

Mr. Duncan Coulson, president of the Bank of Toronto, whose annual report has just been issued, is one of the veteran bankers of the Dominion. Mr. Coulson was born in the City of Toronto seventy-seven years ago, was educated there and has been in business in that city for practically his entire life. He entered the Bank of Toronto as a junior in 1857, working his way up by sheer ability through various departments of the Bank until he became general manager in 1876. He retained this position until 1911, when he became president of the Bank. In addition he is a director of a large number of financial and industrial corporations, but is best known through his connection with the Bank of Toronto. During the past year or two failing health has necessitated the giving up of some of his business connections. Mr. Coulson is essentially a self-made man.

as the "Father of the iron industry," has just died at new Glasgow, in his 70th year. He was born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and educated in the common schools of that town. After some years residence in the United States he returned to his native province and together with Forrest MacKay established the Hose Iron Works, which was the nucleus of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company of today. The late Mr. Fraser was the first man in Canada to make steel axles and is thus the real father of the steel industry in Canada. When the little blacksmith shop in which he first started business grew too small for his requirements and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company was formed, he became president and managing director of the enlarged concern, retaining that position until 1904. The late Mr. Fraser was a quiet, unassuming man, being a most thorough-going, sturdy Scotch type.

The cry, "Send us the best ye breed," is being nobly answered by the college men of the country. Figures just compiled show that 1,100 of the staff and undergraduates of the University of Toronto have enlisted for Overseas service. It is not too much to say that this very creditable showing is due very largely to the personality and well-known patriotic views of the president of the University, Dr. R. E. Falconer. President Falconer is one of the outstanding men of the Dominion, not only as a scholar and educationalist, but through his comprehensive grasp of matters affecting the public well being. Like so many of our prominent educationalists, he comes from the Maritime Provinces, having been born at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1867. He was educated in Trinidad and at the Universities of Edinburgh, Leipzig, Berlin and Marburg. Before his appointment to the presidency of the University of Toronto, which took place in 1907, he was Principal of Pine Hill College, Halifax. Through his knowledge of Germany and the German character Dr. Falconer is particularly well fitted to speak upon the German menace, and his addresses before Canadian Clubs and other public bodies have been masterly reviews of the situation.

One brother is E. F. Benson, novelist, author of "Dodo," and the late Monseigneur Benson, who left the Church of England and joined the Roman Catholic Church, although his father was one of the leaders of the Church of England. Arthur Benson is well-known to the British public. He was selected by the late King Edward to edit, in conjunction with Lord Esher, the correspondence of Queen Victoria. For many years he was of the Masters of Eton College, of which he has written a very able history. The Mastership of Magdalene College which he now assumes gives him a leading position in the college world of Great Britain.

Lord Sudeley, one of the English peers, has been hard hit by the war, one of his sons being killed in action and another dying of illness contracted at the front. A third son is serving with the Irish Guards in the trenches. Lord Sudeley is a veteran of the Crimean War, taking part in that conflict as a midshipman, being at the time but fourteen years of age. He then saw service in China. On his return to England he gave up the Navy and studied Law, in which he built up a lucrative practice. When he succeeded to the family honors and estates on the death of an elder brother, he gave up his practice of law and turned his attention to the management of his estates. The Baring crisis some twenty years ago resulted in his financial embarrassment and nineteen of the twenty-three companies of which he was president or director went into liquidation. Since that time he has regained in a large measure his wealth.

There have not only been changes in the staff in Great Britain where Gen. Sir William Robertson becomes chief of the Imperial Staff, but there have been changes in France as well. Gen. Edouard De Castelnau has been appointed Chief of Staff for the French Armies, a position second only to that occupied by Joffre. De Castelnau, like his chief, has added to his reputation during the war by excellent work. In the drive made into France in the early days of the war De Castelnau was entrusted with the task of holding back the Crown Prince and his satellites from Nancy. He performed his task so well that the failure of the Huns to break through at this point contributed in no small measure to their retirement from the gates of Paris. De Castelnau is a veteran of the War of 1870-71, and is generally regarded as one of the most competent generals in France. Lately he has been visiting the Allied Forces at Salonika.

T. L. Willson, famous for his calcium carbide and acetylene gas discoveries and as the inventor of the gas buoy, has just died. The late Mr. Willson was born in Oxford County, Ont., in 1860, and educated in Hamilton. He then went into the electrical business but carried on chemical research work in his private laboratories with the result that he has contributed very largely to the world's supply of commercial utilities. While he is best known for his discoveries in connection with calcium carbide and acetylene gas, the gas buoy and gas beacon, he was also the inventor of the electrical furnace for smelting purposes. A few months ago he contributed further to the world's stock of knowledge by producing a fertilizer known as ammonium phosphate, which is said to have an enormous commercial value. During recent years Mr. Willson resided in Ottawa.

Gen. Sir William Robertson, who has just been appointed chief of the Imperial Staff, is the first "ranker" to attain to such a high position in the history of the British Army. Robertson began life as a footman. One day, unable to endure any longer the bullying of an overbearing boss, he "beat him up," tramped to the nearest barracks and took the Queen's Shilling. After serving ten years he obtained a commission in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Gen. Robertson specially distinguished himself in various frontier wars in India, and also in the Boer War. He won the D. S. O. in 1896 and was knighted ten years later. During the fighting in France Gen. Robertson revealed a perfect genius for organization and Gen. French reporting on his work said, "He met what appeared to be almost insuperable difficulties with characteristic energy, skill and determination." In his new position he will be Lord Kitchener's right hand man. Robertson is fifty-six years of age.

Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States who recently unveiled an equestrian statue of Joan d'Arc in New York, is one of the most popular and efficient ambassadors stationed at Washington. He was born at Lyons, France in 1855 and educated in his native city and in Paris. He entered the Foreign Office as a young man of twenty-one and has had a lengthy diplomatic experience in various European capitals. In addition to his fame as a diplomat he is almost equally well-known as a writer. Undoubtedly much of his success in Washington is due to the fact that his wife is an American, although his unfailing good humor is also a factor in contributing to his popularity. A day or two after war broke out a Washington organ grinder stationed his instrument under the Ambassador's window, and played the "Marseillaise," doubtless in the expectation of securing an extra large tip. He not only secured the expected tip, but an extra one as well with the request that he go and play the same air under the window of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, who must either climb down or risk the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States, has been on the throne for sixty-seven years. He was born eighty-five years ago and ascended the throne as a young man of eighteen. Francis Joseph has probably had more trouble, both of a private and national character, than any other sovereign who ever lived. When he ascended the throne Hungary was in revolt with the famous Kossuth as leader. In 1859 he went to war with France and Sardinia and lost the rich province of Lombardy. In 1866 he fought Prussia but was disastrously defeated at Sadowa. He is now engaged in the greatest war in the history of the world, a war due very largely to his interference in the Balkan affairs. The Empress of Austria was assassinated some seventeen years ago, their eldest son committed suicide, while the heir to the throne was killed a year and a half ago, this being the indirect cause of the war. In addition to that, scandals of every kind, intrigue and quarrels have saddened the life of the aged emperor. His lot has been made still harder by political plottings and the difficulty of welding his polyglot people into a harmonious whole.

With
ernmen
are in
1915 as
one of
the mo
the sea
cedente
poorest
depend
ber 30
partiall
the year
January
reports
able th
ceed th

In th
yields
the two

Fiel

Fall v
Spring
All w
Oats
Barley
Rye
Peas
Beans
Buckw
Flax
Mixed
Corn
Potato
Turnip

Hay a
Fodder
Sugar
Alfalfa

How
ter of
in the
of the

Altho
of Mon
with t
show
tribute
point
Canada
toms
returns
of nav
sacks,
and 2,
tribute
that t
were r
practic
real.
during
quantit
Atlanti
the year
buying
hand, I
purcha
The fo
and ro
pared

The
months