

WATER ROUTE RESUMES ITS SWAY AT BATHURST

Extra Dredge Will Operate
This Year—Sixty Per Cent.
of Lumber Product to Leave
in Ships.

Bathurst Northern Light.)
An announcement has just been received from O. Turgeon, the parliamentary representative of this county in the dominion house, that it is the intention of the government to send a dipper dredge here this coming season to co-operate with the suction dredge already being used in the work of deepening and widening the channel of Bathurst harbor in order to hasten the completion of the work and have the channel in shape for the tremendously increased shipping activities that are expected, not merely this year, but during the coming years.

This interesting announcement synchronizing as it does with the statement of Angus McLean of the Bathurst Lumber Company that about sixty per cent of their product this year will be shipped out by the water route, is doubly significant.

It means a return, or something approaching a return, to pre-war conditions along the waterfront of Bathurst, and behind that fact there is the other and perhaps more important consideration that it means a reopening of old markets, lost during the war, and a consequent increase in production on every hand to meet the increasing demand.

Mr. McLean is a tremendous optimist, not merely about the future development of Bathurst, but about the latest scheme of things over which so many people are today striking pessimistic chords.

On his return from a visit to his camps the other day a visit rendered brief by the sudden break up of the roads, he informed us that what he had seen convinced him of the fact that we are on the way back to normal conditions, that in fact we are almost there, and that the great war handled everywhere in legitimate business directly connected with munitions or other war purposes has now reached the point where its effectiveness is in the last stage of visibility.

Running to Full Capacity.
"As an evidence of my opinion we are prepared this year to run our plant to the full capacity. There will be steady and continuous work for every one of our men, and I figure that the production will reach a high mark. I will not go on record at this time and say that I expect a banner year, but I am fully confident of a good year for all of us. This year of all years in the town of Bathurst has forth an opportunity of getting down to real progressive business, the basis of all industrial prosperity.

There must be no backwardness in making things go and producing right up to the limit. We intend to do it in our business, and there is no reason why it should not be done by everybody.

"This is the time to make the best of our chances. Things are settling down everywhere, and the part we as a town may play in the future depends upon what we make of the present opportunity.

Speaking with strict reference to his trip around the camps, on which tour he was accompanied by John Lordon, Mr. McLean stated that the work in the woods for this year was finished.

Naturally he did not desire to go into details of the "cut" but he expressed himself as entirely satisfied, although he pointed out that the early "break" would have the effect of leaving a great many of the logs cut and yarded in the woods. Owing to the fact that the snow was practically no snow until about the middle of January, that is, sufficient snow to conduct hauling operations satisfactorily, there was a much larger amount cut and yarded than usual, and this, coupled with the unexpected early break in the weather, meant that the extra logs could not be hauled. In fact, the season for hauling had been cut down to practically sixty days instead of about the ninety that is customary.

In a nutshell that explained the logging situation this year, not merely for the self but for the other large operators in the district. Another important factor, however, was the heavy snow storms that made the month of February notorious in these parts.

Fifteen Per Cent Loss.
These conditions, he said, prevailed generally throughout the province and he figured that about fifteen per cent of the logs cut would be left on the yards. In spite of that, however, he claimed that they would have all the logs they would require to keep the mills operating at full blast throughout the year, and he was figuring on having a very active season indeed. There was nothing to fear in the shape of a shortage of employment or a reduction in wages for the season, he was satisfied that the conditions warranted "high wages and full time for everyone."

As already indicated, Mr. McLean was able to visit only a few of his camps, but he enumerated for our benefit the camps actually working this year, and they are as follows: Ten on the Big River, one on Bass River, three on the Trepouche exclusive of the contractors who employ about 250 men, and striking an average of about seventy-five men per camp you find that this corporation has an army of well over 1,000 men in the woods. And that is only on this side for, as Mr. McLean explained, there are at least 500 more men employed in the company's camps over in Quebec.

Referring to the announcement which he had received from Mr. Turgeon regarding the dredging operations in the harbor for this year, Mr. McLean said that it was impossible at this time to estimate the importance of this work in its relation to the development of the town and the surrounding country. Already vessels of considerable size can enter the harbor and haul up at the various wharves for loading and unloading purposes, but it was clearly the intention of the authorities to put the channel in such a condition that the shipping traffic could be tremendously increased in the future. His own plans for shipping by water at least sixty per cent of the product of the mills this year was no more than a hint of what the future might hold in this regard.

While up in the woods, Mr. McLean took a number of photographs of camp scenes illustrative of the logging industry as it is carried on in the province, and it is our intention, in co-operation with him to run a series of articles

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dealing with this very interesting subject.

With the completion of the work in the woods the men have been returning to town in large groups, and the town office of the company has presented an interesting spectacle during the last week or two with the return of the lumberjacks.

Another evidence of the approaching "drive" is to be found in the harbor where, during the last week or more, the piles have been driven for the staking of the booms.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

COUNTRESS ISELIN
APPEALS TO WOMEN
Says Need for Service Did
Not End With War.

New York women already have forgotten their greatest lesson of the war, according to Countess Georgine Iselin, daughter of the late Adrian Iselin, banker, and upon whom Pope Pius XII bestowed the title of Countess in 1912. Countess Iselin is president of the Association of Catholic Charities, one of the largest welfare services on the part of women.

"New York women are back on Fifth Avenue dress parade and at the bridge table," Countess Iselin said recently. "While the war was on we were deluged with workers. It was highly encouraging to know that all we had to do was whisper that we had room for one or two more workers and there were scores of applicants. It looked as though women had waked to the call of humanity."

"But there isn't any war now, and the women are just like the telephone system. When we call they are either 'busy' or they do not answer."

"We had a big problem to meet during the war, and the women met it because they saw it. The boys had gone to war, and the women met it because they saw it. The boys had gone to war, and the women met it because they saw it. The boys had gone to war, and the women met it because they saw it."

There is just as big a problem now, but American women do not realize it. Humanity's needs are greater, but women do not see those needs. They are not their own homes, as the war problems were, but the problems of the world.

"The spathy of women toward such a fundamental duty as the relief of distressed is beyond my understanding. I cannot explain it, but I am reluctantly being forced to believe it is pure selfishness."

"It is an odd fact that the women who apparently are really the busiest are those who are giving us the most time for our welfare work. The indifference seems to be greatest among the younger element."

"If our women would give us just one hour a week and give us a pledge of that amount of service that we could rely upon, all our difficulties would vanish. And certainly one hour out of 168 is not asking too much."

There is no reason why every woman cannot help. It does not require a course of instructions. All a woman need know is something about social service. And there is a place for every woman. We have hospital work, nursery work and almost everything that comes in the general line of duty of womanhood. It is a solemn obligation upon all Catholics to "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

STATE-AIDED SPORT.
Sweden does not possess a ministry of sport, but it has long been the only country in which the practice of athletics among adults is state-aided. The Swedish National Union of Athletes receives an annual subsidy of 20,000 crowns from the government. All who attain a certain standard in athletics receive gold, silver or bronze badges from the union. In order to encourage the continuance of training in later life these badges are bestowed according to age as well as proficiency. The gold badge can be secured only by men over 32 who of five metres, take a long jump can swim 200 metres, put the weight 16 metres, and run 10 kilometres in 15 minutes. This performance has to be repeated annually in order to retain the gold badge.

SAY THE WHEAT BOARD TO BLAME

Millers Declare It Would
Have Maintained Production
by Taking Proffered
U. S. Flour Orders.

(Toronto Telegram.)

"It's up to the Wheat Board," this is summarized the opinions of millers and flour dealers given in the Telegram this morning respecting the request of millers for a \$400 per barrel increase in the price of flour. The situation is explained by Mr. Peck, of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., as follows:

"All exports of flour must be made through the Wheat Board, the millers not being allowed to deal direct. As far as the United States is concerned the board sold only in limited quantities. We had inquiries for larger quantities than were sold, but we could not take the business as it offered us direct. The board did not sell anything like the quantities for which we had requests."

So Prices Go Up.
"All the mills of the Maple Leaf Co. in Ontario, with the exception of the Campbell mill at West Toronto, which is running at one-third capacity, have been closed down, stated Mr. Peck. It was formerly the policy of the board, he said, to sell part wheat and part flour. Now they are selling wheat only, with the result that the flour export trade has suffered."

"If there are quantities of wheat on hand, being hoarded, the millers have not got it, but export people have bought large quantities of flour which they have been unable to sell. To continue in business with our mills shut down we must get a better price for our products," he said.

No Excuse for Raise.
The small mills throughout the country are fairly busy, it was learned. Recently a 60,000-bag order for export flour was allocated by the Wheat Board to various small mills in Ontario. They are engaged in grinding for shorts and feed and are making pastry flour.

"The small mills of the province are doing a big business," it was stated at L. Coffee & Co.'s grain office. "Our orders are keeping up, and we cannot see that the millers are losing money, as they say they are. There appears to be no excuse for the requested raise in price for flour."

"There is absolutely no excuse for the raise in prices," said W. G. Gunn, "flour is going begging to Montreal, and there certainly is no shortage." John Moffatt, grain dealer, stated that he understood in the exhibit was recognized. Every

the mills have large stocks of flour on hand. "It is said," said he, "that the export market for some reason is inactive. New markets are apparently being found, for I notice that the first shipment of wheat from Canada to Java was sent off a few days ago."

"The flour millers are justified in asking for the increase," said Mr. Flew, manager of Richardson and Company, grain dealers. They absolutely cannot gamble in flour, for they must report periodically to the Wheat Board the quantities of flour and grain held by them. The Wheat Board undoubtedly had opportunity to sell considerable quantities of wheat in the United States, but I understand they declined to sell at the prices bid."

"Business has never been conducted this way before. While the Wheat Board has not acted with malice aforethought, the result of its policy is that production is cut down and prices inevitably must go up."

Mr. Flew pointed out that American millers can get \$14 per ton more for feed than the Canadian producers can get under the limitations imposed on them by the Wheat Board.

NEW INTEREST OF
CHINESE WOMEN
IN BABY WELFARE

(By Georgia W. Leffingwell, Ph. D.)
China is playing a new role as the home of "shelter babies." Shattering the age-old traditions of the Land of the Rising Sun, a baby welfare exhibit was staged recently at Ningpo by the Baptist mission. Such an interest in the welfare of the coming generation was unprecedented in China. Nothing like it had ever been known in Ningpo within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and it was the topic of the day throughout the city. It was discussed in the shops and on the streets and in the temple courts with their crowds of idlers. Women everywhere gathered in little groups and speculated curiously on this new idea from America—the idea of actually studying babies.

Of course, everybody wanted to visit the exhibit. Staid bankers and substantial business men came to see, and to approve and finally went home to bring their wives back with them. One dignified gentleman, a prominent native physician, was so impressed that he requested the nurses practicing in the city to attend. More than 1,000 people thronged the building. Posters, charts, books and exhibits offered up-to-date instruction in baby love and there were demonstrations on proper methods of feeding. In a "play pen" suitable playthings were displayed for his majesty the baby. At another booth patterns for useful and hygienic baby clothes were sold at the nominal price of one cent each. The most popular booth of all demonstrated "How to Give Baby a Bath." Crowds circled around to watch the process, while the "subjects," like the babies the world over cooed and gurgled and yelled when the soap got in their eyes.

The importance of interesting the younger girls as well as the older people in the exhibit was recognized. Every

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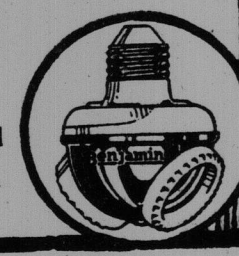
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student in the Baptist School for Girls at Ningpo had her share in making the show a success—cutting patterns, explaining charts, or welcoming guests. Even the roly-poly kindergarten kiddies, with their promise "not for them to make a noise," felt a personal interest in the great event.

Schools for girls similar to the one at Ningpo are maintained at other Baptist mission stations in China. The programme of the New World movement of northern Baptists, as outlined at the

last convention, also calls for the erecting of at least five additional high schools exclusively for girls. The women of China are being educated. Forty others of similar size and weight were sent by motor lorry at the same time to the same destination.

The packages sent by rail arrived after three days. Those sent by lorry were delivered in a few hours. The railway freightage cost \$2.10; the total expense of the lorry was \$2.15.—London Evening Standard.

A big firm recently made an interesting experiment in transport. Forty packages addressed to different branches in London were dispatched by rail. Forty others of similar size and weight were sent by motor lorry at the same time to the same destination. The packages sent by rail arrived after three days. Those sent by lorry were delivered in a few hours. The railway freightage cost \$2.10; the total expense of the lorry was \$2.15.—London Evening Standard.

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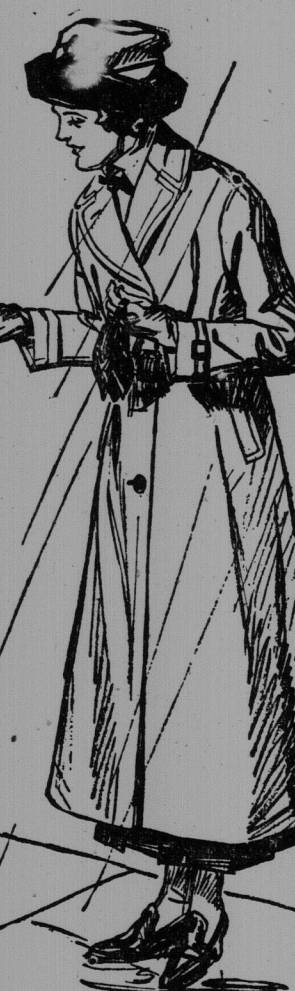


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bother a kid's tummy.

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