Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Newfoundland. — Newfoundland enjoyed a material improvement in trade conditions during 1922, according to Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister. The outstanding features of the 1923 programme are extensive hydro-electric development along the Humber River and paper mill operations, which are expected to rival in magnitude any similar operations on the continent. The revenue of Newfoundland to December, 1922, has been substantially in excess of that for the corresponding periods of the last two years.

Sydney, Nova Scotia. — Louisburg coal piers opened for the season recently with the shipping of 10,500 tons for American ports in the steamers Lingan and Sheba. A cargo a day is the pace the Dominion Coal Company will endeavor to keep up, which will ensure steady work at the Cape Breton collieries throughout the winter.

Fredericton, New Brunswick. — Butter manufactured in provincial creameries during 1922 amounted to 57,000 pounds more than in the previous year, according to a statement made at the New Brunswick Dairymen's Association Convention. In the period under review the total amount of butter produced was 1,300,000 pounds. In addition twenty cheese factories in the province produced 9,764,000 pounds of cheese.

Quebec, Quebec. — Work in the lumber camps is said to have reached the record of 1920, and the production this year is expected to be normal as compared with the decrease of last year. It is estimated by the Provincial Government that between 28,000 and 30,000 lumberjacks are now in the camps.

Port Arthur, Ont. — Extensive elevator construction work will be undertaken here this year, judging from recent announcement made by various grain companies. The Western Terminal Company will erect a 1,000,000 addition to their present plant here. The James Stewart and N. Bawlf Grain Co., as well as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company will also erect large elevators. In addition it is understood that the Richardson Company is planning an addition to its plant. The construction of these new elevators and additions will increase the grain handling facilities at the head of the lakes by 7,500,000 bushels, and will cost approximately $4,000,000.

Winnipeg, Manitoba. — A marketable value of $359,223,000 is put upon the crop yield, live stock sales and dairy products of the prairie provinces actually sold from September to December 20, in 1922, by the "Manitoba Free Press." This is $39,000,000 more than was estimated for 1921 by the same authority. Of this total for 1922, $244,315,000 is for grain crops, of which $218,145,000 is for wheat, at an average net price of 85 cents per bushel; $36,889,627 for livestock; $54,018,000 for dairying; $727,942 for eggs; $507,600 for wool, and $23,764,000 for root crops.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. — Saskatoon is laying claim to being the convention city of Saskatchewan, there being no less than six large important conventions meeting here within the next four weeks.

Calgary, Alberta. — The present membership of the United Farmers of Alberta is given in the official report just issued at 14,140, with about 4,000 in the women's organization.

Prince Rupert, British Columbia. — It is understood that coal lands in British Columbia owned by the late Lord Rondda are to be developed by British interests. They are located at Kalum Lake, north of Terrace, British Columbia.

Veteran V.C. Dies.

Sergt. George Richardson, V.C., who was decorated for conspicuous bravery on the field at Cambrai, Jan. 1, 1918, when he saved his officers life by carrying, unassisted, fire of a machine gun, killing the crew, he died last week at the age of forty-five years, in a London hospital.

CANADIAN FOUND MURDERED AT LUXOR

Nephew of Sir Montague Allan of Montreal Robbed on Karnak Road.

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, says: The Canadian who was reported missing on Wednesday evening from a private steamer on the Nile River and was found murdered and robbed two miles from Luxor has been identified as Travers Allan of Montreal. Mr. Allan was making a trip up the Nile in company with a friend named James. It has been stated that Allan was last seen at a shipping place at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening and was found dead on Wednesday.

Information received at the Ministry of the Interior points to the theory that the murder was not political, but was probably due to the desire on the part of the murderers to obtain the victim's valuables. The impression is that Allan was on round alone to Karnak to see the famous ruins by moonlight. The body was found on the Karnak road.

The crop report for 1922 issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Fredericton, shows increased acreage in all cases except potatoes, spring wheat, and peas. The hay crop is given as 1,051,000 tons, as compared with 625,000 tons in 1922, a notable increase in view of the heavy rains during the haying season. Oats also show a greatly increased yield, being 10,281,000 bushels, compared with 7,111,000 in 1921. The buckwheat yield was 1,399,000 bushels compared with 1,108,000 in 1921, while spring wheat was 419,000 bushels, as against 427,000 in 1921. Potato production was 12,286,000 bushels, compared with 16,192,000 bushels.

IRREGULARS HOLD MANY IRISH HOSTAGES

Senator Bagwell Released as Result of Government Threats of Punishment.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Senator Bagwell, kidnapped Tuesday night, was released on Thursday morning near Dublin. His release is regarded as the direct result of the threats of punitive measures made by the Government if he were not released in 48 hours.

Republican Chief of Staff Liam Lynch has issued a proclamation declaring: "We shall not release our hostages. If the threatened action is taken, every member of the Government, Senate and the Lower House and their executive will be held responsible and we will certainly visit them with the punishment deserved."

Whether this is intended to offset the Bagwell release, or to intimate that Bagwell escaped is not known. Bagwell was picked up by a motorist eight miles from Dublin.

He reached the city early in the morning and is not to be found, so there is no information obtainable from him as to how he came to be free.

Many other hostages are still held by the Irregulars. Lynch's proclamation says the Republicans are determined that the execution of Republican prisoners shall not go on, claiming that fifty-three officers and men have already met death.

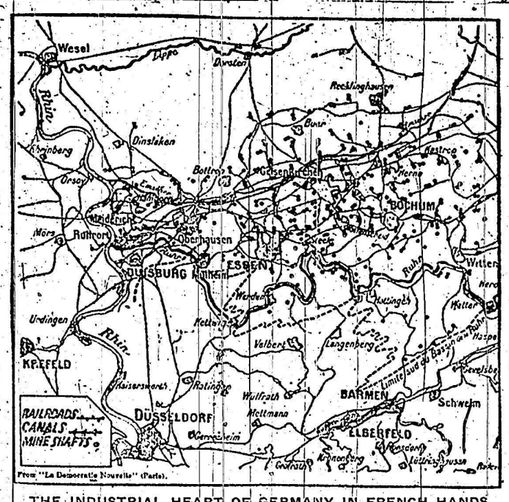
The militants' incendiary tactics have now been extended to the homes of Nationalist leaders. Reports from Blessington, South Dublin village, say that the homes of three soldiers were fired there. The railway depot at Kromin, an important Great Northern junction point, was wrecked by mines on Thursday night.

Expenses of 1921 Census Totalled $1,664,088.04

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The decennial census of June, 1921, cost $1,664,088.04. This is shown by figures in the Auditor-General's report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, tabled in the House on Thursday by the Minister of Finance. The host by provinces was as follows: Alberta, $117,073.83; British Columbia, $146,460.49; New Brunswick $57,516.90; Manitoba, $98,767.34; Nova Scotia, $76,079.43; Ontario, $407,921.20; Prince Edward Island, $16,494.25; Quebec, $305,298.17; Saskatchewan, $153,043.64; North-west Territories, $336.90; Yukon, $1,100.97. The cost for temporary census clerks and other assistance, printing, express and similar charges at Ottawa was $215,527.90.

That the earth is much older than the sun is the opinion of a well-known scientist.

About $1,000,000 was expended on Saskatchewan roads during 1922, government reports indicate. The two principal items of expense in this connection were: road gang wages, $369,000; contracts, numbering 1082, $445,600. Approximately 755.4 miles were constructed last year by the Government.



From "La Democratie Nouvelle" (Paris).

THE INDUSTRIAL HEART OF GERMANY IN FRENCH HANDS

The Ruhr area is estimated at about 1,234 square miles in extent, but something of its immense mineral wealth can be gathered from the above map. Each of the round black marks represents a mine shaft. The district has a population of four million, of which a half million are coal miners. In pre-war years its coal production was 113,000,000 tons a year. It has a visible reserve of 54 billion tons, and an estimated unmined reserve of 220 billion tons. Steel production in the year the war ended amounted to ten million tons. Over nine hundred million dollars is invested there.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.24.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yel., 87½c; No. 2, 86c.

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. 1 white, $1.11 to $1.13, according to freights outside; No. 2, $1.07 to $1.10.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—45 to 47c.

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 $5.00.

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.

Cheese—New, large, 27c; twins, 27½c; triplets, 28½c; Stilton, 29c. Old, large, 29c; twins, 30c; Stilton, 31c.

Cheese—New, large, 27c; twins, 27½c.

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., 34c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; roosters, 25c; ducklings over 5 lbs., 31 to 33c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38c; do, old, 23c; geese, 21c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 35 to 36c; selects, 38 to 40c; new laids, 45 to 46c; cartons, new laids, 47 to 48c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7½c; primes, 7c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.

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

Potatoes, Ontario, 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 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 barrels, $38; heavyweight rolls, in barrels, $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 $7.50; 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; do, fair, $2.50 to $3.50; calves, choice, $11 to $12.50; do, med., $9 to $11; do, com., $5 to $8; milch cows, choice, $70 to $90; springers, choice, $80 to $100; lambs, choice, $11 to $12; sheep, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, culls, $3 to $4; hogs, fed and watered, $10 to $10.50; do, f.o.b., $9.25 to $9.75; do, country points, $9 to $9.50.

Hog 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, 91½ to 92c. Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 58 to 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 56c; No. 2 Local white 53 to 54c. 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. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14 to $16.

Cheese, finest easterns, 25 to 25½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 41 to 41½c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 50c; selected, 36 to 37c; No. 1 stock, 32 to 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 to $1.10.

Young cows, in good flesh, $4.25; com., $3.25 to $4; med. heifers, $4 to $4.50; cutter cows, $2.50 to $2.75; canners, $1.75 to $2; do, thin, $1.50; dairy type bulls, com., $3.50; do, good weight and fleshing, $4; veal calves, $9 to $10.50; better ones, $11 to $11.25. hogs, selects and good quality butcher, $11 to $11.25; thick fat heavy hogs, $10.25; western hogs of suitable weights, $10.50 to $10.75; sows, $8.50 to $9.50.

Four hours hard thinking exhausts the tissues as much as ten hours of manual labor.

Since the passing of the Highway Improvement Act, and to the end of 1922, the sum of forty-five million dollars, approximately, has been spent on construction and maintenance of county roads, towards which the province of Ontario has contributed about twenty million dollars, according to Robert C. Muir, chief engineer of county roads in the province of Ontario.

Hon. W. E. Foster

Hon. Peter Veniot

The resignation of the premier of New Brunswick came as a surprise last week, when he announced to a caucus of his supporters that the pressure of private business made it impossible for him to continue in that office. He is being succeeded by Hon. Peter Veniot, Minister of Public Works.

New Ideas.

It is a natural tendency of the human mind to resist a new thought. It is well for our mental equilibrium that this is so. Otherwise, we should be constantly going off at tangent toward weird doctrines and strange gods. Conservatives and radicals are forever clashing; and the clash is mutually corrective. The radicals, with any patience and sense, must find that there are truths to admire and to apply in the historic scheme they have defied and deserted. The conservatives, if they have open minds, must realize the good there is in the rebellious. Neither side to the controversy has the monopoly of truth; no man has any right to believe that his fellow is not possessed of a heart and is soul similar to his own.

The air to-day is full of attacks and counter-attacks. The challenge from one set of partisans to another is that the second must think as the first have always thought. The "truth" is what those earlier in the field have agreed to believe. It is a fixed quantity; there must be neither addition nor subtraction. Learning becomes a repository, not a research. If it is not in the books that have been written, it is not so.

Science starts with a hypothesis, as a traveler starts with a map; but science like the traveler, must be willing to discard what is seen to be wrong and erase the error for the fact that is freshly ascertained.

Every experience of life, every acquaintance we make, whatever we see or hear, wherever we go, changes our ideas. Each day adds to our education. We may think of ourselves as independent creatures, but human nature is such that we have to rely on one another all the way through life. We follow mental fashions, just as we keep in the general trend of "style" with the clothes we wear. Most of us are afraid of making ourselves conspicuous or ridiculous; yet if some pioneer spirit stands up to declare a different thought or to put an old idea **in a new way**, we rush after the apostle with cat applause and make haste to subscribe to the doctrine. The test is whether it helps us—whether it does us good—and we are not long left in doubt when we are truly blest and healed.

A mental hospitality is the best medicine against sloth and decrepitude. We move amid those who are not afraid to think, and we find ourselves still learning. One of the "durable satisfactions is to discover men and women going on from decade to decade more willing to be learners than they were when they first went to school—students inquisitive, acquisitive, exploring as eagerly as children to the end of their days.

Still at War!

Not long ago the authorities of the Isle of Man protested against being called upon to make certain contributions to the Exchequer on the ground that the island had not been included in the Peace Treaty among those who were no longer at war with Germany and Austria. Technically, therefore, the Isle of Man is still at war.

There have been one or two previous omissions of towns and small countries from peace treaties that ended great wars.

Berwick-on-Tweed is an independent borough which comes under neither England nor Scotland. In Acts of Parliament it is mentioned separately. By some mischance its name was omitted from the parties to the treaty which ended the Crimean War. Technically, Berwick has been at war with Russia for three-quarters of a century.

There is in Italy a tiny republic called San Marino. It came in with the rest of Italy in the war with Austria in 1848, but by mistake was left out of the treaty. During the recent conflict the republic merely resumed hostilities; she had no need to declare war.

Popular? Well, No.

It is said that during a party part of his long parliamentary career Sir William Harcourt was extremely unpopular with his colleagues. Sir David Hunter-Blair tells the story of three members of Parliament who once resolved to invite to dinner the person whom they disliked most in the world. Covers were laid for six, but only one guest arrived, and that was Sir William Vernon Harcourt. All three men had invited him.

Belgium, which has promised Canada participation in its favored nations treaty arrangements, imported from the Dominion in the last fiscal year goods to the value of $202,866,000, the principal item was preserved fish, accounting for $178,226,000.

Canada exported 40,669,119 bushels of wheat during December last and 142,811,645 bushels during the four months ending December 31, 1922, according to the external trade division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The value of wheat exports during December reached $46,116,896, while for the four-month period the value was $158,512,892. Of the total exported during December, 1922, 34,433,457 bushels, valued at $28,743,613, was shipped to Great Britain, of which 6,130,079 bushels were shipped via Canadian seaports, the difference going through American ports.

The Morality of the Apple Barrel

BY W. M. MORRIS

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

I was travelling on the C.P.R. train to Regina last winter and entered into conversation with a business man from Calgary. After discussing general topics for some time, this gentleman informed me that the province of Ontario was losing a magnificent opportunity to trade with the western provinces because of her dishonesty. Having been a resident of Ontario all my life, and my parents before me, I displayed some resentment to the insinuation that the people of Ontario lacked so fundamental a trait of individual and national character. He proceeded, therefore, to prove the statement by telling me the story of his financial venture in the produce market. "I too," he said, "come from Ontario and regret the impression the West has of my native province as much as you do. I carried on a large produce business in a thriving town in Ontario for many years before coming West, and for some years purchased apples and other Ontario fruits for consumption in the province of Alberta. I was compelled to sell out the business a few years ago because of dishonesty on the part of the Ontario shipper.

"For instance," he said, "a friend of mine still carries on a large business in Calgary, buying from Ontario. A car load of apples arrived in Calgary in the fall of 1921 and on the arrival of this shipment my friend called me by telephone and informed me that this car load came from my home town and asked me if I would check over the names of the shippers for him, with recommendation of the apples he should buy. Knowing everyone in the town and for several miles around it, I was able to give him fairly accurate information re the character of the shippers and advised as to whose apples he would be safe in buying. He read the names over and the conversation that took place over the 'phone was something like this. 'Mr. A., I wouldn't buy anything he sells.' 'Mr. B., about fifty fifty with him.' 'Mr. C., you are safe in buying anything he ships.' He read off all the names of the shippers and I recommended about half of the apples in the car. He informed me later that he bought all the apples that were worth purchasing.

"That is what I mean when I say Ontario is dishonest. The people of the East cannot hope to build up a permanent trade in produce with the West while they practise such deceptive tactics in the packing of fruit. There is a great demand for apples, peaches and plums in the West and the East can grow these in abundance but it is a great loss to both provinces if people have no confidence in one another."

I was travelling on the train through Nova Scotia last June and in conversation with a commercial traveller I related the above story from the West. He immediately assured me that such would not be the case in Nova Scotia. He went on to say that $3,000,000 worth of apples were shipped from the Annapolis Valley to Great Britain in the fall of 1921 and he would guarantee that every box contained the apples represented. This gave me an opportunity of becoming on good terms with an audience of educationists in Truro and I congratulated the people of the Maritime Province for their integrity. The story was well received as human nature everywhere appreciates congratulations.

At the close of the meeting, however, a member of Parliament for the Annapolis Valley approached me with the remark, "That was a good story." I replied that I thought so myself. He said, "Let me tell you another one! I live in the Annapolis Valley and am a member of the local Legislature for one of the constituencies there. I have given a prize at the Fall Fair for some years, for the best packed barrel of apples. Last year the prize barrel was given to me as a present. I opened it in my cellar and was surprised to find that the apples were as represented for about one foot down and then the quality became worse until, when I reached the bottom of the barrel, the quality was so poor that I considered it hardly worth piling. You seaside people of Nova Scotia are no more honest than those of Ontario. The reason the apples that were shipped to Great Britain were as represented is because they are delivered through a co-operative selling agency and the agent claims the right to inspect any box. The packer of my apples apparently knew the difference between the treatment of a barrel of apples and a barrel of sermons; the latter may be turned up to get a fresh one, consequently he took chances on disposing of a poor class in the bottom of the barrel."

Evidently human nature is much the same all over the world. It does not matter whether the deception is practised in the shipping of apples, in the selling of groceries, in practising a profession or serving in public office. If Ontario has lost the prospect of trade with the West because she is dishonest, the same lack of integrity in all the relationships of life will undermine both individual and national life.

People are in the habit of speaking of our vast material resources as if these things held the key to national greatness. A little thought will show that these things are valueless in themselves. As a matter of fact, they have been for centuries waiting for man with intelligence and skill to develop them. Africa possesses material riches and resources of history. The Dark Continent. It is not what counts most. Possibilities for service in the talents of our children, values our children may realize in efficiency and character, be measure, be determined by the educational agencies established for the development of their nation for service. The future of our country will be determined by the growth of the youth in mind, in skill, in heart and vision, which will be the only transmute our natural resources into wealth and prosperity, but at the same time establish the strength, right-ness and honor which alone maketh a nation. It is a matter that concerns both the teacher and the nation. The children are given a science training without the element of moral character. Society cannot do the world's work.

A Hockey Star
Goalkeeper on the all-star hockey team Toronto.

Mental Fences.

Many of us are at work, and in business or manufacture, our energies are directed to the interests of our employers, and we ought to be paid for the action. There's no fence to keep out the impossible worries, because little worries are like bees, to be driven out by other and in such a way no blame attaches to them. But the mental "can'ts" to be driven out by visits to the mind, there is to be no room for them.

How should we go to erect a mental fence and so be able to keep them out and enable himself to concentrate when on his work.

How can this be done? There is no royal road and easy path. Practice and determination are the factors. We must "will" that we shall not permit extraneous matters to intrude, and determine to persevere until we have obtained the power to exclude them.

The power will come—not in a day, nor in a week, and, possibly, not in two. Patience will be required, and that allied with determination, will win. And then the gift of gifts, the power to concentrate, will be ours. All great men possess it and none can become great without it. So begin now to train your mind, the result will be well worth the trouble.

Poise.

An apt definition for poise is: The quality that keeps a hostess smiling when a departing guest holds the screen door open and lets the flies in.

IN RABBITBORO