

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 5,337,950 bushels of potatoes valued at \$1,707,956; 11,477,490 bushels of corn, 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. Spivney men are also planning trips to Stag Bay, but they have no intention of setting out for the rock-strewn coast before July 1st.

Fredericton, N.B.—Exports to the United States from the Fredericton district jumped \$750,448 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 fish 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 Donacena Co. has announced an extension of its plant to provide for a production of 60,000 tons, as compared with 20,000 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 15,791 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 18 1/2 cents, nearly fifty per cent higher than the 1921 average sale.

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 3,000,000 tons less than for the corresponding period a year ago. In 1921 a total of 4,010,291 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.

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 cordialness and kindness 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 hesitations on account of the disarmament, in which the United States had a part.

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 Leipzig Neues Nachrichten expresses the common German sentiment: "The United States, which transmitted to Germany the terms of armistice upon which Germany laid down arms, undertook to give some definite obligations which it cannot morally escape."

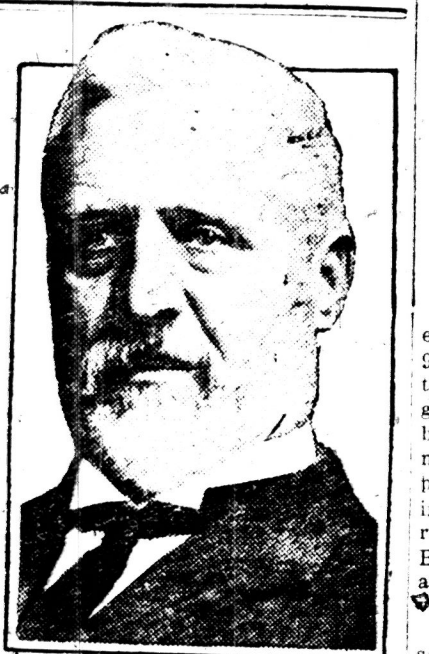
The population of Coblenz took advantage of the withdrawal of the American troops by smashing the presses of the Separatist newspaper Diktator, which was published at Coblenz. They were unable to touch it while the Americans were there, but took vengeance the moment they departed and before the incoming 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 they had some hopes of indignation of the American people, but they were disappointed when a long-drawn-out war of attrition was declared.

It is expected that the General Weygand will be appointed Dictator of the United Ruhr and Rhineland.



Has Delicate Task in Ruhr.
General Weygand is to head the French army of occupation in the Ruhr district, entrusted with a delicate task of keeping the population quiet while achieving the objects of France in following negotiations.



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 affect the coast province.

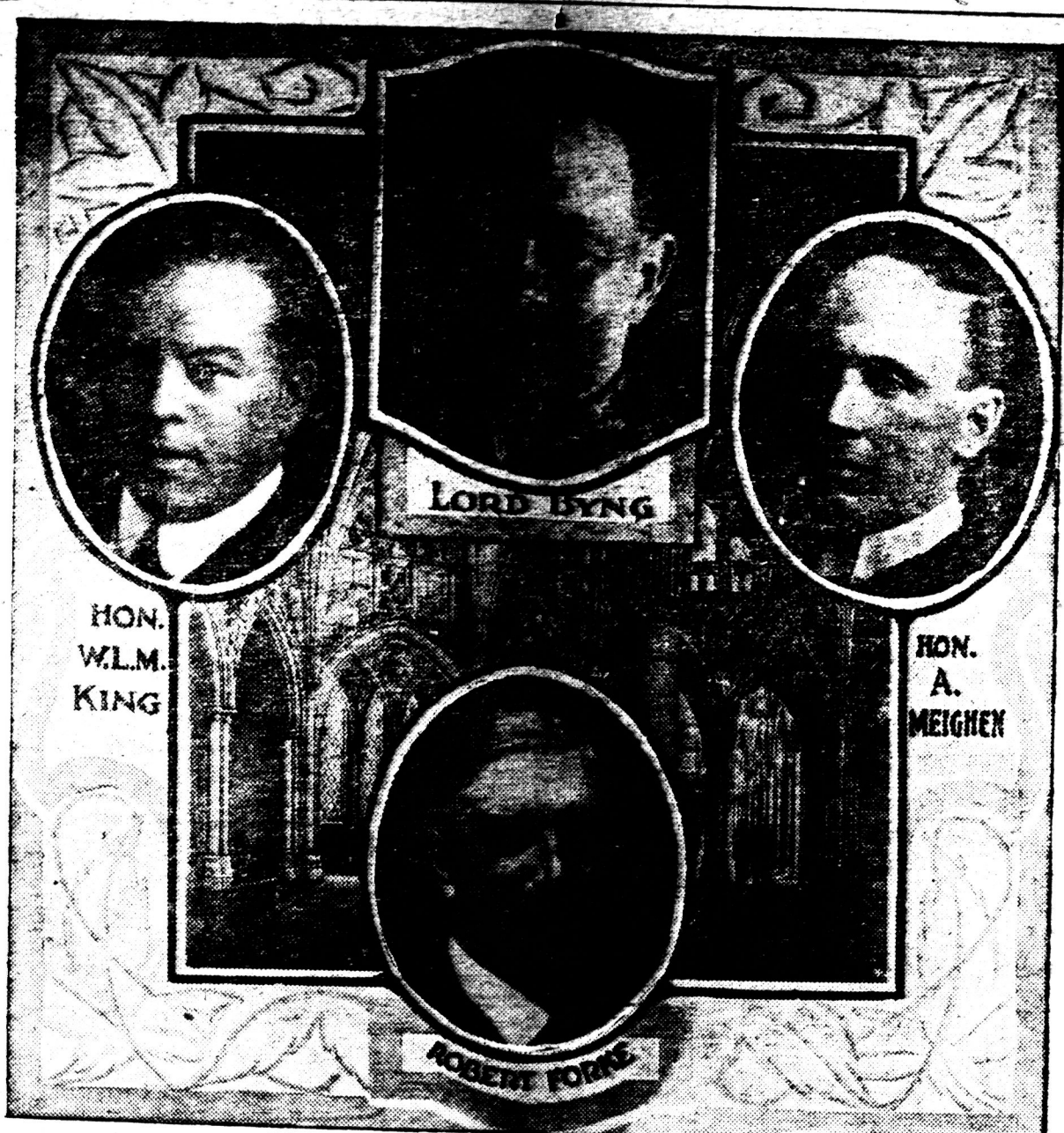
Canada's Timber Finds Market in India

A despatch from London says:—Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, visited Indian 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 Investigation 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 Thurston 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 quantities to Lake Ontario.

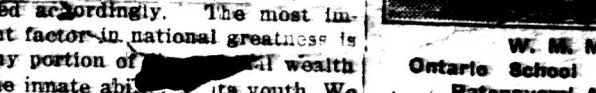
Laid in the autumn of 1922, a four-year-old salmon, weighing fifteen pounds, was caught in the eastern part of Lake Ontario. This is one of the indications which the Department has that these fish have thriven in Lake Ontario and that the species may soon be found all over the St. Lawrence waterways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



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.M. 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.

Easter Week in Toronto

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 renaissance in the United States, Great Britain, France, India, China, Japan and Germany, as well as in every province of the Dominion.



Being a Friend.
Sir Henry Newbolt, M.A., D.Lit., 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.

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 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 wasting 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. Let us remember that 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. Mansel 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.
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"Some Problems of Vocational Guidance"—Prof. E. A. Holt, Department of Psychology, University of Toronto.
"Physical Education"—Arthur S. Lamb, 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.

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.

Big Expansion of Canada's Trade

Imports Decreasing, Exports Increasing.
During the six months period under review goods to the value of \$382,915,736 were imported into Canada, as compared with \$378,815,250 in the same period in 1921, a decrease of \$4,100,486. Exports of domestic goods in the same period totalled \$388,233,298, as against \$326,877,131 in the previous year, an increase of \$61,356,167. For the month of September alone exports totalled \$41,592,628, as against \$36,218,410, a favorable trade balance of \$5,374,218 compares with an adverse balance of \$1,662,205 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 \$24,317,540, as against adverse bal-

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Each ton of Dead Sea water contains 200 pounds of salt.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 87c; No. 2, 86 1/2c.
Barley—Malt, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 78c.
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—44 to 46c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent pat, in 48 lbs. 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 extra, in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bushel; 2nd extra, \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, \$13; clover, \$8 to \$12.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 49 to 46c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c; Cooking, 22c.
Dressed poultry—Chicken, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 23 to 31c; do, do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 21 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 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c; Turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 35c; do, old, 18 to 25c. Geese, 15 to 21c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 36 to 37c; selects, 41 to 42c; new laid, 50c; cartons, new laid, 52c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40; No. 1, \$2.30; No. 2, 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb.; 5-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, 90c to \$1; No. 2, 85 to 90c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; coked ham, 38 to 38 1/2c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 38c.
35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 36c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20 to 30; 14 to 16 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; heavyweight rolls, \$35, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$35.
Lard—Pure tallow, 16c; tubs, 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tallow, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; but best steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4.25 to \$4.75; 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 \$2.50; do, com., \$2.25 to \$3; do, \$4 to \$4.50; do, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; 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, com., \$6 to \$8; springers, choice, \$8 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, \$5 to \$6; choice, \$7 to \$8; do, \$5 to \$6; \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10 to \$12; do, fads, \$10; do, country points, \$7 to \$7.
All quotations are based on the price of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a flat to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c; Cooking, 22c. Dressed poultry—Chicken, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 23 to 31c; do, do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 21 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 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c; Turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28 to 35c; do, old, 18 to 25c. Geese, 15 to 21c.
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Com. and med. dairy cows and bulls, canners, choice, \$2 to \$2.75; do, slightly better quality, \$3 to \$3.50; com. dairy bulls in fair flesh, \$3 to \$3.50; good veal calves, \$10 to \$11; others, \$8 to \$9; hogs, selects and good quality butchers, \$11.25 to \$11.50; western rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 38c.

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 industry and busy mills and factories, the Dominion has stepped up from ninth to fourth place among exporting nations. In 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 \$759,374,889, or \$37,664,168 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 \$12,857,005. 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 an increasing export, which brought about this increase in spite of the fact that the United States tariff has considerably lessened the value of Canadian exports across the border, while the Republic's tariff 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, while Canada continues to be the United States' best market.

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IN RABBITBORE

IS YOUR ARITHMETIC ALL RIGHT NOW, DICK?
I THINK SO. I HAVE WENT OVER IT THREE TIMES!
OH, DICK! HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU NOT TO SAY 'I HAVE WENT' YOU'LL STAY AFTER SCHOOL AND WRITE 'I HAVE GONE' A HUNDRED TIMES.
AND BEFORE YOU LEAVE, WRITE ON THE BLACKBOARD THAT YOU HAVE FINISHED!
I have written 'I have gone' a hundred times and now I have went home. Dick Doolittle.