

them, the difference between peace and war is that in peace they use slaughter-prices; in war, slaughter-weapons. As soon as the present warfare ceases they will have recourse to the other form.

Austrian and German Union.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire, or what remains of it, will be forced into an "economic union" with Germany. There will be a sort of "pooling" of resources for the cause of "Germany's Historical Mission." It will, indeed, be an uphill task, for Germany and Austria-Hungary will be saddled not only with indemnities, but also with the interest of war loans. But Germany will still be under Prussian leadership and control, and the spirit of Prussia is dogged as well as ferocious. History shows that nations can live for revenge, even if it does not show that such living bears fruit in success.

As soon as possible after the restoration of peace the Germans will make assiduous and adroit attempts not only to resuscitate, but even to increase and extend their trade activities in every country where openings, however narrow, can be found. And among the British nations there will be found advocates of the resumption of trade relations with Germany. We shall be told that unless the Germans are allowed to trade within our borders they will never collect the wherewithal to pay the indemnities imposed upon them. As the German prices will be of the lowest possible figure, we shall be told that the opening of our markets to Germans will be in the interest of the consumer, and all are consumers.

Help to Pay Their Debts?

But trading with Germans in order to enable the German state to pay its debts will only mean that we shall be paying those debts, in part, at least, and at the same time helping on German preparations for the postponed day of German world-control. If there are any stalls in our markets which our own people cannot occupy, let them be reserved for traders from the nations in alliance with whom we have fought and suffered. The interests of the consumer are not well served by furthering the designs of those by whom he is to be consumed. In the years of "tightness" and impoverishment which will follow the years of war the temptation of cheapness will be a very powerful one, especially to the shopping sex, and we may be sure that the Germans count upon making allies of our housewives. The women-folk will have a fine opportunity for confounding the German's politics, frustrating his knavish tricks, and helping to save us all. There is only one way to deal with the Germans, and that is to have no dealings at all with them. In our own interest, and in that of the nations who are now our comrades-in-arms, and have suffered far more than we have, the German wolf must be kept out of those pastures where he will lust daily to devour, "with privy paw and nothing said." No heed is to be given to the lean and flashy songs of reckless and indiscriminate cosmopolitanism, grating on scrannel pipes blown by the apostles and fanatics of a false political faith.

LARGE WAR ORDERS FOR CANADA

The activities of the Canadian Pacific Railway war purchasing department, organized by Lord Shaughnessy at the request of the British war office, it will be remembered, is exemplified by the statement that orders totalling in value over \$13,000,000 have been placed with Canadian manufacturers since its inception. Of the amount, about \$6,000,000 is represented by business placed since the beginning of the year.

Of the orders thus handled, a good proportion were for food supplies—pork and beans and sugar, etc. Many purchases have likewise been made of general merchandise, such as barbed wire, nails, hose, helmets, underwear, hammers, box shooks, etc., and altogether the department is engaged in most useful work. The purchasing office, which was recently moved to Ottawa, has been retransferred to the Windsor Street offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal.

The Consolidated Plate Glass Company of Canada, Limited, with Dominion charter, has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000; and the Chemical Refinery, Limited, with Dominion charter, from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

MEN OF MILITARY AGE

The May number of the Census and Statistics monthly contains an article on the number of males between the ages of 18 and 45 years in Canada at the date of the last census, June, 1911. The statement divides this population into Canadian born, British born and foreign born for each of the provinces and for the Dominion as a whole.

It is shown that the native born were 98.37 per cent. of males 18 to 45 years of age in Prince Edward Island, 93.42 per cent. in New Brunswick, 87.22 per cent. in Nova Scotia, or better than 90 per cent. for the Maritime provinces as a whole. In Quebec the native born represents 87.44 per cent. of the males 18 to 45 years of age; in Ontario 70.57 per cent. In all the western provinces the native born constitute less than one-half of the males 18 to 45, being 40.62 per cent. in Manitoba, 38.51 per cent. in Saskatchewan, 30.46 per cent. in Alberta and 26.23 per cent. in British Columbia. British born males are 18.38 per cent. of the total males of this age period in Ontario, and from 24 to 34½ per cent. in the provinces west of the Great Lakes. Foreign born males constitute the largest proportion of the males between 18 and 45 years in Alberta and British Columbia.

MR. GRANT GOES TO SOVEREIGN LIFE

Mr. M. D. Grant has been appointed actuary of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg. Mr. Grant is well known in insurance circles, and for some years has been actuary of the Capital Life Assurance Company, Ottawa. He is a Nova Scotian and a graduate in Arts of Dalhousie and Harvard Universities. In 1900, Mr. Grant was appointed to the staff of the Dominion Insurance Department, later becoming associate actuary. He acted as examiner for the department for several years, and by that means obtained a knowledge of the affairs of the life companies generally, as well as of the working principles underlying sound life insurance. Delegated by the government to keep track of the insurance investigation of 1907 with a view to its bearing on life insurance legislation then seen to be necessary, he also took part in the work of all the important conferences and committees from which the new Insurance Act of 1910 took shape.

When the Dominion government annuities system was inaugurated in 1908 he was temporarily appointed as actuary to that department, and prepared the tables of rates, etc., which are still in use under the annuity scheme. In 1912, he became actuary of the Capital Life, that company being then about to commence business, with head office at Ottawa. This company has conducted its business on a sound basis from its commencement up to the present date.

Mr. Grant holds the degrees of Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and has contributed papers on actuarial subjects to both those societies. He was examiner for a time for the Actuarial Society of America, and is a member of the Life Officers' Association, and interested in all the important work which that body is carrying on. He has a splendid reputation among insurance men and is a valuable asset to any company.

The Sovereign Life Assurance Company, with which Mr. Grant now becomes associated, has made excellent progress in recent years and is in good financial position, having followed a conservative and careful policy since Dr. A. J. Meiklejohn became its managing director.

Still another volume has been published dealing with Canadian resources and the general outlook. Canada's future and what the country offers after the war is the theme of the new book, which is "a symposium of official opinion." The editor of the volume is responsible for a collection of interesting articles by well-known Canadians, for a three-page introduction, and for articles on Montreal and its ocean traffic and the great clay belt. The subject matter covers a wide range—from art and literature to insurance and banking, from minerals to lumber. It is a book which can be picked up at any time and read with profit. Canada's Future. Edited by E. A. Victor. Price, \$1.50. Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, St. Martin's House, Toronto.