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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1922.

MANUFACTURERS HOPEFUL

The January issue of Industrial Canada contains summaries of about 350 Canadian manufacturers respecting conditions in their lines. The surveys presented afford a good insight into the average effect of the deflation of the past year or two. Most of the manufacturers record raw material price declines of from 25 to 40 per cent, and wage decreases of from 10 to 20 per cent. The wage decreases have been the smallest of the various reductions, and in many lines have been almost nominal. The wage scales are still far above the rates that obtained several years ago, and retain the greatest fifty among all the elements in the production cost of the product. It is apparent that in the midst of drastic reductions and deflations, the Canadian workmen have not been inconsiderately treated by employers.

With hardly an exception, says one critic, there is optimism for the 1922 outlook. Prices are regarded as at rock bottom, or perhaps within 10 or 15 per cent. of it. Buyers are short of material, operating on a close basis. The potential market for goods is becoming strong and attractive. Enquiries from sources "dead" for a year are increasing each week, and whether general resumption of buying occurs in the Spring or not until toward Autumn, opinion is almost unanimous that sometime during this year a decided living of business is assured. That confidence alone will create much better conditions. A year ago, the business world faced a period of deflation and contraction, of cancellations of orders, liquidation, and suspension of new purchasing. The readjustment period is now in its last stages, and the upward movement is in sight. But a noteworthy feature of the manufacturers' consensus is their complaint about high railway freight rates. Some of them, selling heavy goods, state that the cost of shipping to the West or the Maritime Provinces is as much as the cost of the goods alone. That is, high freight double prices. Not long ago, some railways argued that increases in freight rates had practically no effect in raising the price of goods to the consumer, especially as fewer production costs offset freight increases. But that argument does not go now, when every item in the cost of the goods is scrutinized and the difference in hauling costs between one point and another may alter entirely the destination to which orders are sent.

All manufacturers report plenty of labor, a great increase in efficiency, ready delivery of all materials—all fundamentals for good business once general public demand gets in. That demand, economic conditions, and especially by the net value of the crops, which last year were less by half a billion dollars than in 1920. In 1922, however, discounting of a reasonably good crop will begin, and the improved condition of basic industry will spread rapidly to what are classed as secondary or service industries.

THE WAR RECORD OF CANADA'S MARINE.

The part the Canadian Mercantile Marine played in the Great War has never been told. The C.P.R. has issued a booklet which gives the record of its vessels during the war and it is a romantic and a proud story. Practically every ship of the C.P.R. fleet did its "bit" during the war. No less than 12 of the railroad's vessels were lost during the war by enemy action, with a total tonnage of 101,681, including the Calcarian, launched just before the outbreak of hostilities. She was torpedoed while conveying thirty vessels across the Atlantic.

Of all the C.P.R. vessels perhaps the Empress of Russia had the most romantic war career. She was an Admiralty cruiser. When she left Vancouver in August, 1914, she was already marked for patrol work, and when she reached Hong Kong her interior fittings were torn out and replaced with coal bunkers. Four 47 guns were mounted forward and four aft. The Chinese crew was paid off, and British naval reservists and French gun crews shipped for the Indian Ocean. She met the cruiser Sydney after that ship had made a mass of tangled wreckage of the torpedo Emden, and took off the prisoner members of the Emden's crew, including the captain, Von Müller, and carried them to Ceylon. With the aid of Indian territorial troops and several 15-pounder guns, she captured the Turkish post and fort of Karaman, in the Red Sea. For twenty-three days she and the Empress of Asia guarded the British port of Aden until the arrival of British warships. After her

adventures the Empress of Russia, the Empress of Asia, the Empress of Japan, the cruiser Himalaya, and the destroyer Ribble maintained a blockade of the port of Manila, where fifteen German steamers were lurking during the early days of the war, hoping for a chance to get out and deliver the cargoes of supplies destined for German warships. Finally, after a year spent in Eastern waters, the Empress of Russia came back into her regular service on the Pacific.

VARYING TEMPERATURES.

As most people are well aware, temperatures vary considerably in different localities, and why they should do so, is quite an interesting study. Temperatures vary for several reasons. In the first place the cold is not so severe, nor the heat so extremely high, at points along the seacoast. This is because the vast body of salt water prevents the occurrence of sudden changes. It does not cool off as quickly as the earth, and has no "cold corners"; and, in the same way, it does not warm up so rapidly. It is therefore, always milder beside the ocean, or any branch of it, in winter, and not nearly so hot in summer.

As one leaves the seacoast however, temperatures change very rapidly, and the farther inland one gets the lower goes the thermometer in winter, and the higher in summer. Other words, there are greater extremes. The coldest records are found in the lowlands where the frost settles, while the higher temperatures in winter are on the highlands, except in the mountains and extreme altitudes. This fact is very plainly demonstrated by the crops; the frost strikes first those that are located in the lowlands and valleys, while the gardens on high lands and tops of hills are free from this danger until much later. The fact that there is more likely to be a breeze on the highlands, to dispel the frost, is also one of the reasons why crops are safer on higher ground.

Fresh water holds the cold, and therefore thermometers in the vicinity of lakes and ponds run exceptionally low. The north side of a hill, or a slope, is always colder, both in summer and winter, than a southern exposure. A thermometer located on an unusually shaded and exposed corner will run many degrees lower in winter than another thermometer placed only a few feet away, but hanging in a protected spot where there is no wind and where it is reached by whatever warmth there may be in the air. Then there are different kinds of thermometers. For instance, the cheaper variety cannot be expected to record as accurately as the better mercury type. They are more easily influenced by atmospheric conditions, and run much higher in summer and lower in winter. It is, therefore, always the better part of wisdom to have a thermometer that is guaranteed to be accurate.

Cold waves are really nothing more than areas of high barometer traveling in a generally westerly to easterly direction. The colder the weather, the higher the barometer. On the other hand it is generally the case that a high barometer means a steep or gradient between itself and the "low" which always follows a "high," and therefore extremely high barometers are very often succeeded by wind storms more severe than would ordinarily be the case. These areas of high and low barometer march like mercury type. They are more easily influenced by atmospheric conditions, and run much higher in summer and lower in winter. It is, therefore, always the better part of wisdom to have a thermometer that is guaranteed to be accurate.

TWO DIFFERENT IDEALS.

Can France be persuaded to take our view? says an American contemporary. It would be sanguine to suppose that this question will be decided at once. Behind it all, as we have seen at Washington, lies a conflict between two ideas of "security," the French idea of security by force and the British idea of security by consent; the French idea of maintaining a large army and keeping the Rhine in French hands, and the British idea of combining the Five Powers in a pact to keep the peace, demilitarize the danger-zones, and relieve each other by mutual disarmament. The conflict between these ideas strikes deep, and we must expect a good deal of heart-burning before it is decided, but let us try at all events to keep our tempers over it, and seriously to persuade the French that there is more security and a much better chance of balancing budgets our way than theirs.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

The Alternative to the Conference. (Providence Journal.)
Conference cost money. They will for a small army of future, traveling hither and thither. They divert statecraft from home to distant affairs. In England the Lloyd George opposition is denouncing them as inordinately expensive and extravagant, a handicap on the nation's progress. They have proved temporarily reactions to France. But when the last objection is registered, the conference may be triumphantly defended, not by directly answering criticism, but by reminding those who criticize of the alternative. The world has not yet recovered from its most recent experience with the alternative, a hideous struggle lasting four years, which an international spirit in accord with the maxim for wise men would have prevented. That was a "conference" with thirty million men engaged in it, instead of a few score millions killed in the course of the debate, millions more were mutilated, and the cost was fifty billion dollars.

The Only Alternative. (Times of India.)
There is only one alternative to the rule of the British in India, and that is a legal manner, and that is administration must be mild and humane. That alternative is to place Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Das and their associates in charge of the administration of the country. That is the plain issue before the country, and that issue will be decided, not by government as such, nor by Mr. Gandhi and his associates, but by the general desires of the community. Public opinion in India is a strong and growing force; public opinion will decide. It is imperative that that public opinion should range itself without delay, not patting with the realities of the situation, not pretending that lawlessness is anything save revolution; but fairly and squarely facing the issue that there is no alternative between supporting by word and deed the government as by law established and influencing that government through the constitutional machinery, and surrendering that government to those who are of deliberate purpose seeking to make it impossible.

Refund in Canada. (Mail and Empire.)
There ought to be strong representations to the King Government that the War Loan moneys next December shall be refunded in Canada. The amount then to be paid is about \$182,000,000. Nearly all of the bonds are held in Canada, and the amount of the tremendous war bond holdings Canadians obtained during the war, and that ought to be retained in Canada.

It is whispered from New York that the market there, with plenty of idle money for good bonds, would take a renewal of the point. The point is that this new credit would wipe out the remaining discount on our dollar, and restore it to parity in New York. But we have no special discount that remains. It tends to cut down imports from the United States, and to help our exports. If the American financial interests want a empty glory for their dollar, let them have it, while we attend strictly to the business of building up our economic situation. No doubt, a special appeal to the holders of the bonds maturing next December would induce most of them to accept new bonds, good for five years, and the amount sent in for conversion into cash might not amount to more than \$50,000,000. Even if the amount were more, a strong campaign based on a slogan "Keep our war loans in Canada" would have a hearty response. We have been incurring too much debt to American financial interests for comfort.

The financial and commercial penetration of Canadian business by United States capital has gone much further than most Canadians suspect. According to the last census of manufacturers, in 1918 84 per cent. of the stocks, bonds, or other securities of Canadian incorporated and joint stock companies were owned by holders in the United States. Canadians owned 56 per cent. Since then, many large deals have occurred in which American capital has obtained control of Canadian companies, and the proportion of American ownership is now considerably higher. The Province and yearling companies are going freely to New York with their issues, and the Dominion ought to set the lead by endeavoring to keep its war refunding at home. Canada should not have been paying interest for years to New York on these issues.

THE LAUGH LINE

The Slicker.
He dodges his work.
Most every day,
But you don't see
Him dodge his pay.
Ideal Summer Girl.
"I'll never call on that girl except in August."
"Why wait till August?"
"She's so darn cold she would make you shiver if he was in the shade."
Is It Funny?
"Funny, isn't it?"
"Yes, What is?"
"How many parents there are who would howl their heads off if the grocer sent them spoiled meat or eggs and yet who are perfectly content to have spoiled children."
Catastrophic.
Mrs. Newby—Oh, Jack, you left the kitchen door open and the draught has blown my cooking, so, so, so now I haven't the faintest idea what it is I'm cooking.
Hardened.
Iris Gifford—You must take your children away from here, madam—this is no place for them.
Mother—Now don't you worry—they can't 'ear nothin' new—their father was a sergeant-major, 'e was.

Unconsidered Point.
The wages you demand are very

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

I was walking home from school today and I came to a bus looking kids having a fierce argument about which one could whistle three times the loudest, one saying, "Aw go on, I can whistle twice as loud as you, you sound like a deaf and dumb fish alongside of me."
"Well, because you say so that don't prove anything," bellowed Benny. "I could whistle any louder than you can if I dry up and blow away, and the 2nd kid, and the first kid said, 'O all right, all right, well I'll just bet you a cent and we'll leave this 3rd kid hold the stakes and be the judge. Meaning me, and the 2nd kid said, 'Put up or shut up. And they both took a cent out of their pants pocket and handed it to me without me saying a word. I wanted to be the stake holder or not, the first kid said, 'Now, kid, if you want to hear a whistle like you never heard before, listen to this."
And he put 2 fingers half ways in his mouth and blew a fierce loud whistle sounding like the world was coming in a end, and the 2nd kid put 4 fingers all the ways in his mouth and blew a whistle sounding like the world had already come to an end.
"Well, then I was going to say so the first kid said, 'Well I guess that proves I can whistle louder than you and if this kid says different I'll smear him one across the face. Me thinking, G, maybe his was the loudest after all. And I was just going to say so and the 2nd kid said, 'If this kid said got sent to a cent I'll whistle the loudest I'll poke him with a stick in the jaw he'll wake up in the hospital, and the first kid said, 'O is that so, well if I hit him he'll wake up in 2 hospitals.
"Me thinking, Heck, good night. And I said, it was a tie, that's what it was, hears your cents back and they wanted to have the contest all over again but I said, 'No, I had to go somewhere, I had to go, I'm going now.
"Well I did.

high for a cook who has had no experience, I think."
"That may be, m'am, but think how much harder it is for me when I don't know anything about it."

Have An Idea.
Adv.—"Wanted, an experienced designer to design latest designs for carpet for carpet factory." A trade value but we think we understand what's wanted.

Got the Habit.
"Edith engaged to Jack Poore? He's the last man in the world I thought she'd marry."
"Well, you see, Jack proposed immediately after Christmas, and Edith was so used to accepting things she didn't want that she accepted him."

Real Consideration.
"Yasuh, mah Sambo am a perfect gemman, even if we all do get into a spat now and again. Yasuh, he never hits me where it shows."
Some Voice.
"And then Leah listened again for the voice, but she didn't hear it for she had entered the house and was coming softly up the steps." Thus read the story and the Buffalo Express commented: "If it left footprints in the building, it'll hear from the scrub lady."

Progress, Anyhow.
"I'm not at all sure," said the professor's wife to the head master of one fashionable preparatory school, "how your school is going to suit my dear boy."
The head master smiled confidently.

COULDN'T DO HOUSEWORK HEART WAS SO BAD

Many women get weak and run down and unable to look after their household duties owing to the heart action becoming impaired or the nervous system unstrung.
Nature intended women to be strong, healthy and happy instead of sick and wretched. But how can a woman be strong and healthy when day in and day out she has to go through the same routine of work, sweeping, dusting, cooking, washing, etc. Is it any wonder that the heart becomes affected and she gets irritable and nervous, has hot flashes, faint and dizzy spells, smothering and choking spells and can't sleep at night.
To all women whose heart is weak and whose nerves are unstrung we would recommend

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"You need not worry about that, madam," he said, "we've taught him how to hold his knife already."

One Logical Woman.
Saleslady—"That hat makes you look ten years younger."
Customer—"Then it won't do. When I took it off I should look ten years older."

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "tell me what you know about the Slavey race."
"Please, Teacher, I wasn't there," replied Tommy. "I went to the football match."

The lady motorist was pulled up by the police for dangerous driving. "You were doing over forty miles an hour," said the policeman.
"Over forty miles an hour?" echoed the lady. "Why, I have not been out an hour yet!"

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