

CANADIAN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

The month of September was by far the best in the year for Canadian trade. Total exports at \$138,738,700 exceeded the largest monthly aggregate in the first eight months of the year by about \$30,000,000. With imports below the monthly average at \$71,469,480, the balance in favor of Canada rose to the high level of \$67,269,220, against the previous maximum for the year of \$35,538,870 in January.

In July the balance on Canada's side was only 20 millions, against 87 millions in July, 1917, and in August only 10 millions, against 54 millions in August, 1917. The September return, however, not only reverses this recent downturn in the results, but carries the total volume of trade, the total exports and the favorable balance to the highest levels reached in any September.

Comparisons of exports, imports and trade balance in September in each of the past seven years follow:

Sept.	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
1918	\$138,738,700	\$71,469,480	+\$67,269,220
1917	112,621,000	75,893,000	+ 36,728,000
1916	90,285,000	68,766,000	+ 21,518,000
1915	46,129,000	38,028,000	+ 8,101,000
1914	31,796,000	36,567,000	- 4,771,000
1913	37,048,000	54,340,000	- 17,292,000
1912	25,814,000	57,855,000	- 32,041,000

+ Excess by exports.
- Excess of imports.

Results for the first nine months of the year are behind those of 1917 in respect to total exports and favorable balance, and behind those of 1916 as well in respect to the favorable balance. A good deal of lost ground was made up in September, however, and in the final three months large exports of grain should tend to keep the figures fairly well up with those of the corresponding period a year ago.

Exports, imports and balance for or against Canada in the nine months ending with September in each of the past seven years follow:

Nine mos.	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
1918	\$873,018,402	\$684,697,276	+188,321,126
1917	1,056,609,000	792,614,000	+263,995,000
1916	786,796,000	554,823,000	+231,973,000
1915	348,984,000	321,241,000	+ 27,743,000
1914	253,343,000	384,257,000	-130,914,000
1913	265,540,000	511,474,000	-245,934,000
1912	225,754,000	464,080,000	-238,326,000

+ Excess of exports.
- Excess of imports.

Exports of manufactures, which at \$91,530,916 came close to the monthly high record for this classification, accounted for the fine showing in September. Except in products of the forest, the various other items of the classified list were lower than in September a year ago.

In their usual classification, exports for September, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Sept., 1918.	Sept., 1917.	Aug., 1918.
Mine	\$5,936,411	\$6,963,522	\$7,776,231
Fisheries	2,478,003	3,156,011	2,754,831
Forest	5,953,568	5,223,549	7,512,141
Animals	16,488,176	20,102,625	17,988,859
Agriculture	16,165,760	20,657,937	16,581,308
Manufactures	91,530,916	56,243,863	37,228,211
Miscellaneous	185,866	273,955	312,307
Total	138,738,700	112,621,462	90,153,888

RECORD BY MONTHS.

The record of exports and imports by months this year follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
January	\$96,216,284	\$60,677,414	+\$35,538,870
February	86,361,617	52,206,448	+ 34,155,169
March	99,854,987	87,255,698	+ 12,599,289
April	71,161,652	78,623,941	- 7,462,289
May	79,002,039	89,809,083	- 10,807,044
June	108,509,788	82,094,786	+ 26,415,002
July	103,019,447	82,907,900	+ 20,111,547
August	90,153,888	79,652,526	+ 10,501,362
September	138,738,700	71,469,480	+ 67,269,220
Total	873,018,402	684,697,276	+188,321,126

"Bobby," said the minister to a little fellow aged 6. "I hear you are going to school now."
"Yes, sir," was the reply.
"What part of it do you like best?"
"Comin' home," was the prompt answer.—(From Boys' Life.)

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

(Concluded from Page 6.)

the three western provinces at Saskatoon during the week, and where the whole situation was very thoroughly discussed. It was learned at this meeting that the Eastern butter dealers would seem to have known of the proposal to put in the commandeering order as early as Friday, September 27, as on Friday and Saturday heavy purchases were made by wire of western butter, at a slight advance of the price, as it had been during the preceding week. In this way they secured a very considerable quantity of butter, which in view of the advance in price in Montreal for stored butter since the order went into effect, is rather significant. In the meantime the western creamery men have had the whole of the October make commandeered at a price delivered at Montreal, which is so low that it will necessitate the lowering of the price of butter fat to the farmers in the country, and at this season of the year when, owing to the increased cost of production, they have been accustomed to getting higher prices, and this year, owing to the scarcity and high cost of feed for cattle, they simply will not produce at a lower rate. No price has been fixed for dairy butter, which is likely to go to quite a high figure, and this will have the effect of tempting farmers continuing in the business to make dairy butter rather than shipping their cream, thereby injuring the business of dairying, which not only has been difficult to build up, but which has now reached a high standard of quality. The price of butter fat in the three prairie provinces was fixed on the basis of the price of butter at Vancouver, which is the general market for the surplus of Alberta and western Saskatchewan. Having done that, the government permitted the entry of a large consignment of New Zealand butter, of which one million pounds has already arrived, and more is in transit. The announcement was made that this butter was released for British Columbia trade on account of it not being needed in Great Britain, and is for sale on the B. C. market at a lower price than what the western butter has been selling for. It is butter of 1917 make, but it is of good quality, and will meet with a ready market at the Coast. Another difficulty is the fact that no embargo has been placed on cream being shipped to the United States, where the price over there is very high. The order in council limits it to the "usual quantities," but as a matter of fact, that can only be applied to cream shipped by rail, while enormous quantities are being driven across the line every day. In other districts where the price of butter has been lowered to meet the new regulations, farmers are promptly selling their dairy cows. There is nothing that is easier to do than to get out of dairying in the West at the present moment, as there is a big demand for dairy cows in the United States, and an excellent market for all kinds of feed, so that this, coupled with high price of labor for the care of cows would tempt almost any man to get rid of them. With all of these things the dairy industry of the West, which has been built up slowly and painfully, and which is so necessary to the future fertility of the Canadian West, has received very much of a knock-out blow. A delegation of creamery men are now in Ottawa interviewing the Food Board, and to try to get a readjustment of prices. Why an order of this kind should have been put through without anybody in the West being consulted, is just one of the fool things that is always being done at Ottawa. The price fixed by the Board of Food Control is too low even for the East, but they at least have a much lighter freight rate, and it would not affect dairying there to the same extent, because it is not so easy to get out of it, and food for stock is more plentiful and not quite as expensive.

The condition of the consumer is equally bad, as no limit has been placed on the price at which dairy butter may be sold, and already prices are advancing.

THE PROGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA.
(Concluded from Page 5.)

It may be of interest to compare the value of the industrial production of the four largest overseas Dominions as follows: Canada (1915), \$1,407,137,140; Australia (1914), \$809,841,158; New Zealand (1911); \$154,414,476; South Africa (1915-16), \$196,782,872.

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND FINANCE.

During the last four years of war the value of the total external trade of the Union has somewhat diminished; but in 1913 it attained the sum of \$527,537,631, of which \$323,970,805 were exports and \$203,566,826 were imports. The railway mileage of the Union in 1916 was 9,918. The ordinary revenue of the Union for the fiscal year 1915 was \$81,484,571 and the ex-

penditure \$68,517,065. Per capita of the total population the revenue for the same period was \$12.40, and the expenditure \$10.47. Per capita of the white population the revenue was \$58.40 and the expenditure \$48.93. The net public debt of the Union on March 31, 1917, was \$710,504,372, representing \$103.76 per capita for the total and \$484.80 for the white population. Much of the public debt represents capital invested in railways, harbours, telegraphs, telephones, and the Land Bank, and is of reproductive character; but it is difficult to ascertain clearly the proportions between reproductive and non-reproductive expenditure.

CONCLUSION.

After the war it will be the business of each of the great Dominions of the British Empire strenuously to exploit their relative natural resources so magnificent in character and extent; and it will be the part of wisdom so to organize this exploitation that the products of each of the Dominions shall supplement each other to the best advantage of the whole Empire. An accurate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in each of the Dominions is therefore of prime importance, and for this reason the admirably conceived and executed Year Book of the youngest of His Majesty's federally united Dominions is a welcome addition to those already in existence for Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

DIVIDEND NOTICE



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th October, 1918.

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