

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—The steamer *Sagana*, the first of the Newfoundland sealing fleet to return from the ice fields, arrived with 11,367 pelts. She had been absent just four weeks. The *Sagana* reported that she had made her catch 113 miles off Cape Race, and that the other vessels of the fleet now are working there. The total kill of the entire fleet up to date is 73,500.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Oil boring operations will be carried out on Prince Edward Island this summer, according to an announcement by Hugh Mackay, an oil prospector from Oklahoma. He is of the opinion that the prospects in this province are good for deep oil and plans on bringing at least eight carloads of boring equipment to the island to facilitate operations.

Sydney, N.S.—The existence of a deposit of marl, or uncrystallized limestone, at East Bay, Cape Breton, which because of its fertilizer value may greatly alter farming conditions in Cape Breton, was announced recently by Dr. M. Cumming, principal of the Provincial Agricultural College. Tentative plans for development of the deposit include either a central refining plant at Point Edward or two small portable plants.

St. John, N.B.—The cattle shipping business from the port of St. John has this year reached its maximum since the winter of 1911-12. The total number of cattle shipped from the port to date has been 2,821, and the number of sheep has been 200. The heaviest year's shipments on record are for the winter season of 1905-06, when a total of 33,075 head was shipped.

Quebec, Que.—Greater interest is being taken by pulp and paper companies, as evinced by the fact that the Laurentide Company have about 20,000,000 white spruce seedlings and transplants in their nursery. The Canadian Forestry Association is also quite active in this work, and a recent statement issued by the Provincial Government of Quebec is to the effect that the Berthier nursery is being increased in order to take care of the demand for seedlings, etc.

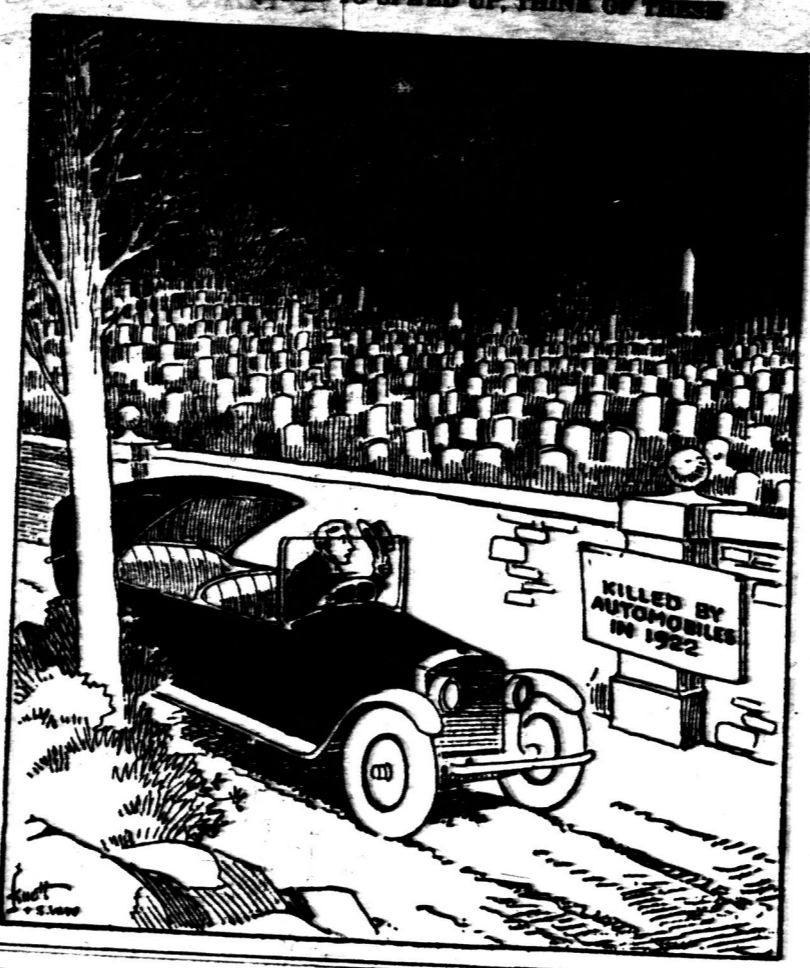
Port William, Ont.—Lake shipping is expecting a big year, for at the head of the Great Lakes there is a large volume of grain, waiting to be released. Latest reports indicate that 42 new vessels will be added to the fleets operating on the lakes and canals. The increase in the elevator accommodations is an evidence that the leaders in the grain trade believe that an even heavier movement of grain in the future is assured.

Winnipeg, Man.—Machinery valued at \$400,000 has been bought by the Manitoba Woolen Mills, Limited, and on its installation manufacture will commence immediately. The main products will be blankets, wool and makinaws. More than 300 Manitoba farmers are shareholders in the company, among them many prominent sheep raisers, who all have sent their wool crops to the mill.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan is second to British Columbia only for low infant mortality rate, according to a statement made at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Council of Women. In 1922 the daily average of births was 61 and for every 1,000 born 105 died under one year of age. In 1922 the Saskatchewan Government paid \$6,275 in maternity grants, the only government of the American continent assisting mothers in this way, it is claimed.

Edmonton, Alta.—Although figures are not yet available for coal production in Nova Scotia, the Alberta increased tonnage from the last year puts this province in the lead as the heaviest coal producing province in the Dominion. More coal was mined in Alberta in 1922 than in the year preceding by 38,549 tons. The figures for the year, which have been compiled by the provincial department of mines, were 5,975,744 tons, as compared with 5,937,195 tons in 1921.

Victoria, B.C.—Plans to establish a new game reserve in British Columbia, to be known as the Bowron Game Refuge, have been approved by the Game Conservation Board of the Dominion Government. The preserve will form a refuge and breeding place for a greater variety of wild game than any in either Canada or the United States, according to the announcement.



INDIAN TRIBESMEN KIDNAP BRITISH GIRL

Story of Suffering Endured by Youthful Daughter of Commander at Kohat.

A despatch from Simla, British India, says:—The story of the sufferings of the British commander of Kohat, while in the hands of Afridi Tribesmen, after she had seen them kill her mother in the early morning of April 14, is told in dispatches from Peshawar, where she is residing under the woman physician who played a large part in her rescue.

After their murderous raid the kidnapers fled to the hills above Kohat, half driving, half carrying their captive up the steep, rocky paths. Throughout the following day she sat in the automobile held by her captors. Her only protection from the severe cold of the hills was a coat belonging to a brutal Afridi named Shahzada, the man who killed her mother.

The next four days were a nightmare of alternate traveling and hiding with the girl in an ever growing state of exhaustion from her physical efforts and apparently hopeless outlook. Her feet were lacerated from tramping over the stony tracks, and once, in the course of the terrible journey, she fell, fainting, at the top of a snow-covered mountain pass, upon which Shahzada laid patience and drew his dagger to kill her, being restrained only by his companions.

After six days of traveling they reached her captors' home in the Tirah district. Meanwhile, a search by friendly tribesmen was in progress under the direction of Kuli Khan, a native official, who on the twentieth reached Kanki Bazaar, the home of a famous and influential Mullah, or Mahmuud Akhundzade, where, after much pressure, he ascertained that the captive was held in a mountain fort, eight miles away. Kuli Khan managed to have conveyed to the girl parcels of comforts and a letter of encouragement, and in return learned that she was being reasonably treated by the women of the tribesmen.

Mrs. Starr at this time was near

Kanki Bazaar, under a native escort, having arrived after adventures which seemed to threaten her mission with failure, and the Mullah, apparently fearing trouble, sent a letter to her party ordering them to turn back. This letter was ignored, and the party reached Kanki.

Shortly afterward Kuli Khan induced the Mullah to bring about the transfer of the captive girl to the Mullah's house, where she was eventually taken, being carried over the shoulder of one of the tribesmen. The meeting between the girl and Mrs. Starr was a joyful one, but the danger was not ended, for while they talked the abductors stood around menacingly, insisting that Molly was still their captive.

Presently the captors learned that a party of Afridi friendly to the British had arrived at their village and were attacking it, whereupon Shahzada seized Mrs. Starr and hustled her from the room, threatening both her and Miss Ellis. The Mullah became enraged at this insult to the sacred rights of hospitality under his roof and publicly cursed Shahzada and his fellows.

In this dramatic fashion the balance tilted to the side of the rescuers and the surrender of the captive was speedily arranged. The tribesmen's demands for a ransom and pardon were abandoned, and on Tuesday of this week Kuli Khan and the other rescuers started with the girl on the journey to Peshawar, where there was a joyful reunion between Molly and her father.



Hon. Dr. Beland
He has introduced a bill into the Commons with the object of wiping out the drug traffic in Canada. The bill was rejected last year by the Senate, but is now re-introduced. One clause provides that persons convicted of dealing in drugs will not have the right of appeal.

BIG INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Agricultural Products Take First Rank Among Domestic Exports.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the fiscal year ended March 31, Canada's total trade increased nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. Total trade during the year was \$1,748,530,880, an increase over the previous year of \$246,840,887. Export trade developed to the greater extent.

For the 12 months exports of Canadian merchandise were \$932,229,443, or \$191,988,762 over the previous year; imports were \$809,457,043, an increase of \$54,694,059. Foreign merchandise was exported to the value of \$13,844,494.

Among Canada's domestic exports, agricultural products, with a value of \$383,425,251, ranked first. Next came wood, wood products and paper, valued at \$228,756,205.

Canadian exports during March increased to \$78,566,675 from \$58,646,312 in February. Exports in March of 1922 totalled \$60,847,484. Dutiable imports into Canada during March totaled \$61,619,252, and free imports were \$20,250,433, a total of \$81,870,427, compared with \$65,307,696 in February, and \$72,378,726 in March last year.

One hundred and forty thousand Canadian boys have been organized by the Canadian Forestry Association into a Young Canadians Forest League and will be on the alert this year to prevent forest fires in all parts of the Dominion. Badges and dusters are being supplied and the entire body will act as an auxiliary force to the fire rangers when occasion offers.



Encouraging Immigration
W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration, who has arranged for the settlement of 13,900 British men, women and children in the Dominion, under the Empire Settlement Act.



Pleaded for White B.C.
John Nelson, a Vancouver newspaper owner, who declares that unless Canada takes swift action against Oriental immigration to British Columbia, the boundary between Canada and Asia will not be the Pacific Ocean, but the Rocky Mountains. Less than 100 years ago the first white man saw B.C., he says, and in less than another 100 years the last white man will look upon it unless something is done.

Sincerity.

A customary form of leave-taking in correspondence is the phrase "Sincerely yours." How often does it mean anything? Usually it is as insignificant as the word "Dear" which corresponds used at the start of their letters even when they are antagonistic.

Sincerity is one of the ancient, homely virtues fundamental to civilization, essential to the maintenance of society on a plane above the cut-throat, high-handed, hard-hearted basis of utter selfishness. Unless nations and individuals are sincere with each other, they will get nowhere in their mutual dealings. Each will be suspecting the other of a sinister, hidden aim of keeping cards up to sleeve—of spying and prowling for advantages.

If you are sincere with me, I may believe what I read in your face; I may be sure that you are what you seem. I shall know that you will tell me the truth, though it be to your own hurt. In every act as in every word I shall find you genuine.

The power of statesmanship, as a Gladstone illustrated it or a Lord Robb did it, is the power of sincerity; the blight of politics, as it has been shown, is the curse of sly and evasive dealings, of roundabout trickery, of anything and everything but candor.

No solid work for public good or private benefit can go forward with the hands of liars directing it and must, whatever the enterprise, have leaders we can trust. Those who fool us for their selfish ends will sooner or later be set down where they belong; those who strove generously, with no mercenary bias in their zeal, will find that in time, and remembered affection by the race they served. It may have discouraged the honest to see how the dishonest weathers came to grief and men saw them precisely what they were, and affixed to them their value and their definition.

As the lines are written there comes to the writer a printed eulogy of a public servant in which it is said that he was a "sincere advocate of all means of providing for good government." What was meant by the word "sincere"? Undoubtedly the intention was to say that this man had no ulterior motive in his effort to secure an able, clean and honest political administration. He sought no profit for himself. He did not say one thing and mean another; he kept his promises; he was true.

It is important to be sincere first of all with ourselves; not to deceive ourselves as to the sort of folk we are and the real reasons for what we do. Those who cheat themselves are ready to cheat anybody else, and to keep faith with the inner light and the monitor conscience is to make a right beginning in our dealing with our fellow-men.

WATERS RECEDING IN CENTRAL MANITOBA

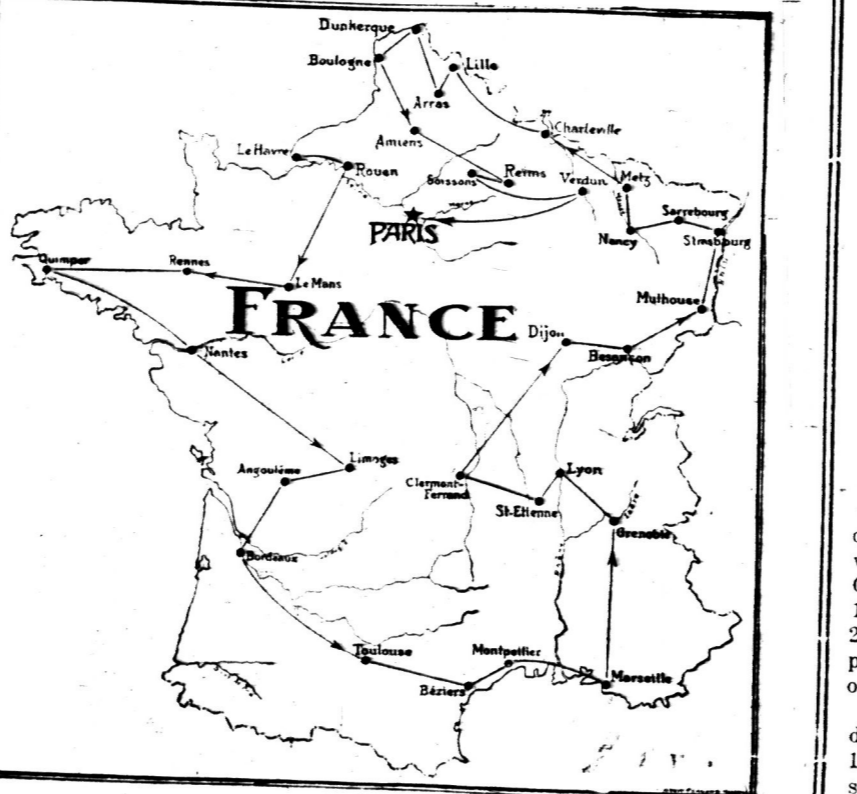
Flood Conditions on Wane as Result of Removal of Ice Jam by Government.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Flood conditions in central and southern Manitoba, which caused great havoc during the past week, inundating thousands of acres of farm lands, disrupting transportation, forcing families from their homes, isolated others from towns and turned low lands into many sections of the province into huge lakes, are now on the wane and the situation generally is much improved. Along the Assiniboine River, where extensive damage has resulted, the floods at Brandon, Portage La Prairie and territory to the east, the removal of ice jams by Government engineering corps has relieved the situation considerably and with the river comparatively free of ice, the water is receding. Many thousands of acres of land in the Poplar Point District, about forty miles west of this city, are still under water, but with the river now free of ice, the water is expected to flow back from the flooded areas rapidly.

The opening of a new colonization land office in the Abitibi region has been announced by the Quebec Government. This office will be located at Semeterre, which is in the eastern section of the Abitibi, and the object is to allow settlers to establish themselves on the rich soil near the Bell River.

HOW CANADA ADVERTISES

Part of the staff of expert photographers, employed by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau at Ottawa, to photograph all phases of Canadian industrial and agricultural life and development. The Laboratories at Ottawa are the finest in the Dominion. The pictures, especially a series of "Seeing Canada," are shown in all the countries of the world, thus advertising Canada's exportable products and promoting international trade.



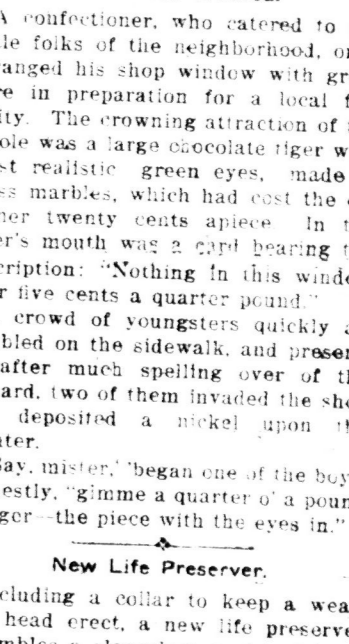
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Natural Resources Bulletin

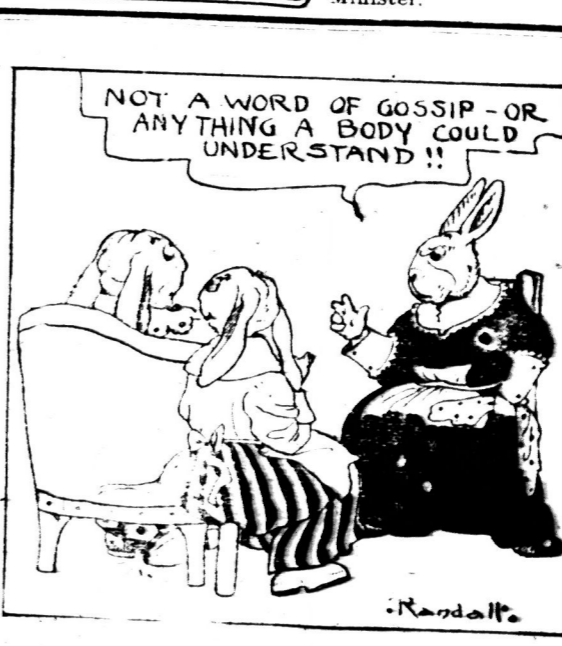
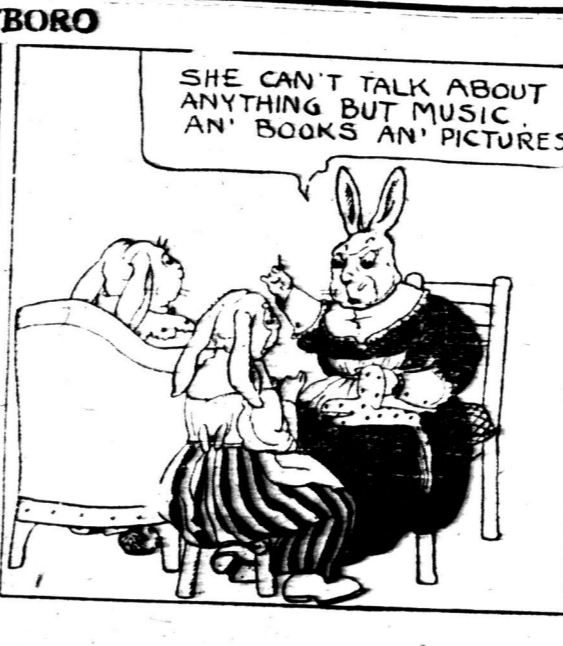
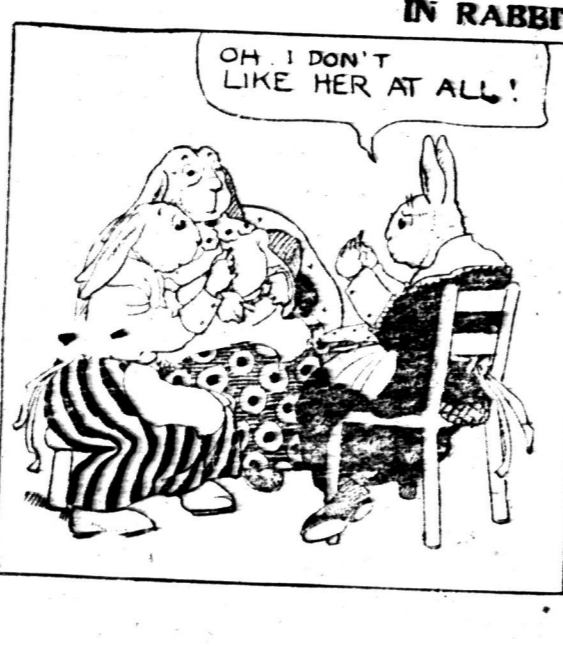
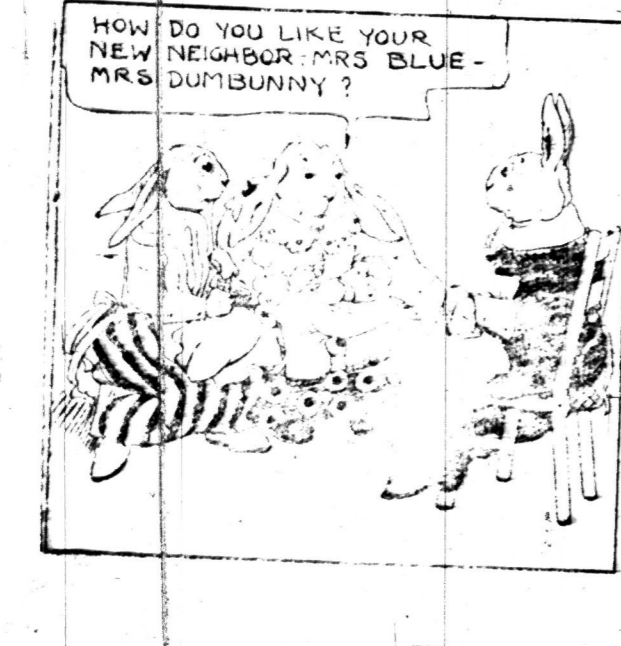
The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, says:—

The study of the natural resources of Ontario is a fascinating one. From one season to another the situation changes. New natural resources are being discovered, new mines are opening up unforeseen wealth, and new conditions of development are making use of previously valueless resources. The story of the province's precious metals, gold and silver, reads almost like a fairy tale. In 1901 Ontario's gold production was but 11,844 ounces, of a value of \$244,857. In 1922 the output was 1,000,129 ounces, valued at \$20,674,109. In 1901 Ontario's silver output was 151,400 ounces, valued at \$89,250, whereas, in 1922 this output had increased to 1,167,346 ounces, valued at \$6,919,711.

The total value of gold production in Ontario for the end of 1922 was \$198,320,000, and of silver \$220,800,000. This has been produced almost exclusively from a portion of Northern Ontario heretofore regarded as valuable only for its timber. There are many thousands of square miles of similar country not yet explored.



Ismet Pasha
Turkey's representative at the new Lausanne conference, who continues to make impudent demands of the allied powers. He is Kemal's Foreign Minister.



There is a tremendous difference between playing the life game indifferently, and playing it for all it is worth. There is a tremendous difference between going to work and tackling your job, a great difference between being set up in business by your rich father and setting yourself up. There is a great difference between walking with your father's crutches, and walking alone.

That Canada was gradually becoming more and more of an industrial country, and that Canadians themselves were not truly aware of the fact, was the opinion expressed before the Rotary Club at Winnipeg by Prof. R. C. Wallace, of the University of Manitoba. He stated that during the past 25 years the population of Canada had increased 80 per cent, the railway mileage 120 per cent, while the industrial life of the country increased 700 per cent.

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