

Bank of Nova Scotia

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Banking House, Hollis Street, Halifax, on Wednesday, the 23rd January next, at Eleven o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business.

By order of the Board,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., December 14th, 1917.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 192.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fourteen Per Cent per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., November 20th, 1917.

PROFESSORIAL

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN THE LANGUAGES.—Instruction in the Languages and Mathematics. No. 91 Mance Street, or telephone East 7302 and ask for Mr. E. Kay

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C. EUGENE R. ANGERS
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News of the Week

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The British have captured Jerusalem and with this capture the second phase of the British campaigns in the East may be said to be closed. The first was the capture of Bagdad.

A despatch from Washington states that "It is believed" that a detachment of Japanese troops has arrived at Vladivostok to guard the stores sent there from Allied countries when it was thought that Russia would continue actively in the war.

An enemy thrust in the Verdun region was checked by the French.

A revolution in Portugal resulted in the overthrow of the Government.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, former Premier of Canada, died at his home in Belleville, in his 94th year.

It is reported that the crew of the tug Archie W., which went to pieces after grounding on Tecumseh Reef, Lake Erie, have been frozen to death in their lifeboat.

The chief of the Food Controller's staff advises amending of municipal regulations so as to permit the keeping of fowl and even of pigs in towns and cities.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The Greisham Chemical Works, Germany's greatest munition factory, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, a famous city in the Prussian Province of Hesse-Nassau, have been completely destroyed.

The Italians have recovered a strong position on the Piave River, near a bridgehead which had been taken by the Austrians, after lively fighting.

Dr. Paes is now in control in the Portuguese cabinet.

The Lord Mayor of London made an appeal on behalf of the Halifax victims.

Gustave Herve, the French writer, said Caillaux was the centre of the Paris peace propagandists.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Minor operations are reported on the West front.

A fierce mass attack was made by the Germans on the front just east of Bullecourt, on a front of eight miles. Except at one point where the Germans entered a short line of trenches the enemy was defeated.

General Allenby, his staff, and representatives of the Allied nations entered Jerusalem on foot on Tuesday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Great aerial activity was reported on the French front.

The Italians are making a splendid defence against the renewal of the attack on the Upper Piave—not only repulsing the enemy but inflicting heavy losses.

The news from Russia is as contradictory as usual.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th.

German forces made a sharp local attack in the Ypres area yesterday, gaining about three hundred yards of trenches in the sector southeast of Polygon Wood, in the neighborhood of Polderhoek Chateau. Elsewhere the attack was repulsed with heavy losses. On the Cambrai front German artillery was tremendously active east of Bullecourt.

Fighting continues on the Italian front and on the northern end of the line the enemy has gained a little ground. During this fighting it would appear that the Austrians made advances of some importance on the northern front, which at one time threatened to widen in a manner endangering a considerable portion of the Italian line. The Italians, however, have recovered a large part of this ground.

After a long bombardment the Bulgarians made a number of attacks in the Cerna Bend on the Macedonian front. They were beaten off.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Announcement is made that Russia and Germany have agreed to an armistice on the Eastern front for 28 days.

German and Austrian forces continue their efforts to break through the Italian line paying a great price in men for small gain.

A British airship is believed to have been destroyed by a hostile seaplane and a second British airship was forced to descend in Holland, according to an official announcement. It was also officially announced that a British destroyer had been sunk.

CEREALS MAY BE SOLD IN PACKAGES WITHOUT LICENSE.

Ottawa, December 16.

The Food Controller has issued regulations governing the trade in cereals in packages of less than twenty pounds weight. They provide that, on and after January 1st, no manufacturer of breakfast foods or cereals shall manufacture for sale in Canada, or sell in Canada, such breakfast foods or cereals in original packages of less than twenty pounds without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller for each kind of breakfast food or cereal manufactured. License fees ranging from \$10 upwards are to be charged.

Wholesale and retail dealers will not be required to secure a license for the sale of breakfast foods or cereals manufactured under license from the Food Controller. The regulations prohibit the use, by manufacturers of cereals in packages affected by the order, of coupons, premiums, prizes or other inducements to purchase. All packages must bear the name of the manufacturer, net weight, and license number. It is also ordered that the prices at which breakfast foods or cereals are sold to the public in packages shall not exceed such an amount as will pay for the cost of the containers and allow a reasonable profit on the contents of the package. The containers shall, in all cases, be inexpensive.

Every applicant for a license must state the cost per pound or per package to the manufacturer of the container, and of the advertising and selling of such breakfast food or cereal, and if, in the opinion of the Food Controller, such cost is excessive, he may refuse to issue a license.

Licenses for the manufacture of any breakfast food or cereal which is composed in whole or in part of wheat flour, or any product of wheat, are subject to cancellation by the Food Controller upon one month's notice if, in his opinion, it is desirable to conserve the wheat or product of wheat so used. The Food Controller may, however, if he considers it in the public interest, permit such manufacturer to substitute any other flour of material in the manufacture of such breakfast food or cereal in place of such wheat flour or product of wheat.

VALUE OF U.S. 1917 CROP.

A U.S. crop report from Washington, dated December 11th, says: Many crops this year exceed the production of other years, while the value of the country's farm products, with a total, estimated unofficially at \$21,000,000,000, far exceeds any other year in history. Final estimates of production of the principal farm crops were announced to-day by the Department of Agriculture.

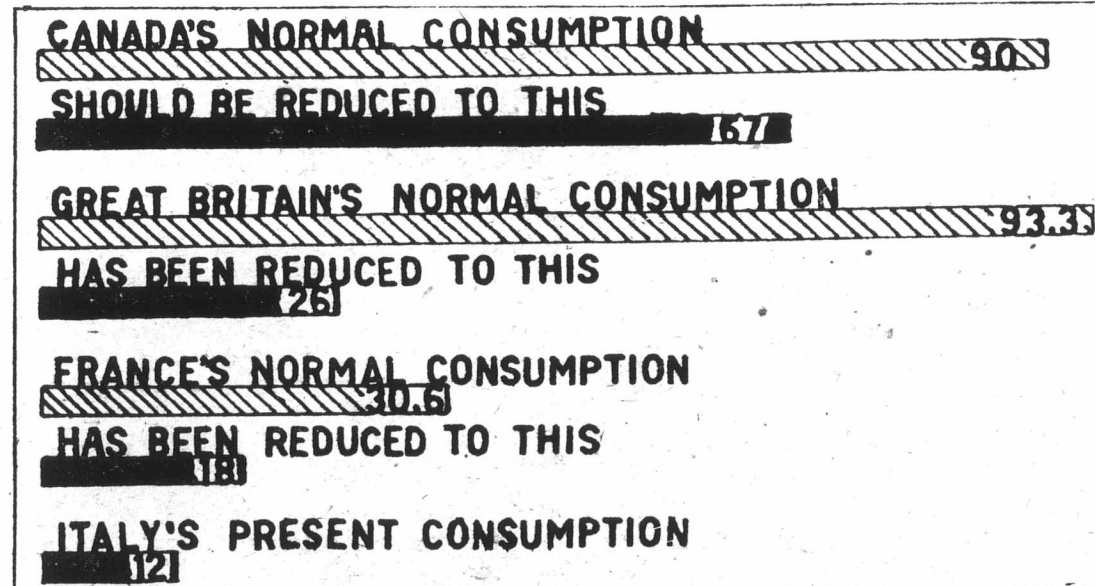
Cotton production this year is estimated at 10,942,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, a reduction of more than 1,000,000 bales from the last preceding estimate.

The production estimates are: Corn, 3,159,494,000 bushels; winter wheat, 418,077,000; spring wheat, 232,758,000; all wheat, 650,828,000; oats, 1,587,286,000; barley, 208,975,000; rye, 60,145,000; buckwheat, 17,460,000.

Rice, 36,278,000; potatoes, 442,536,000; sweet potatoes, 87,141,000; hay, tame, 79,528,000; hay, wild, 15,402,000; tobacco, 1,196,451,000 pounds; sugar beets, 6,237,000 tons.

Beans, 15,701,000 bushels; Kaffirs, 75,866,000 bushels; onions, 13,544,000 bushels; cabbage, 502,700 tons; hops, 27,778,000 pounds; cranberries, 245,000 barrels; apples, 58,203,000 barrels; peaches, 45,066,000 barrels; pears, 13,281,000 bushels; oranges, 12,832,000 boxes.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION.



This diagram shows how Canada's present consumption of sugar compares with the present and the pre-war consumption in the countries of the European Allies. Before the war Great Britain consumed an average of 93.3 lbs. of sugar per capita per annum. This has been reduced to 26 lbs, and the people of Great Britain are now on sugar card allowances. If the people of Canada and the United States will use only 3 ounces instead of 4 ounces per day per capita the Allies will have sufficient sugar. This would still leave us an average per capita consumption of 67 pounds of sugar per annum, which is more than 2½ times as much as in Great Britain and 3 2-3 times as much as in France.