

SINGLE TAXERS MEET IN TORONTO

That the present system of taxation is fundamentally wrong was maintained by Mr. J. W. Bengough at the annual meeting, in Toronto, on November 22nd, of the Single Tax Association of Canada.

The natural law of revenue was being violated, he said, and it was this rankling injustice at the basis of society that must be removed before the world can have permanent peace. He declared that universal free trade was the only means of making the world safe for democracy.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Hector Prenter; vice-presidents, J. W. Bengough, A. C. Thompson, Frank Barber, A. W. Roebuck, K.C.; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Douglass; recording secretary, J. C. Martin; executive: Charles Phillip, Donald Walkinshaw, Mrs. S. T. Wood, J. A. Martin, Harold Bonsall, L. B. Welling, J. Dousley, W. R. Williams, Julian Sale, E. B. Mansfield, R. F. Choate, Walter Ingram, R. A. Stencil, Mrs. J. Selick, Mrs. W. R. Barker, Miss Ollerhead, Miss Perry, Joseph Watson, Sydenham Thompson, T. Pallister, F. W. Armstrong, Sanford Leppard.

DAIRYMEN CONFER.

A four-day conference of the dairying interests of Canada was held in Ottawa on November 25th-28th, at the invitation of Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, to discuss matters relating to the advancement of Canadian dairying. The delegates present comprised the dairy representatives of provincial agricultural departments, nominees of the dairy and creamery associations throughout the country, of the associations of breeders of dairy cattle, of the milk distributors, condensaries and other commercial organizations, together with the agricultural press.

BOND TRADING RENEWED

On Monday, November 25th, bond dealers renewed ordinary business transactions, following the Victory Loan campaign. Several weeks previous to the Victory Loan subscription period, an agreement was made among the bond dealers of Canada that further efforts to dispose of such securities should cease until the government loan had been floated. The week intervening between the close of the campaign, November 16th, and November 25th, was allowed to permit of all bond dealers being back at their offices before trading commenced.

On Monday, December 2nd, dealing in Victory Loan bonds will be recommenced. The market for both Victory Loan issues will be handled similarly to that for the first Victory Loan. Prices have been fixed at which purchases and sales will be made. They are as follows: The first column shows the price which bond dealers will pay to those desiring to sell and the second column the price which buyers must pay for the several issues. Accrued interest will be added to the price in each case:—

	Seller.	Buyer.
First Victory Loan:		
1st December, 1922	99	100
1st December, 1927	99½	100¼
1st December, 1937	100	101
Second Victory Loan:		
1st November, 1923	99	100
1st November, 1933	99½	100¼

The French government will shortly announce the flotation of a loan in Canada, presumably with a view to providing credits for the purchase of materials to enter into the reconstruction work in France.

As a result of the conference of builders from throughout Canada, which was held in Ottawa on November 26th, 27th and 28th, a permanent organization has been formed. This is to be known as the Association of Canadian Building Industries, and headquarters will be at Ottawa. It is the intention that all builders, exchanges and similar bodies will be invited to affiliate and co-operate with the national body. Mr. George Oakley, of Toronto, has been appointed chairman.

UNITED STATES PREPARES FOR FIFTH LOAN

In preparation for the fifth war loan, the United States treasury has announced the issuance of \$600,000,000 or more of certificates of indebtedness, payable May 6, 1919, and paying 4½ per cent. interest.

The subscription period will run from December 5 to December 10. The maturity date of the issue indicates that the fifth loan will be floated in April.

ROSS RIFLE CLAIMS

Sir Charles Ross, Bart., is claiming compensation of \$18,897,724.08 for the expropriation of the Ross rifle factory at Quebec by the government of Canada and for consequent losses of profits on Canadian and Imperial contracts. The claim, which has been presented in the form of a petition of right to the Secretary of State, is made up of three items. They are \$10,000,000 damages for breach of contract before the factory was taken over by the government on March 23rd, 1917; \$10,921,133.17 cited as the estimated value of the property as a going concern, and \$11,697.65 said to be still owing for rifles and bayonets which were supplied to the government.

EXPORT AND IMPORT ARE CO-ORDINATED

The War Trade Board announces that it has arranged with the War Trade Board of the United States to co-ordinate their respective policies of export and import control. New regulations have been adopted for the purpose of simplifying the procedure for the licensing of goods in transit from Canada or to Canada through the United States.

The War Trade Board has issued a special import license authorizing the importation into the United States without individual import license of shipments of all commodities originating in or destined to Canada when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. The board has also issued a special export license number, authorizing the exportation without individual license of such shipments. Any person desiring to export commodities from Canada will obtain an export license from the Canadian War Trade Board.

LABOR TO EXERT POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Many recommendations, some of them quite fundamental, were made on November 27th by labor representatives to the Dominion government. The recommendations were along the lines of resolutions passed at the recent annual Trades and Labor Congress in Quebec City. The requests included pensions for widows and children; a Dominion system of old-age pensions; Federal insurance for soldiers; higher land taxes; aid for the co-operative movement in Canada; stronger fuel and food control; the abolition of private employment agencies; eight-hour day on all public works; minimum wages varying throughout the country.

SOLDIERS WANT TO GO FARMING

Of 124,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who do not wish to follow agricultural pursuits after the war, more than 50,000 say that the positions they held before enlistment are open to them on their return. This figure has been made available to the repatriation committee of the Cabinet by the analysis of National Service cards signed overseas by 230,000 soldiers early in 1917.

In addition to 51,306 who definitely stated their positions were being held open for them, 14,422 said they were uncertain or doubtful. There were 13,656 who did not answer the question and 45,154 who asserted that their positions were not open.

Over 105,000 members of the Canadian expeditionary force have expressed the definite wish to take up farming in Canada after the war. This figure was obtained by interviewing 230,000 members of the forces overseas and indicates that 43.9 per cent. of these men wish to go on the land.