

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—H. R. MacMillan, Export Company, Vancouver, has received an order for 4,000,000 crosscut British Columbia ties from the Government of India. The lumber will be shipped by the Associated Timber Exporters and created by the Vancouver Crosscutting Co., Ltd., North Vancouver. The order is to go forward by the first Canadian Government cargo vessel consigned to the Indian run and will be shipped towards the end of the year.

It is reported that the Seed Department of the Dominion Government are carrying out arrangements for a British seed house to cultivate 10 acres on Vancouver Island for producing sweet pea seed.

Edmonton, Alta.—Good samples of salt have been found at Fort McMurray by the provincial engineer. Boring has been under way for some time and sample was found in a core at a depth of five hundred and twenty-three feet. If the expectation of Government is realized salt from this deposit will supply the Western market.

The Revillon Wholesale Ltd., one of the largest fur concerns in Canada, is now building what is claimed to be the largest commercial warehouse in Canada. It will cover 11 acres of floor space and will be nine stories high. Two stories will be built this year.

Saskatoon, Sask.—There is a big promotion scheme, backed by influential men here, to bring settlers to the province from Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Stonewall, Man.—A Belgian flax expert who is travelling in Canada in the interests of the flax industry, reports that he has seen here flax fibre equal to that grown in Ontario.

Ottawa, Ont.—More than half the immigrants who entered Canada during the six months ended June 30th came from the British Isles. During the period 68,857 persons arrived in

the Dominion to make their homes here. The total is 17,667 more than that reached during the first half of 1919. From the British Isles in the six months of 1920, came 37,261, compared with 16,801 in the same period in 1919; from the United States 25,183 as compared with 28,623 between January 1 and June 30; from other countries 6,413 as compared with 3,766 in the 1919 period.

Montreal, Que.—The most important purchase made by English interests of Canadian pulp holdings has now been closed as a result of the Northcliffe interests of London, England, having purchased a two-thirds interest in the Gulf Pulp and Paper Co. at Clark City, below Quebec City. Following their purchase, the Northcliffe interests have formed the Imperial Paper Mills Limited. The remaining one-third of the interest in the company is being purchased by other London people who are interested in the purchase of paper.

St. John, N.B.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company are now turning out cement at their new plant, and it is the intention of the management to augment the present output until it reaches a capacity of 75 barrels per day.

Halifax, N.S.—Thousands of settlers will come to the Dominion from the New England States, New York and adjacent territories during the next few years, according to L. S. Bellefontaine of Nautilus, Mass., who is looking over Nova Scotia with a view to locating parties here next spring. A large portion of those who are predicted will come to Canada as either former English or descendants of Canadians attracted in the last quarter of the nineteenth century by the tremendous industrial boom in that sector. Mr. Bellefontaine predicted as great an emigration from the eastern as from the western states.

Copenhagen says—Bolshevists gold was poured into the coal mining districts of England and Wales to bring about the threatened coal strike. The fact was disclosed in documents left behind when Livinoff was forced to leave Denmark for Norway. The authorities are investigating the circumstances.

His records also show that a number of extremist papers in various countries, and trade unions are receiving gold subsidies monthly. Two Copenhagen unions are receiving 50,000 kroner annually.

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"REDS" AID BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE

Gold Poured Into England and Wales by Bolshevists.

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What business they do they are doing in a good profit from stock and money manufactured, but they claim that up to the last year or two business was either carried on at a very narrow margin or at a loss. All of them feel keenly the charges given by the farmer and the prairie dweller, claiming that there was a great discrepancy between the prices charged by them and the prices alleged by the farmers to have been paid to the retailer.

In making their request that the tariff of 25 per cent, now applied to lumber products mentioned in Canadian customs tariff item Nos. 505 and 506 should be placed on all importations of soft wood lumber, such as the mountain mills produce and now enter Canada duty free, every witness contended that the million and a half inhabitants of the Prairie Provinces should be made by means of duties to buy their lumber from the mountain mills. Of their product 85 per cent is rough lumber of the low-grade variety most in demand on the prairies.

Leads New Brunswick Opposition. Hon. John B. M. Baxter, who has been appointed to succeed Hon. J. A. Murdock for the County of St. John, has recently resigned. He has been chosen as one of the Opposition candidates.

A Child's Garden. A pitcher of mignonette. In a tenebrous highest casement: A queer sort of flower pot, yet That pitcher of mignonette. In a garden in heaven set To the little sick child in the basement. Just a pitcher of mignonette In the tenebrous highest casement.

Prince to Establish Menagerie on Western Ranch. A despatch from London says—The Prince of Wales is collecting African big game, as well as many smaller jungle animals, including some from Australia, for experimental purposes. These will be placed in a small menagerie on his ranch in Alberta. Some Australian animals collected on his Australian tour accompanied him on his cruise on the Renard. He plans to ship his collection to Alberta next spring.



MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The former Governor-General of Canada chatting with a wounded soldier at an Ascot lawn fete.

Something Will Come Up.

Millions of young people are waiting right now, and older ones too, for something to turn up which will better their condition in life.

They have an idea that, somehow, something will occur to change things to their advantage. If they have patience and wait long enough, even if they do not make a supreme effort, now, my friend, there is nothing that will turn up unless somebody turns it up. The farmer might as well say, looking out over his field, and without making any attempt to plow, or cultivate, or plant, or sow, "I believe that this soil will give me something this fall; I can depend upon some kind of a harvest." We know

that the soil will give the farmer nothing unless he gives it something first. If you are deluding yourself with the belief that, somehow something will turn up to improve your condition without any effort on your part, you are making a great mistake, and you are not doing what you should be doing. You are not doing what you should be doing. You are not doing what you should be doing.

Business men who cling to the ancient methods are apt to be left at the post.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain. Toronto, Oct. 5.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.58; No. 2 Northern, \$2.53 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.48 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.37 1/2, in store Fort William.

Man. barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.12 1/2; No. 4 CW, \$1.07 1/2; rejected, 97 1/2; feed, 95 1/2, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 75c; No. 3 CW, 71c; extra No. 1 feed, 71c; No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 2 feed, 61c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.65; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 68 to 72c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 2 Spring, \$2.25 to \$2.35, shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal. Barley—\$1.15 to \$1.20, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal. Rye—No. 3, \$1.75, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—\$12.40, new crop. Ontario flour—\$10.30 to \$10.40, bulk sea-board.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$5.4; shorts, per ton, \$5.9; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Country Produce—Wholesale. Cheese, new, large, 29 to 30c; twins, 30 to 31c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34c; do, triplets, 35 to 36c; new, 33 1/2 to 34c; Silttons, old, 35 to 36c; new, 33 to 34c; Butter, fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery prints, 60 to 65c.

Margarine, 35 to 39c. Eggs, No. 1, 61 to 62c; cartons, 71 to 73c; select, 68 to 69c. Beans, Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$4.75; primes, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Japan, \$4.75 to \$5; Lima, Madagas-car, 11 to 12c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c. Honey—Wholesalers are now offering the following prices to farmers: 23 to 25c per lb. for 30 and 60 lb. pails; 23 1/2 to 25 1/2 for 10-lb. pails, and 24 to 25c per lb. for 5 and 2 1/2 lb. pails. Wholesalers are now selling the trade New Zealand honey, 60 lb. tins, at from 26 to 27c per lb.; Ontario comb honey at \$7.50

per 15 section case. Ontario honey, 5-lb. pails, 29 lb.; 2 1/2-lb. pails, 50c per lb.

Provisions—Wholesale. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 47 to 50c; heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 61 to 68c; rolls, 34 to 36c; cottage rolls, 41 to 43c; breakfast bacon, 56 to 62c; backs, plain, 52 to 54c; boneless, 58 to 64c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c. Lard—Pure tierces, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2c; prints, 30 to 30 1/2c; Compound tierces, 21 1/2 to 22c; tins, 22 to 25c; pails, 23 1/2 to 24c; prints, 26 1/2 to 27c.

Montreal Markets. Montreal, Oct. 5.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 97c; do, No. 3, 94c. Flour, new standard grade, \$14.25. Rolled oats, bag 50 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.45. No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$33. Cheese, finest, easterns, 25c. Butter, choice creamery, 60c. Eggs, fresh, 68c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Live Stock Markets. Toronto, Oct. 5.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.50; good heavy steers, \$12.75 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, med., \$9.75 to \$10; do, ccm., \$7 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough, \$6 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, ccm., \$6.25 to \$7; stokers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.75; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and to \$10; do, spring, \$13.50 to \$14.50; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$19.50; sheep, \$3.50 to \$3.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$21.50 to \$21.75; do, weighed off cars, \$21.75 to \$22; do, f.o.b., \$20.50 to \$20.75; do, country points, \$20.25 to \$20.50.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—Butchers' heifers, \$5.50 to \$7; butchers' cows, choice, \$5 to \$7.50; med. canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; butchers' bulls, com., \$5.25 to \$6.75. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6 to 7. Ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13; do, com., \$8 to \$12. Hogs, selects, \$20.50 to \$20.75; sows, \$13.50 to \$16.75.

There is still much to be done in the way of organizing Fire Companies throughout the province.

The lack of a properly trained fire-fighting organization with the necessary apparatus and equipment is a serious menace to any community.

The Fire Marshal's Office recently received a communication from a Municipal Official stating: "We have no chief at present. The Engineer of the engine is paid \$50 a year to have it in order, and the Constable has charge of the rest of the fire apparatus. The fire company has always been voluntary and more or less difficult to keep together. The Council have the matter under consideration."

Mayors, Reeves and Councils frequently do not realize the responsibility that rests on them as representatives of the people. To safeguard and protect from fire the lives and property of the citizens is paramount. To protect large industrial institutions on which the growth and prosperity of a community depends is simply ordinary common sense.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

LOWER PRICES TO U.S. CONSUMER

Greater Efficiency on Part of Labor With Increased Production.

A despatch from Washington says—Price-cutting has taken hold of the wholesale trade in the United States to an extent that soon must be felt substantially in lower prices to consumers, according to the Federal Reserve Board's monthly business review. Revival of the wave of price reduction and its spread to many retail lines was attributed to "a more exacting demand by the buying public as to price and quality." Retail purchasers are showing continued determination to await a move by dealers to meet these demands, while foregoing luxuries and semi-luxuries, reports to the board declared.

Although the board believed the buying public was largely dominating the market now, it said that labor and production were having a marked effect on prices. There was much evidence, it said, of increased efficiency on the part of labor, and as a result production was on the increase and factory operation beginning to approach normal.

Summed up, the board's findings are now definitely on the road toward stability as great and confirmed a nature as the disturbed position of the world at large permits.

War Denies Marriage to 15,000,000 Women

A despatch from Leipzig says—Because 35,000,000 men lost their lives in Europe and Asia during the world war, 15,000,000 European women will be old maids. These figures are given by Dr. Schweisheimer in the Zeitung, and are considered official. For every 1,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 years there are, in

France 1,230
England 1,175
Italy 1,228
Germany 1,180
Austria-Hungary 1,230

Dust is Dangerous.

Dust explosions have caused the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property in grain and cereal plants, flour mills, sugar refineries and elevators, besides great loss of life.

A dust explosion is very similar to a gas explosion except that the particle of dust are a little bit larger than the gas particles. The finer the dust the more easily it is ignited and the more disastrous the explosion.

A pile of dust in a room or a sack or barrel of flour, of any finely pulverized carbonaceous material, will not explode so long as it stays in the pile or sack. It must be in suspension, as a cloud in the air; and like gas, there must be a proper mixture of dust and air and a spark or flame present which has sufficient heat to ignite the dust before an explosion can occur.

Cleanliness is the first precaution. Mechanical dust collectors are essential where processes generate fine dust, such as starch, flour, coal, cork sawdust, grain dust and powdered sugar. Cleanliness means—nothing to explode. Protects workmen's lives. Saves property. Saves food.

Inadequate Fire-Fighting Equipment. There is still much to be done in the way of organizing Fire Companies throughout the province.

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Why Glass Is So Brittle. The brittleness of glass is due to the quick cooling of the hot substance. It is known that constant motion tends to rearrange the molecules in any substance, and similar effect is observed when glass is boiled in a weak solution of salt in water and permitted to cool gradually. The toughness of the glass is increased very much and the effect of quick heating is less disastrous to it. This is easily applied to articles such as glass tubes for lighting purposes, and prevents much breakage.

Those Who Dare Not Smile. The ludicrous has its place in the universe; it is not a human invention, but one of the divine ideas. Illustrated in the practical jokes of kittens and monkeys long before Aristophanes or Shakespeare. How curious it is that we always consider humanity and the absence of all gay surprises and encounter of wit as essential to the idea of the future life of those whom we thus deprive of half of their faculties, and then call Blessed. There are not a few who, even in this life, seem to be preparing themselves for that smileless eternity to which they look forward, by banishing all gaiety from their countenances. I met one such in the streets not infrequently, a poor son of intelligence and education, but who gives me (and all that he passes) such a repulsive and chilling look of recognition—something as if he were one of Heaven's assessors, come down to "boom" every acquaintance he met—that I have sometimes begun to sneeze on the spot, and gone home with a violent cold, dating from that instant. I don't doubt but he would cut his kitten's tail off, if he caught her playing with it.—Holmes.

CANADA BUYS LARGELY FROM UNITED STATES

Exports Only \$46,500,000 and Imports \$86,000,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says—No reason for expecting substantial improvement in exchange between Canada and the United States in the near future is held out by preliminary figures of the Dominion's trade in August, just made public. Canadians during that month bought in the United States to the extent of nearly eighty-six million dollars, as compared with sixty-two and a half millions in August, 1919. They exported to the United States goods to the value of forty-six and a half millions, as compared with \$40,250,000 in August, 1919. The balance against Canada in trade with the United States was thus thirty-nine million dollars in August, 1920, as compared with twenty-two million dollars in August, 1919. In spite of adverse exchange rates, thus, Canadians have materially increased their purchases in the United States and tended to aggravate the condition causing depreciation of the Canadian dollar south of the International boundary line. In trade with Great Britain Canada still enjoys a favorable balance. That balance, however, in August was only about eleven and a quarter million dollars, as compared with forty-four and three-quarter millions in the same month last year. Canadian imports from Great Britain in August were valued at twenty-one and a half million dollars, as compared with seven and a half millions in August, 1919, but Canadian exports to Britain were only \$36,748,689 last month, as compared with \$52,238,238 in August, 1919. Exchange rates greatly in favor of Canada doubtless operated both to increase imports from Britain and to decrease exports.

Timber to Burn, Yet Prices Go Sky High. Two-thirds of Canada's forests have been destroyed by fire in the last twenty-five years, according to figures of the Forestry Department. The amount of timber burned would have supplied the world for 450 years at the present rate of consumption and represents a loss of a billion dollars.

Canada still has 1,900,000 square miles of forests, the forests of British Columbia constituting one of the two greatest tracts of commercial timber in the world, the other being in Russia.

Forest fires in this country are designated by Col. W. B. Greeley, Forester, as "the chief cause of forest devastation," and he urges most emphatically the immediate need of a nation-wide drive against the forest fire.

Not only have great forest fires visited this country since the landing of Columbus, but large tracts were swept clean of timber before a white man ever used an axe here. An eminent scientist and historian, according to the American Lumberman, states that if the discovery of America had been postponed five centuries the discoverers would have landed on a treeless continent. Indians and lightning set these fires. The Indians were burning the woods to make pasture for deer and buffalo. Most of the forests between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River before the advent of the white man.

Force Landowners in New South Wales to Sell. A despatch from London says—The New South Wales Assembly is proposing legislation to compel the large landowners to sell land on reasonable terms in connection with the Government's settlement scheme. Twenty thousand soldiers are waiting for land, and only four thousand cases have been dealt with.

As a Man Believeth. If you believe that Friday is an unlucky day to begin things, if you believe that Friday, the 13th, is still worse; if you believe it portends ill to see the new moon over your left shoulder, or for thirteen to sit at table; if you dread to occupy a room on the thirteenth floor of an hotel; if you are convinced that all these things have an ominous influence and that in defying them you are going to bring about dire results, such will probably be the case.

The sailor's superstitions regarding a blacked ship are real to him because he thinks they are, and consequently he does not take the same precautions for safety and protection which he would but for his belief that some danger will come to the ship which nothing could ward off. This is the way our superstitions affect us.

The fatalist does not make the same effort to do what his attempts are so ordered. He thinks that everything is fore-ordained, prearranged, and that nothing he could do would change the results; that if he is going to be killed in a railroad wreck he will be killed in a railroad wreck he will be killed; that nothing he can do will change the event.

It is our belief in "an evil influence" in certain things that leads to bring the evil to us, not the things themselves. You know perfectly well that certain markings arranged in the shape of the figure 13 have no power over anybody; it is only in our imagination that they are ominous. The power of evil is in our belief in it.

Those Who Dare Not Smile. The ludicrous has its place in the universe; it is not a human invention, but one of the divine ideas. Illustrated in the practical jokes of kittens and monkeys long before Aristophanes or Shakespeare. How curious it is that we always consider humanity and the absence of all gay surprises and encounter of wit as essential to the idea of the future life of those whom we thus deprive of half of their faculties, and then call Blessed. There are not a few who, even in this life, seem to be preparing themselves for that smileless eternity to which they look forward, by banishing all gaiety from their hearts and all joyousness from their countenances. I met one such in the streets not infrequently, a poor son of intelligence and education, but who gives me (and all that he passes) such a repulsive and chilling look of recognition—something as if he were one of Heaven's assessors, come down to "boom" every acquaintance he met—that I have sometimes begun to sneeze on the spot, and gone home with a violent cold, dating from that instant. I don't doubt but he would cut his kitten's tail off, if he caught her playing with it.—Holmes.

