

Mentioned in Despatches

MR. D. A. DUNLAP, who has been elected to the Vice-Presidency of the Hollinger gold mines, is well known to the mining fraternity. Mr. Dunlap has long been associated with the Timmons & MacMartins in the development of such properties as La Rose and Hollinger. He makes his home in Toronto, where he takes an active part in many worthy movements.

"WHAT is in a name?" was once asked by Shakespeare, and then added, "that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." In France, the head of the biggest gun-making establishment in the republic boasts the name of Schnieder, which sounds as Teutonic as well as anything can be. However, Eugene Schnieder, the famous French metallurgist and gun-maker, is a combination of French and English, his mother being an English woman, a direct descendant of James II. of England. Eugene Schnieder has been head of the famous gun-making establishment for the past 21 years, his most famous product being the wonderful 75 mm. gun of the French, a gun which Schnieder invented and perfected. Schnieder was recently elected president of the Iron & Steel Institute of London, while his two sons serving at the front were also elected members of the Institute.

W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr., who has just been elected to Presidency of the New York Central Railway, brings back the active direction of that road to the Vanderbilt family. Young Vanderbilt is a grandson of the famous "Commodore" Vanderbilt, who built the line and became one of the most famous railroad men in the country. The late "Commodore" was made famous through his "public be damned" attitude and general defiance of all public opinion. This attitude, combined with a more or less indifferent business management shown by his sons, forced the road to go outside of the Vanderbilt family in order to secure an executive head. The present young man seems to be a capable chap and will probably re-establish the Vanderbilt family as efficient railroad operators. In addition to the Presidency of the New York Central, he is a director of a great many smaller railroads, banks, trust companies and other financial institutions. He was born in New York City in 1878.

PROFESSOR H. C. SADLER.—Uncle Sam has secured a Scotch Naval Engineer as Assistant Manager of the Steel Ship Construction program which is being conducted by the United States Government. Professor H. C. Sadler, the builder in question, has lately been acting as professor of naval architecture and marine engineer at the University of Michigan. He was born in Scotland, and after a thorough course in ship building on the Clyde, was educated at Glasgow University, later becoming professor of naval architecture at that university. He will assist Schwab in speeding up the production of ships in the United States.

PRESIDENT JUDSON.—The United States is gradually breaking away from her viewpoint that she should not participate in world politics. The latest example of her interests in nations outside this continent is shown by her decision to send to Persia President Judson, head of the University of Chicago, as chairman of a Commission of Relief and Investigation. President Judson has had a distinguished career as an educationalist which was further aided through his membership in the Rockefeller Foundation. As a member of that committee he investigated social and economic conditions in China, an experience which will stand him in good stead in Persia.

"MARSE" HENRY, who was christened Henry Waterson, Editor of the Louisville, Kentucky, Courier-Journal, has just received a \$1,000 prize from Columbia University for the best editorials written during 1917. Col. Waterson is probably the best known journalist on the continent, and is the last of the old school of journalists which included in its list such men as Charles E. Dana, Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett. "Marse" Henry fought through the Civil war on the side of the South. While a good American to-day, he has always taken a keen and active part in the re-union of the Confederate soldiers and other matters pertaining to the South. He wields a most trenchant pen, which he has used with the utmost effect, his scathing and bitter editorials against the Germans had much to do with forcing the United States into the war on the side of the Allies. To-day he is a very old man, but the fact that he is able to write better editorials than any other man in the United States is a striking testimony to his mental alertness.

Canada Offers Good Market for New Issues

Nearly \$50,000,000 of provincial government and municipal securities have been sold in Canada, or are now in process of sale, since the beginning of the year.

Although Canada has just completed paying up the \$400,000,000 Victory Loan, and that instalments on the loan were being met while these other new issues were being offered, the record of provincial and municipal financing for the half year is highly significant of the strength of the investment situation in

the country. In the full year of 1913, Canadian purchases of provincial and municipal securities were placed at only \$26,000,000, in 1914 at \$28,000,000, and in 1915 at \$33,000,000.

The principal offerings of the current year, with the interest rate, the maturity of the bonds and the yield at which the bonds were offered to investors is presented in the following table, compiled by the Toronto bond house of Morrow & Jellett:

Amount.	Security.	Rate.	Maturity.	Yield to Investors.
\$2,000,000	Province of Manitoba	5% & 6%	1920 & 1928	6 1/4 %
2,000,000	Greater Win. Water Dist.	5%	1923	6 3/4 %
1,000,000	Province of Saskatchewan	5%	1932	6 1/2 %
3,000,000	Province of Ontario	6%	1928	6%
6,900,000	City of Montreal	6%	1922	6 1/2 %
1,000,000	Province of New Brunswick	6%	1928	6 1/2 %
1,250,000	Province of Nova Scotia	6%	1928	6%
1,000,000	Province of British Columbia	5%	1928	6 1/2 %
475,000	City of Quebec	6%	1923	6%
1,250,000	City of London	6%	1923 & 1928	6 1/2 %
1,000,000	City of Regina	6%	1923	6 3/4 %
2,250,000	Montreal R. C. Schools	6%	1920 & 1923	6%
1,000,000	City of Victoria	6%	1928	7%
346,000	City of Hamilton	6%	1919 & 1928	6%
1,500,000	City of Toronto	5 1/4 %	1919 & 1947	6%
4,000,000	Province of Ontario	6%	1928	6 1/2 %
4,000,000	Government of Newfoundland	6 1/2 %	1928	6 1/2 %
6,100,000	City of Montreal	6%	1922	6%
2,300,000	City of Calgary	7%	1928	7%
825,000	Province of Alberta	6%	1938	?
1,500,000	Province of Saskatchewan	6%	1938	?

MAY FIRE LOSSES.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of May, as compiled from the records of The New Journal of Commerce, reached a total of \$20,545,900. This is about the same as the losses for the month of April, when the figures were \$20,108,900, but is considerably smaller than the record for May last year, \$24,968,800. The losses by fire for the first five months of 1918 reach a total of \$119,132,035, as compared with \$127,108,455 for the same months last year, and \$113,528,920 in 1916. During the month of May this year there were no less than 248 fires each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Ottawa, June 12, 1918.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued to-day the first or preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain and hay crops this spring, with a report on their condition on May 31, as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents. The returns show very satisfactory increases in the areas sown to wheat and oats, and the condition of these crops on May 31 was generally better than at the same date last year.

AREAS SOWN TO GRAIN AND HAY.

The total area sown to wheat for the whole of Canada for 1918 is estimated at 16,080,800 acres, as compared with 14,755,850 acres, the finally established figure for 1917, representing an increase of 1,324,950 acres, or 9 per cent. The area to be harvested of fall wheat is 338,000 acres, and the area sown to spring wheat is 15,742,800 acres; so that the increase of the latter as compared with 1917 is 1,712,250 or 12 per cent. The area sown to oats is placed at 13,739,000 acres, as compared with 13,313,400 acres last year, an increase of 425,600 acres or 3.2 per cent. The acreage of barley is 2,385,800, as compared with 2,392,200 in 1917, of rye 234,530 as against 211,880, of peas 200,430 as against 198,881, of mixed grains 506,530 as against 497,236, of hay and clover 8,200,300 as against 8,225,034 and of alfalfa 103,800 as against 109,825. The areas sown this year to wheat, oats, barley and rye are the highest on record for Canada. The acreage sown to wheat in the prairie provinces totals 15,196,300 acres as against 13,619,410 acres last year, to oats 8,767,000 acres as against 8,559,500 acres; and to barley 1,845,500 acres, as against 1,850,000 acres. To wheat Manitoba has sown 2,618,000, Saskatchewan 9,222,000 and Alberta 3,356,300 acres. Under oats the acreages are for Manitoba 1,500,000, for Saskatchewan 4,602,000 and for Alberta 2,665,000, whilst for barley Manitoba has 715,000 acres, Saskatchewan 663,500 acres and Alberta 467,000 acres. Nearly all the provinces have considerably increased their acreage under spring wheat, Nova Scotia by 11, New Brunswick by 44, Quebec by 24, Ontario by 45, Manitoba by 7, Saskatchewan by 11 1/2, Alberta by 16 and British Columbia by 6 per cent. The acreage under oats is also increased by percentages ranging from 1 per cent in Saskatchewan to 13 per cent in British Columbia, Manitoba show no change.

CONDITION OF CROPS ON MAY 31.

Throughout the West the month of May was exceptionally cold, with heavy frosts and consequent retarding of growth. According to the reports of Crop Correspondents, expressed numerically in percentage of the average yield of the past ten years, the condition of the principal grain crops was on May 31 as follows: Fall wheat 80, as against 85 last year; spring wheat 101, as against 93; all wheat 100.5 as against 92; rye 95 as against 97. For other crops the condition on May 31 this year, expressed in percentage of the decennial average, was: peas and mixed grains 103, hay and clover 101, alfalfa 97 and pastures 100.

RECENT REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Ontario reports (June 5) that timely rains with warm weather have favored the growth of all field crops. Prospects are excellent for another good hay crop, and spring grains never gave better promise at the beginning of June. Saskatchewan reports (May 28) that rain and snow were general throughout the province during the week with the exception of some parts of western Saskatchewan. Alberta reports (June 10) that warmer weather has been prevalent during the past week with light local showers. Growth generally is coming along fairly fast.