completing the returns for the first six months of the fiscal year and disclosing a gratifying expansion of trade in the right direction and a favorable trade balance. The total Canadian trade for the six months period ending September 30th, 1922, stood at $759,374,880, or $87,664,156 more than in the corresponding period in 1921, when it totalled $721,710,724. In the month of September alone this year Canada's trade totalled $132,252,691, as against $119,395,686 in September, 1921, an increase of $18,857,005. The volume of trade for the completed year will undoubtedly be considerably in excess of that of last year.

In a survey of trade figures it is encouraging to note that the expansion in the volume of trade is due to increasing exports, which brought about this increment in spite of reduced imports. The United States tariff has considerably lessened the value of Canadian purchases across the border, whilst the Republic is still compelled to come to the Dominion, to the same extent, for certain commodities for which she is dependent upon that country, such as lumber, pulp and paper, as well as a certain amount of wheat. The United States still imports a greater volume of goods from Canada than from any other country, whilst Canada continues to be the United States' best market.

Imports Decreasing, Exports Increasing.

During the six months' period under review goods to the value of $363,915,736 were imported into Canada, as compared with $378,815,250 in the same period in 1921, a decrease of $14,899,514. Exports of domestic goods in the same period totalled $388,233,296, as against $335,677,131 in the previous year, an increase of $52,556,165. For the month of September alone exports totalled $71,592,628, as against imports of $60,318,410. A favorable trade balance of $11,274,218 compares with an adverse balance of $1,662,805 in September, 1921, and of $20,371,993 in September, 1920. For the six months' period ending September 30th, 1922, there is a favorable trade balance of $24,317,560, as against adverse balances of $[illegible] in 1921 and $[illegible] in 1920.

Premier [illegible] of Nova Scotia
Chief of [illegible] ment for twenty seven years, [illegible] new compos[illegible] Premier [illegible] Murray to relinquish the [illegible] government.

Taking [illegible] typical, [illegible] trade of [illegible] every item [illegible] larly ma[illegible] and steel, [illegible] 200 per c[illegible] increased [illegible] cultural [illegible] leading [illegible] order by [illegible] ducts, [illegible] minerals, [illegible] only item [illegible] imports o[illegible] tiles, [illegible] infurnals.

The co[illegible] most gra[illegible] For five [illegible] trade ret[illegible] trade ba[illegible] still to [illegible] through [illegible] whilst de[illegible] stationer[illegible] ter-Empi[illegible] many m[illegible] in the D[illegible]

Thous[illegible] manufacturers have [illegible] been criticized for tardine[illegible] in [illegible] ing foreign trade [illegible] which might at times appear [illegible] in view of the insu[illegible] trade sc[illegible] exhibited when for [illegible] declared their de[illegible] eign co[illegible] engage in trade [illegible] sire and [illegible] Canada has in the [illegible] with the [illegible] stepped up from ninth [illegible] past tow[illegible] to fourth [illegible] among the great exporting [illegible] the world, and Canadian ma[illegible] are to-day exporting the [illegible] to forty-four different c[illegible]

Italy to Ratify Washington Disarmament Treaties

A de[illegible] from Rome says: The Tribun[illegible] official organ, declares [illegible] Chambers will ratify the [illegible] disarmament treaties, w[illegible] submitted to the Legisla[illegible]

For[illegible] Ontario, as chairman of [illegible] Affairs Committee of the [illegible] Deputies, summoned a [illegible] committee for Wedne[illegible] to despatches of Tue[illegible] meeting was to consider [illegible] Washington treaties, [illegible] for their submission [illegible] Italian legislature next month.

Each [illegible] Dead Sea water contains 2[illegible] ounces of salt.

IN RABBITBORO