MOST OPTIMISTIC REPORT MADE

New Beds of Coal Discovered—Enormous Deposits of Oil Shales.

Ottawa, Sept. 23—Surveying the mineral industry in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on his return from a three weeks' visit to the various field parties at work there, Dr. W. H. Collins, director of the geological survey, department of mines, is most optimistic. He reports new coal beds, the existence of which was unsuspected, and enormous deposits of oil shale in both provinces, associated with coal measures. These are not yet being mined, he said, but they constitute the basis of an important future mining industry.

"There was relief on all sides at the coal mines that the strike was over," he said. "Normal producion has been resumed. During and since the war a considerable share of the coal which formerly was shipped to Quebec and Ontario went to the U. S. As a result of the strike a good deal of consideration is being given to recovering the Canadian market.

"The mining of rock salt promises to become an important industry in both provinces. Salt springs at various places indicate a widespread existence of the mineral.

"Gypsum mining is an established industry at Hillsboro, N. B., for over a century and enormous deposits are known at many other points in both provinces.

"Gas wells supply gas to Moncton, N. B., for five cents a thousand cubic feet, and a small amount of petroleum is obtained from the same wells."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Geneva, Sept. 21.—The council of the League of Nations decided today to increase the non-permanent membership of the council from four to six. This will make the council membership ten, with the non-permanent members in the majority.

"MARY PICKFORD OF SWEDEN" IS THIS DAINTY MISS

Miss Mary Johnsson at breakfast.

Miss Mary Johnsson is Sweden's most popular motion picture star. This dainty blond lady has taken film folk there by storm.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY IN CAN.

First of War-Countries to Get Back to Normal—The Reasons.

When the Canadian dollar reached parity with the dollar of the United States the statement and business men of the Dominion publicly exchanged congratulations over the event. In the words of one Canadian banker, "Canada is the first of the countries that fought in the far and suffered currency depreciation to get back to normal."

The mother country, Great Britain, thus far has been unable to restore the normal value of the pound sterling, although, considering the difficulties with which that nation has had to wrestle—poor trade, unemployment colonial disturbances—its achievements since the war in finance and national economy have been extraordinary.

However, the Canadian phenomenon requires definite explanations, and those advanced in the Dominion are of great interest to all—and particularly to the Uited States. For it is generally agreed that American capita and American tourist travel have contributed largely to the astonishing recovery of the Canadian dollar.

Americans, it is known, have been ties with which that nation has had to wrestle—poor trade, unemployment, colonial disturbances—its achievements since the war in finance and national economy have been extraordinary.

Americans, t is known, have been investing liberally in Dominion enterprises. American motor companies have built plants in Canada. Other American manufacturers have established mills and factories in the Dominion and are making it a centre of distribution for the British Empire in order to escape heavy duties. Heavy purchases of Canadian newsprint paper are made by American publishers. There has been a very exceptional inmanufacture and sale of intoxicants in Canada securities—municipal, provincial and corporate.

American bone-dry prohibition, according to a Canadian banker, has helped the Dominion dollar. Quebec draws thousands of Americans to itself because the province permits the manufacture and ale of intoxicants in bottles under very mild restrictions. Bootleggers, of course, are doing a profitable business in Canada in the interest of thirsty Americans.

Some estimate that the influx of American money to Canada is proceeding at the rate of $20,000,000 a month.

Canada is predominantly agricultural, and agricultural nations, as economists have long been aware, recover more quickly from the effects of war than do industrial nations. But the factor of American financial aid, direct and indirect, doubtless is next in importance in accounting for the gratifying feat of the Canadian dollar in coming back."

The Chinese have a proverb; "It is not the wine that makes a man drunk; it is the man himself." This reminds us of the story of the old fellow who came to Sam Jones after a hard set-to with John Barleycorn and said penitently: "Brother Jones, I've been overtaken in a fault again."

"You're an old liar!" cried Sam. "You overtook the fault—a jug has no lags."

Why She Needed Glasses.

"I want to look at a pair of eyeglasses," said the young woman with a determined air.

"Yes, madam," said the optician.

"While visiting in the country, I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook a stranger for an acquaintance, perhaps?"

"No, not exactly that. I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry."

PULPWOOD IN U.S. NEARLY EXHAUSTED

U. S. and Canada Consume More News Print Than Rest of World Combined.

More news print is produced and consumed in the United States and Canada than in all the rest of the world. The centre of production, formerly in Europe, has shifted within recent years to North America the largest consuming centre, and the source of abundant raw material. Although the United States produces more news print than any other country, during the past decade the expansion in the new print manufacturing industry on this continent has been in Canada. Within this period the production capacity in that country has been more than trebled while only two new mills have been established in the United States. Moreover, supplies of pulp wood n Canada are being largely retained for the development of the news print industry.

The future of the mill already established in the United States in good measure depends on replenishing depleted pulp wood areas near the mills. In the east where the principal mills are located, it has estimated that present supplies of pulp wood will be exhausted within twenty or thirty years, although by the extensive practice of reforestation the cut-over areas near the mills would within 30 or 40 years be made to yield more than the present consumption requirements of the United States has become increasing-paper mills of some states are importing more than half of their supply of raw material. While considerable qquantities of pulp wood are imported into the United States from adjacent freehold lands of Canada, the news print manufacturing industry in the United States is beginning to feel the economic effect of having to ship raw material over long distances.

Within the last twenty years, the United States has bzecome increasingly dependent on other countris notably Canada, for a considerable part of the wood and pulp consumed. Thus in 1921 the United States imported more than 620,000 tons of wood pulp and 1,082,000 cords of pulp wood.

American Imports of Pulp Wood.

Practically all of the pulp wood imported into the United States comes from Canada. However, approximately 85 per cent. of the forest areas of Canada are under public supervision and control and the Canadian provinces, in order to conserve the supply of wood for domestic, industrial and commercial development, prohibit the exportation of pulp wood cut from crown lands. There is no restriction on shipments of pulp and paper to the United States but the potential supplies of 1,033,370,000 cords of pulp wood are reserved largely as raw material for the development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada. No pulp wood is exported from Canada which is not sent to the United States.

The inexpediency of shipping pulp wood from Canada to distant American mills and the restrictions imposed by the Canadian provinces on exports of pulp wood from crown lands have caused the major portion of new capital invested in news print paper and pulp to flow into Canadian mills near the source of supplies of raw material. The gravity of the position of the newsprint industry in the United States in relation to pulp wood supplies is emphasized by the fact that the production of news print in the United States for some years has been practically at a standstill while production in Canada has trebled. Only two news print plants have been established in the United States since 1909.

Blue Lookout.

Nurse—I don't know why you're crying. You have a nice new little sister.

Only Son (who already has four sisters)—Yes, darn it! Now I'll have to attend the furnace all my life.

An Improved Gasoline at the Same Price

Starts even more quickly than Gasolines which cost more and is a better all'round Motor Fuel—

Many gasoline users in the Maritime Provinces have been paying much more than they should for gasoline due to the fact that they have bought it on the basis of quick starting ability regardless of price or the loss of power and mileage which invariably attends the use of such a gasoline.

Realizing this, our experts have been working for years to produce a motor fuel which would at least equal higher priced gasolines in quick-starting ability and at the same time embody the other qualities of a perfect motor fuel which these gasolines have lacked.

The *new* Imperial Premier Gasoline, now being made at our Imperoyal Refinery, is the result of this research and experiment. *It starts even more quickly than Queen Gasoline* which some engine owners have been using in spite of the fact that Queen Gasoline was a special lighting plant fuel and never entirely suited to motor use.

The *new* Imperial Premier Gasoline is a properly balanced motor fuel. It is full of "pep" and power. Every fuel charge burns clean in the combustion chambers. There are no heavy ends which might remain behind to cause pre-ignition or hasten carbon formation. Every drop of the *new* Imperial Premier Gasoline vaporizes completely and is easily converted into power and mileage.

The *new* Imperial Premier Gasoline is now available throughout the Maritime Provinces. Believing as we do that this is the best gasoline we can possibly make for motor use we have discontinued the manufacture and sale of all other grades. Stop at the Red Ball sign and fill with this *new improved gasoline*. You will find it even more satisfactory than other gasolines which may cost up to 5 cents more per gallon.

This test will convince you;—after your tank has been filled with the *new* Imperial Premier Gasoline have your carbureter adjusted to use this fuel properly. You will find you can run on a leaner mixture and avoid operating trouble and get better results from your car in every way at a lower cost per mile than ever before.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Main Sales Branches:

HALIFAX, N.S. ST. JOHN, N.B.

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

(a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.

(b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except [illegible] new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

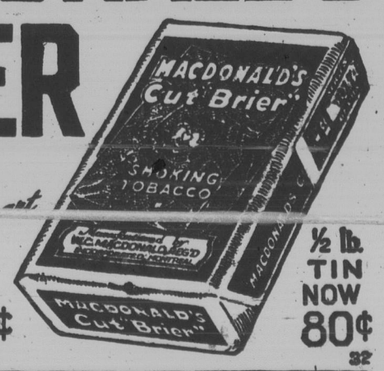
The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not [illegible] the 1st December, 1922.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

MACDONALD'S BRIER



The Tobacco with a heart

PACKAGES 15¢

½ lb. TIN NOW 80¢

32

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—John Stuart Webster, mining engineer, after cleaning up a fortune in Death Valley, Calif., boards a train for the East. He befriends a young lady annoyed by a masher, thoroughly trounching the "pest."

CHAPTER II.—At Denver Webster receives a letter from Billy Geary, his closest friend. Geary urges him to come to Sobrante, Central America, to finance and develop a mining claim. He decides to go.

CHAPTER III.—Dolores Ruey, the young woman Webster befriended, and who has made a deep impression on him, as he has on her, is also on the way to Sobrante.

CHAPTER IV.

Day was dawning in Buenaventura, republic of Sobrante, as invariably it dawns in the tropics—without extended preliminary symptoms. The soft, silvery light of a full moon that had stayed out scandalously late had merged imperceptibly into gray; the gray was swiftly yielding place to a faint crimson that was spreading and deepening upward athwart the east.

In the patio of Mother Jenks' establishment in the Calle de Concordia, No. 19, the first shafts of morning light were filtering obliquely through the orange trees and creeping in under the deep, Gothic-arched veranda flanking the western side of the patio. Presently, through the silent reaches of the Calle de Concordia, the sound of a prodigious knocking and thumping echoed, as of some fretful individual seeking admission at the street door of El Buep Amigo, by which euphonious designation Mother Jenks' caravansary was known to the public of Buenaventura. In the second story, front, a window slid back and a woman's voice, husky with that huskiness that speaks so accusingly of cigarettes and alcohol, demanded:

"Quien es? Who is it? Que quiere usted? Wot do yer want?"

"Ye might dispinse wit' that paraqueet conversation whin addhressin' the likes av me," a voice replied. "'Tis me—Cafferty. I have a cablegram Leber give me to deliver——"

"Gawd's truth! Would yer wake the 'ole 'ouse with yer 'ammering?"

"All right. I'll not say another worrd!"

Without the portal stood Don Juan Cafetero, of whom a word or two before proceeding.

To begin, Don Juan Cafetero was not his real name, but rather a free Spanish translation of the Gaelic, John Cafferty. Mr. Cafferty was an exile of Erin with a horrible thirst. He had first arrived in Sobrante some five years before, as section boss in the employ of the little foreign-owned narrow-gauge railway which ran from Buenaventura on the Caribbean coast to San Miguel de Padua, up-country where the nitrate beds were located. Prior to his advent the railroad people had tried many breeds of section boss without visible results, until a Chicago man, who had come to Sobrante to install an inter-communicating telephone system in the government buildings, suggested to the superintendent of the road, who was a German, that the men made for bosses come from Erin's isle; wherefore Mr. Cafferty had been imported at a price of $5 a day gold. Result—a marked improvement in the road bed and consequently the train schedules, and the ultimate loss of the Cafferty soul.

Something in the climate of Sobrante must have appealed to a touch of laissez faire in Don Juan's amiable nature, for in the course of time he had taken unto himself, without bell or book, after the fashion of the proletariat of Sobrante, the daughter of one Esteban Manuel Enrique Jose Maria Pasqual y Miramontes, an estimable peon who was singularly glad to have his daughter off his hands and no questions asked. Following the fashion of the country, however, Esteban had forthwith moved the remainder of his numerous progeny under the mantle of Don Juan Cafetero's philanthropy, and resigned a position which for many years he had not enjoyed—to-wit: salting and packing green hides at a local abattoir. This foolhardy economic move had so incensed Don Juan that in a fit of pique he spurned his father-in-law (we must call Esteban something and so why split hairs?) under the tails of his camisa, with such vigor as to sever forever the friendly relations hitherto existing between the families. Mrs. Cafferty (again we transgress, but what of it?) subsequently passed away in child birth, and no sooner had she been decently buried than Don Juan took a week off to drown his sorrows.

In this condition he had encountered Esteban Manuel Enrique Jose Maria Pasqual y Miramontes and called him out of his name. In the altercation that ensued Esteban, fully convinced that he had received the sub end of the transaction from start to finish, cut Don Juan severely; Don Juan had thereupon slain Esteban [illegible] suffering from the railroad hospital a month later had been tried by a Sobrantean magistrate and fined the sum of $20,000, legal tender of the republic of Sobrante. Of course, he had paid it off within six months from his wages as section boss, but the memory of the injustice always rankled him, and gradually he moved down the scale of society from section boss to day laborer, day laborer to tropical tramp, and tropical tramp to beach comber, in which latter state he had