

ANNUAL REVENUE OF \$4,000,000 FROM SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

A despatch from Toronto says:—A number of queries of general interest were answered on Friday by the Ministry in the Ontario Legislature. One of them, by revealing that the province in ten months had received \$3,400,000 from the sale of liquor, suggested that Ontario can not with complete consistency point the finger of scorn at Quebec for participating in the liquor traffic. Another, by obtaining the amounts which the Amusement Tax had returned, showed how dearly the public was paying to the Ontario Treasury for its theatrical diversions.

In regard to the liquor traffic, Hon. Mr. Raney volunteered the following statistics: Value of stock on hand in dispensaries on October 31, 1921, \$1,121,259; value of stock on hand in dispensaries on October 31, 1922, \$734,078; receipts from sales during ten months ending October 31, 1922, \$3,400,000.

Hon. Peter Smith detailed as follows the returns which the Amusement Tax had yielded in Toronto,

Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922: Toronto, \$602,749 in 1920; \$630,333 in 1921; \$599,743 in 1922. Ottawa, \$47,245 in 1920; \$70,288 in 1921; \$75,125 in 1922. Hamilton, \$125,919 in 1920; \$127,393 in 1921; \$112,724 in 1922. Windsor, \$22,354 in 1920; \$20,472 in 1921, and \$17,572 in 1922.

The other questions were more briefly answered. R. T. Harding, K.C., was said to have already benefited to the extent of \$22,948 from the public treasury for his labors in the timber probe. He claims, it was added, the further sum of \$3,500. The number of loans made under the Community Halls Act was given as 20 and the amount involved as \$5,700 during 1921 and \$28,503 in 1922. The sum of \$2,000 was said to have been loaned under the Co-operative Marketing Loan Act, only one loan having been made since the legislation's inception in 1920. Hon. Mr. Raney stated that one, Webb was in temporary employ of the O. T. A. enforcement branch.

IRISH SENATOR RELEASED BY REBELS

Threats of Punitive Measures by Government Proves Effective.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Senator Bagwell, kidnapped Tuesday night, was released on Thursday morning near 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 intimate 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 free.

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 MURDERED NEAR LUXOR, EGYPT

Identified as the Nephew of Sir Montague Allan, of Montreal.

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 en route alone to Karnak to see the famous ruins by moonlight. The body was found on the Karnak road.

Census of 1921 Cost Country \$1,664,088.04

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The decennial census of June, 1921, cost \$1,664,088.04. 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 assistance, printing, express and similar charges at Ottawa was \$215,627.90.

Since the passing of the Highway Improvement Act, and to the end of 1922, the sum of forty-five million dollars, approximately, has been spent on construction and maintenance of county roads, towards which the province of Ontario has contributed about twenty million dollars, according to Robert C. Maitland, chief engineer of county roads in the province of Ontario.



Veteran V.C. Dies. Sergt. George Richardson, V.C., who was decorated for conspicuous bravery on the field at Cawnpore, India, in 1859, when he saved his officer's life by engaging six natives, five of whom he killed and the sixth he routed. At the time he had a broken arm and a wounded leg. He died last week at the age of ninety-two years, in a London, Ont., hospital.

Building Operations at Toronto University.

Whether this winter be relatively mild or not, it seems at least to be a fairly favorable season for building operations at the University of Toronto. The War Memorial Tower, which is being built by the graduates and which will be a most imposing structure, is going forward apace and is to be ready for dedication on Armistice Day. At the rear of Convocation Hall a modest building is going up for the housing of the administrative offices of the provincial university so as to relieve the present overcrowded condition of University College. At the corner of Bloor and Huron streets a large addition to the Ontario College of Education is well above ground. North of Hoskin Avenue and just south of the University stadium the excavation for the new Trinity College is progressing daily. The Anatomy building and the Women's building have just recently been completed and are now occupied. All of this means that a good deal of work is being provided for the building trades at a time when employment might otherwise be scarce.

Royal Broadcasting Station at Buckingham Palace

A despatch from London says:—Churchmen's protests that wireless concerts in public houses are drawing too many young people to drinking places and the announcement that King George is considering the installation of a loud-speaking set in his apartments in Buckingham Palace illustrate what a wide appeal wireless is making to Great Britain. By making Buckingham Palace a broadcasting station King George could address his millions of subjects throughout England, Scotland and Wales without leaving the royal suite. Loud-speaking trumpets on the palace roof would enable the King's voice to be heard at any point in London within a two-mile radius of the palace. Wireless telephones have been used by Prince of Wales and the Duke of York recently in opening exhibitions and at other functions in various parts of the country, the speakers remaining in London.

No Doubt Remains Who is to Pay for World War

A despatch from London says:—"If there is doubt about who won the war, there now remains no doubt who is to pay for it." London is chucking over this bon mot attributed to Sir John Simon, Liberal leader and prominent lawyer, apropos of the American debt settlement.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 87½c; No. 2, 86c.

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 79c.

Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.

Feed—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Milled—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, \$1.08 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 bbl; 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, 27½c; triplets, 28½c; Silttons, 29c.

Old, large, 29c; twins, 30c; Silttons, 31c.

Cheese—New, large, 27c; twins, 27½c.

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., 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; roosters, 25c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 31 to 33c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 38c; do, old, 23c; geese, 21c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

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

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7½c; primes, 7c.

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

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12½c per lb.; 5-lb. tins, 13½ to 14½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Potatoes, Ontarios, 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 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight rolls, in barrels, \$35.

Lard—Pure tins, 16½c; tube, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening tins, 14½ to 15c; tube, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ 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; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, med., \$9 to \$11; do, com., \$5 to \$8; milch cows, choice, \$7 to \$9; springers, choice, \$8 to \$10; lambs, choice, \$11 to \$12; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10 to \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, country points, \$9 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, 91½ 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, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, 26c. Shorts, 22c. Middlings, 33c. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$16.



Clinton D. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, at the University of Toronto, who was recently elected vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association. The association last year addressed 584 meetings throughout the Dominion and sent exhibition and tree-planting cars across the country.

Cheese, finest easterns, 25 to 25½c.

Butter, choicest creamery, 41 to 41½c.

Eggs, fresh, 48 to 50c; selected, 36 to 37c; No. 1 stock, 32 to 33c.

Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.10.

Young cows, in good flesh, \$4.25; com., \$3.25 to \$4; med. heifers, \$4 to \$4.50; cutter cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2; do, thin, \$1.50; dairy type bulls, com., \$3.50; do, good weight and fleshing, \$4; veal calves, \$9 to \$10.50; better ones, \$11 to \$11.25.

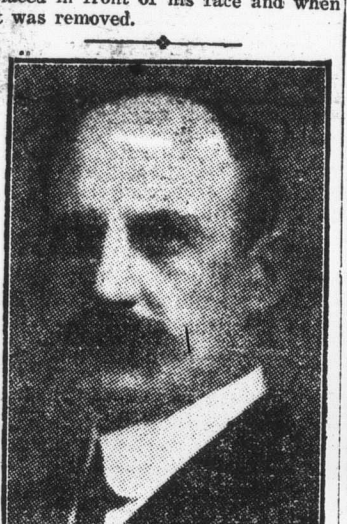
Hogs, selects and good quality butcher, \$11 to \$11.25; thick fat heavy hogs, \$10.25; western hogs of suitable weights, \$10.50 to \$10.75; sows, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Grafting Operation Fails to Restore Boy's Sight

A despatch from New York says:—Alfred Lemanowicz, 18, who underwent an operation 11 days ago in which part of a pig's eye was grafted to restore his sight, was allowed to open his eye for the first time on Friday and was unable to see anything.

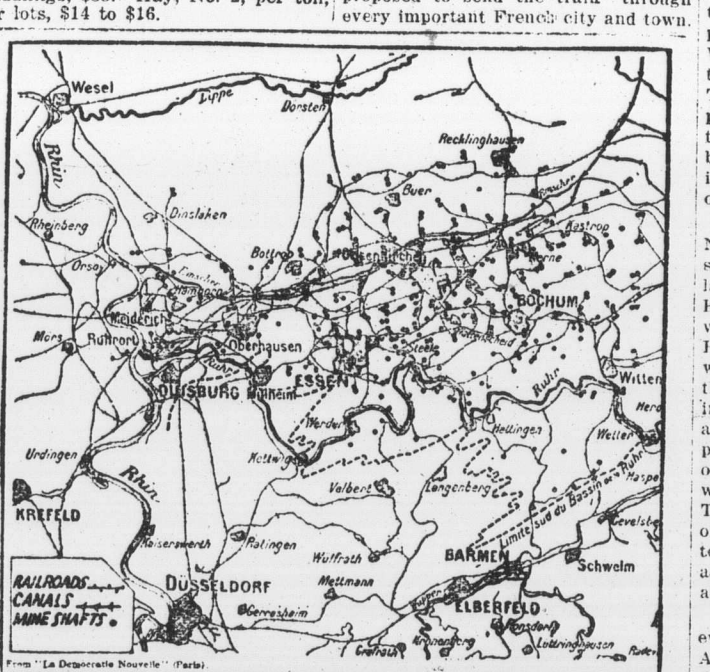
Dr. Edward B. Morgan, who performed the operation, refused to admit it was a failure.

Lemanowicz, whose home is in Lyndhurst, N.J., has said several times that he could distinguish between light and dark through the closed eyelid. But when the eye was opened he could not see the rays from an electric flashlight which focused into the eye through a magnifying glass. However, when the eye was closed again, he said he could tell when a hat was placed in front of his face and when it was removed.



Senator C. P. Beaubien

Senator Beaubien has had in hand the work of planning for a Made-in-Canada train to tour France. He has now completed his report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, and suggests that it take the form of an autobus caravan, so that it will not be restricted to main railway lines. It is proposed to send the train through every important French city and town.



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 34 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.

Dominion News in Brief

Vancouver, British Columbia—Vancouver now leads all ports in Canada in the matter of tonnage, only beating Montreal by reason of the fact that the Eastern port is open eight months in the year. In the short space of two years the movement of ocean going vessels trading into this port has increased from 326 in 1920 to 456 in 1921 and 703 in 1922, making an increase of 116 per cent. for the two year period. In the same period, the number of shipping lines regularly trading into Vancouver from foreign ports has increased from 23 to 39.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Over 42,500 acres were planted to potatoes in Alberta last year, according to an official estimate, which is about 9,000 acres less than in 1921. Central and Northern Alberta had a total potato acreage of nearly 30,000 acres, and it is estimated that the yield amounted to two and a half tons to the acre.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.—It is reported that magnesium metal, valuable in the construction of aeroplanes, may be a Saskatchewan product in the future if the plans of a company located at Darr, 60 miles east of Saskatoon, materialize.

Fort William, Ont.—The issue of the

"Daily Times-Journal" for January sixteenth was printed on the first roll of newsprint manufactured here by the Fort William Paper Company. Construction of the plant only commenced last July, and the first run of newsprint was made on New Year's Day.

Quebec, Quebec.—The number of entries in the great dog sled Derby, to be run here on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of February, has gone up to eight, with the addition of an entry just received from Holt, Renfrew & Company. There are now six entries from Canada and two from the United States.

Fredericton, New Brunswick.—While the full development of the Grand Falls, near the head waters of the St. John River, will likely involve international considerations, it is possible to develop some 60,000 horse power at an 8 per cent. load factor without having to tap any of the storage area which lies in the State of Maine, according to C. O. Foss, chief engineer and member of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

St. John's, Newfoundland.—Initial preparations are being made for the coming seal fishery. There will be only eight ships engaged this spring, the smallest number for fifty years. There were nine last year.

Standard of Character Counts

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

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 a magnificent 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 shipper."

"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."

I was travelling on the train through Nova Scotia last June and in conversation with a commercial traveller, related the above story from the West. He immediately assured me that such would not be the case in Nova Scotia. He went on to say that \$8,000,000 worth of apples were shipped from the Annapolis Valley to Great Britain in the fall of 1921 and he would guarantee that every box contained the apples represented. This gave me an opportunity of becoming on good terms with an audience of educationists in Truro and I congratulated the people of the Maritime Province for their integrity. The story was well received as human nature everywhere appreciates congratulations.

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 replied that I thought so 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



New Dominion Cerealist

L. H. Newman, formerly secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, has been named Dominion cerealist to succeed Dr. Charles E. Sanders, who has resigned. Mr. Sanders was the discoverer of Marquis wheat, which made it possible to grow wheat a hundred miles further north than was possible theretofore. Mr. Newman is the author of important agricultural publications, and has conducted important practical experiments.

that the apples were as represented for about one foot down and then the quality became worst until, 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, consequently 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. 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 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 into 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 the nation in strength, righteousness and honor.

Righteousness exalted 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. They people can have faith in each other