

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. John's, Newfoundland. — New conditions of employment have been agreed upon by the coal miners of Newfoundland during 1922, according to Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister. The outstanding features of the 1922 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. — A coal pier opened for the season recently with the chipping 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 Dairywomen'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 re-

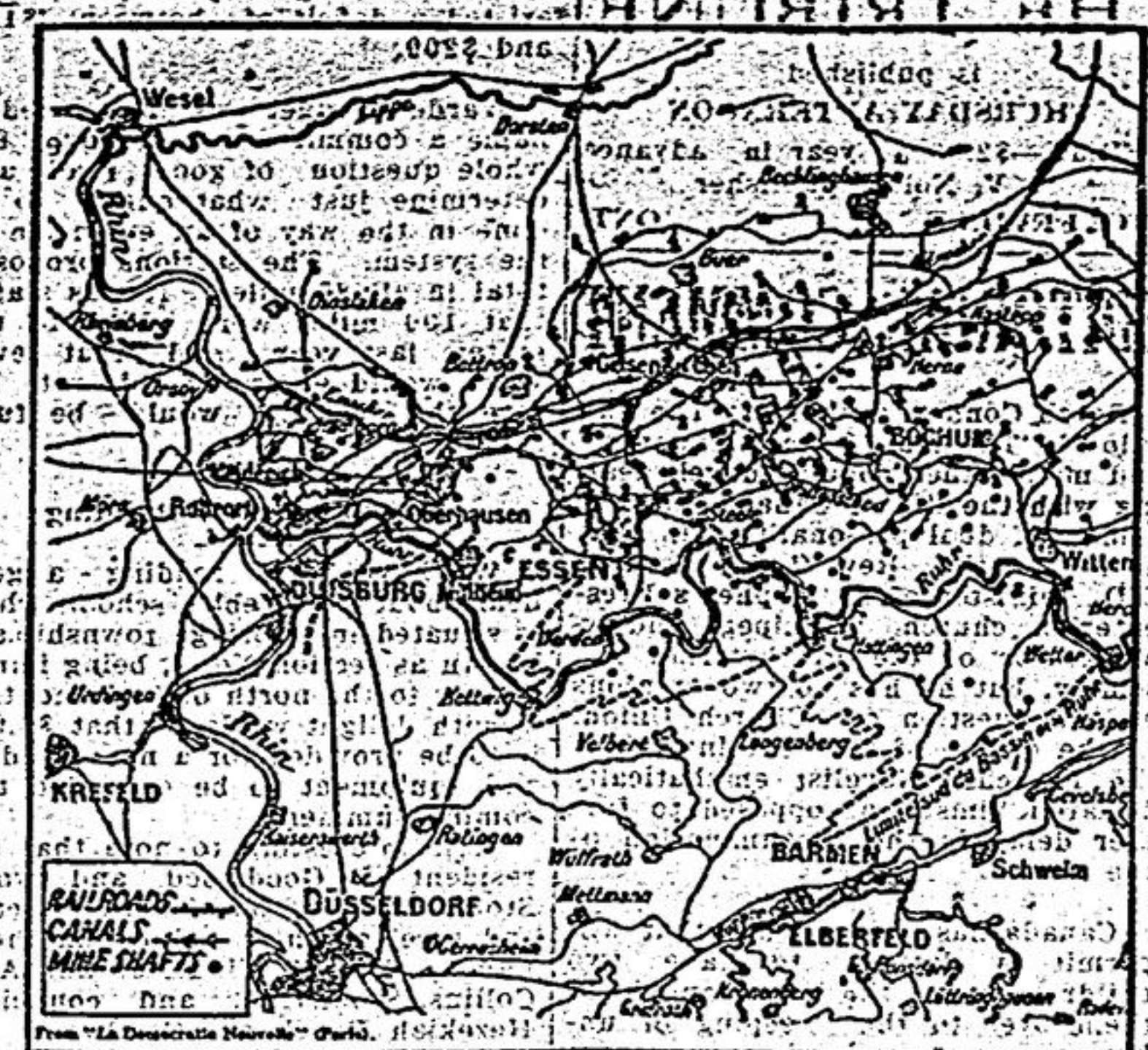
cent announcements made by various grain companies. The Western Terminal Company will erect a 1,000,000 bushel elevator at their present plant here. The James Stewart and N. Bawit Grain Co. as well as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company will also erect large elevators. In addition it is understood 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 30, 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 Rhonda are to be developed by British interests. They are located at Kalum Lake, north of Terrace, British Columbia.



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

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21; Manitoba oats—Nominal; Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yel., 87 1/2c; No. 3, 86c.

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.

Peanut—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, \$1.03 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 pat, in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bag; 2nd pat, \$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, 27 1/2c; triplets, 28 1/2c; Stiltons, 29c; Old, large, 29c; twins, 30c; Stiltons, 31c.

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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., 26c; do, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 26c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 26c; ducks, 25c; geese, 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38c; do, old, 23c; geese, 21c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

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

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, 1 lb., 7 1/2c; primes, 7c.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$8.75 to \$4.60.

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; heavy weight rolls, in barrels, \$35.

Lard—Pure oil, 16 1/2c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2c. Shortening, tins, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 1/2 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; com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3; do, med., \$3 to \$4; do, com., \$2 to \$2.50; milk cows, choice, \$7 to \$9; springers, choice, \$6 to \$10; 1000 lbs., \$6; \$11 to \$12; sheep, choice, \$8.00 to \$7; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fat and weight, \$10 to \$10.50; do, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, country points, \$8 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, 91 1/2 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, 53 to 54c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 53 to 54c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 53 to 54c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 53 to 54c.

The Morality of the Apple Barrel

BY W. M. MORRIS

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 (al magnificient 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, "came 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 shippers. 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."



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

quently 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 here for centuries, waiting for human intelligence and skill to discover and develop them. As Africa possesses untold potential riches and can boast of many centuries of history, but remains the Dark Continent. It is the human factor that counts most. We have infinite possibilities for service available in the talents of our children. What values our children may realize in efficiency and character or will, in a great measure, be determined by the educational agencies established for the development of their talents and inspiration for service. The future of our country will be determined by the growth of the youth in men and women of skill, insight and vision who will not only transmit our natural resources into wealth and prosperity, but will at the same time establish them in strength, righteousness and honor. Righteousness exalts a nation. It is standard of character that counts both in the individual and the nation. The German youth were given a scientific and intellectual training without a sufficient balance of moral character. Lacking this, they came near destroying the civilized world and themselves along with it. Scientific knowledge is a very dangerous weapon of self-destruction in the hands of a person of low moral standards. The first fundamental of national prosperity is individual integrity. Then people can have faith in each other.



J. A. Hockey, Member of Parliament for the St. Paul's constituency.

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 repeated that I thought it 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 so rotten that they had become water, and when I reached the bottom of the barrel, the quality was so poor that I considered it hardly worth taking. You see the 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, conse-



Senator Bagwell.

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 in 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 intimidate 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 freed.

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 Dromin, an important Great Northern Junction point, was wrecked by mines on Thursday night.

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 cousin named James. It has been learned that Allan was last seen at his stopping 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 route alone to Karnak to see the famous ruins by moonlight. The body was found on the Karnak road.

Expenses of 1921 Census Totalled \$1,654,088.04

A despatch from Ottawa says: The decennial census of June, 1921, cost \$1,654,088.04. 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 cost 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, \$153,048.64; North-west Territories, \$336.90; Yukon, \$1,100.97. The cost for temporary census clerks and other

IN RABBITBORO

assistance, printing, express and similar charges at Ottawa was \$215,527.80.

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, \$45,000. Approximately 755.4 miles were constructed last year by the Government.

YOU KNOW, D'NI DOEBOY HAS BEEN COUFTIN' CARRIE COTTONTAIL FOR A YEAR.

WELL, MRS. COTTONTAIL TOLD ME THAT CARRIE TOLD HER FATHER.

IF HE DIDN'T LET ME MARRY HER, HE SAID HE WOULD DIE!

WHAT DID MR. COTTONTAIL SAY?

HE SAID THAT WAS ALL RIGHT TO HEAD RATHER PAY DON'S FUNERAL EXPENSES THAN SUPPORT HIM FOR LIFE!

COTTONTAIL

Randall.