Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited, At 25-45 St. Alexander St., Montrea Telephone Main 2662.

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Journal of Commerce Offices: ronto—A. Harper, 44-46 Lombard Street, Telephone Main 7099. New York-L. C. Randolph, 206 Broad-London, Eng.—W. E. Dowding, 25 Vic-toria St., Westminster, S. W.

Subscription Price \$5.00 per annum. Single Copies 2 cents. Advertising rates on application.

### Conservation of Human Life

the conservation of our natural reto prolong life. Making every allowrepidly than ever. The maximum rate of increase obtains in Prussia, which are a rush hour, a great outery is made is probably the most progressive country in the discovery and applicatimated that, if progress continues for a century at merely the present rate, human life in that country will be kuman life in that country will be twenty-five to twenty-nine years long a mi hap. The recent "Empress" disaste: is quoted far and wide as showor than at present. The average rate of improvement for the chief European countries is about fifteen years per century. It would be surprising if the future should not witness a further lengthening of human life, and the lengthening of human life, and the lengthening of human life, and the lengthening of human life, and lengthening le an increasing rate. Of course, there is a limit to the further increase live: without a single mishap.

Length of life, however, is but one indication of vitality. Everyone recognizes that the life of an invalid, however long, is but a narrow stream. We may therefore conceive, besides the sions of length, another dimension of life, which may be called its breadth. By the breadth of life we mean its healthiness. An ideally healthy life, free throughout from the bady life by the breadth of life we out of its own accord, but the good will not, it should be the part of the healthy life, free throughout from the health life. But it is the aim of hygiene to approximate such an ideal. When a person is free from speci

fic ailments, both serious and minor, usually calls himself "well." There is, however, a vast difference between such a "well" man and one in ideally robust health. The difference is on of endurance, or susceptibility to fa-tigue. Many "well" men cannot run a block for a street car or climb more than one flight of stairs without feeling completely tired out, while another "well" man will run twenty-five miles or climb the Matterhorn from pure love of sport. The Swiss guides throughout the summer season, cay after day, spend their entire time in climbing. A Chinese coolie will run for hours on a stretch. That the world regards such performances as 'marvelous feats of endurance" only shows how marrelously out of training the world, as a whole, really is. In mental work some people are unable to apply themselves more than an hour at a time, while others, like Humbolt or Mon sen, can work almost invously through fifteen hours of the day.

All the above has a direct bearing upon the economic welfare of any people. Estimates of the money value of preventable wastes of human life and energy have been made for the chief industrial nations, and these show that sums. Professor Irving Fisher, some years ago, worked out an estimate for the fact that the average expenditure for illness and death, for working-

ments familites, amounted to \$27 per annum. This figure—low as it was—if applied to the 17,000,000 families of the United States, would make the total annual bill for caring for illness and death, \$460,000,000. The true cost was probably twice that sum.

One lesson may be plainly drawn from these considerations: The national and provincial governments, and the municipalities should steadfastly devote their energies—and resources to the protection of our people from disease. Such protection is quite as properly a governmental function as is properly a governmental function as is properly a governmental function as is properly a governmental function of the resource of the five largest electrical business. The collision of the resource of the five largest electrical business of the five controls probably to periods to almonthese of the five largest electrical business of the five controls probably to periods to almonthese of the five largest electrical business. The total history of the weak and spanious efforts of charity, or to the philanthropy of physicians. The collision of the weak and spanious efforts of charity, or to the philanthropy of physicians. The collisions of the five largest electrical business of the five companies in the United States—General Editions—Electrical business of the five companies of the five controls probably to the weak and spanious efforts of charity, or to the philanthropy of physicians. The collisions of the five largest electrical business of the five companies in the United States—General Editions—Electrical business. The total history of physicians and provincial apprintment is with the supprintment as well as the five the philanthropy of physicians. The collision of the provincial apprintment is with the five largest of the philanthropy of physicians. The collision of the philanthropy of physicians and provincial apprintment is with the philanthropy of physicians. The collision of the philanthropy of physicians and provincial apprintment is with the philanthropy of physician

of national wealth and welfare are tremendous. The conserving of human life and health are far more important tters to the State than the protect tion of our natural resources

### Safety First Campaign aad Publicity

The Montreal Tramways Company are engaging at the present time in promoting a "Safety First" Campaign. It is a commendable work, and we rust that much good will result from their efforts. Undoubtedly there is a good deal of carelessness practiced by edestrians, drivers and by the company's motormen. The elimination of accidents is brought about only by cooperation on the part of all the parties sing our streets. In connection with "Safety First"

steamship companies orporations. and others catering for the public patronage, are finding publicity one of the most helpful mediums. The people of the present day are so co tuted that they look to the bad or unfavorable factors for their news stories and not to the favorable and ordinary happenings. Ten million pasengers may be carried by a street railway company in safety and no comment is made. The minute a passenger meets with an accident, however, it is the subject for scare headlines and an agitation on the part of the public for reforms. In the same way, for twenty-three hours of twenty-four, passengers secure seats in street cars, but because they fail to secure a seat against overcrowding, poor service, etc. passengers in safety, but a single wrech excites more comment than the nine hundred and ninety-nine times voyages are made up and down the

of human life, but there is good reason this whole matter is, that railroads, steamship companies, street railway companies and other corporations having to do with the public should make greater use than they do of printer's ink. They should see to it that the favorable factors in connection with their operation are given publicity. The good should be made known alongside of the bad. The latter will come given proper publicity.

### Abolish 'Kee p of the Grass' Signs

Ages hence when the history of the arly years of the twentieth century written, one of the curiosities connected with the period will be our, signs "Keep off the Grass." A few ago in Toronto a man was fined \$1 for walking across the grass on one e city streets. The man had a wife and child and was out of while his total cash amounted princely sum of 25c. As a reof the heinous crime of walking he grass, he was given the option of going to jail or paying a fine of \$1 and costs. He chose the latter and given ten days to produce the ssary money. We presume that, at the end of that period, he does pay the fine, he will go to fail, his wife and child will suffer

would like to know what grass or. All through our cities we find signs up, "Keep off the Grass." Little children, whose lives are not nearly as valuable as those of a few blades of grass, are forbidden to play on grass plots. They must play in the filthy streets, where they contract dis-I these snow that eakes and are in constant danger of losing flisher, some tan estimate for the census fig. the United States on the census figures of 1907. He drew attention to law to fine the authorities who put up such absurd signs, or better still, send them to jail for the rest of their nafor illness and death, for working men's families, amounted to \$27 per annum. This figure—low as it was—cities is for more grass plots, more classifiers.

ampaigns, railroads, public utility royal rank would seem advantages. The symbolis cy at Rideau Hall close Majesty at Windsor. His would suggest more vividly of the common world-flung which cherishes as its sup-ct of loyalty the Throne of

emblies of Canada, actinusly and simultaneously, uch a benefit upon the con a poportion shower of rain may give The business of human life is ver slightly subject to legislative inflection. Moreover, there are many of servant Canadians who are not consumed with admiration of the strif of the political gladiators at Ottawa They note that few of the big, ive men of this country occupy here. They note, too, that big erns of national well-being or

officient Governor-General can do ou side the battlefield of party politics. He is the head of polite society lanada. This is a position of im-nense power. Wherever social amb ion operates, and it is forbidden to make the property of the politics. of our population, the smil of the Governor-General is otent. There are no pensants nada. Every man may aspire to centleman. And it is the prerog of His Excellency to display a ourage those qualities which go ke a gentleman.

of noiding ladies fans and backing away at presentations are the supreme ends of human life.

There are two words the definition of which will help us understand the situation. These are the words "snob" and "cad." They represent two varieties of the human species which bulk magnificeptly in the contempt of each other. It is not too words.

nfortunates, the snob in Canada tin Canada. The snob in Canada tservile imitation of a certain extension of the snown by English type. He is known by accent. Like the Reverend Lexy accent. Like the Reverend Lexy in Candida he has developed to the snowaking with his lips care sam in Candida he has developed; is habit of speaking with his lips care fully closed a full half-inch from each corner for the sake of a finicking ar-dictiation and a set of horribly cor-rupt voweis, notably ow for o, this being his chief means of bringing refinement to bear on Canadian vul-narity. But it has been remarked that the great Englishmen who visit Can-ida do not use this accent. Neither Martin Harvey, nor Sir John Simon, nor the Bishop of London, nor King Jeorge, nor the Duke of Connaugat speak thus. The Canadian snobs are few in number, recible of wit, and em-ploy such abilities as they possess in jursuits that do not in the slightest threaten our national stability. There is really little danger of Canada being, fundated with snobbishness.

DO WE WANT ROYALTY AT RIDEAU HALL

(John Wander).

(John Wander).

There have been recently some frankicisms of the proposed appointment Prince Alexander of Teck as the Glovernor-General. Doubtiess the discussion of such a subject is plesome. If we are to have a Governor-General at all, it is our right to whim for what he is, to like or the him, to admire and value his ices or to wait with impatience for its him, to admire and value his ices or to wait with impatience for removal. A Governor-General is, all, a man; and a man set apart, he national division of labor, the value of the product he national division of labor, the value of the product he not is this the age for veiled sites, through in mystery, shrouding or divine right, isolated and satinct. The question narrows to does royal rank mend or mar the diness of a Governor-General? I what is the role of a Governor-General?

I what is the role of a Governor-General in the soul are the test for him as for years of the product of the right sort can enforc upon can be sould are the test for him as for years of the product of the right sort can enforc upon can be sould are the test for him as for years of the product of the right sort can enforc upon can doors to social ambition. There is room in Canada for some the nor is this the age for veiled sties, through in mystery, shrouding the product of the right sort can enforc upon can be proved to be the set protection from such vanidations of the right sort can enforc upon can doors to social ambition. There is room in Canada for some the nor is this the age for veiled sties, through a mystery, shrouding the product of the right was a control of a Governor-General?

There is a display. How much better than the court, with its indepairs to the proposed appointment present of the displays. How much better than the court, with the displays. How much better than the court, with a display and sanity of the Propose of the displays. How much better than the court, with the displays. How much better than the court, with

ways easy to him as Governor-General, encourage art, literature and science; show honor to those imaginative and creative persons whom the political managers reject; give us a social feadquarters of similar world-rank to those in Washington and London; and set before the ambitious youth of our and a picture of true gentlemanliness.

PAYING TOO MUCH.

nuch because it was surmised that he as because it was surmised that he would stand without hitching. Chi-sago is about to hire a highly expert yousulting engineer for \$35,000 a year—resumably because he is regarded as so expert that his services are actually worth such a salary. But can they be worth such a salary unless there is a vernium likelihood that his employment likelihood that his employmen Are our big experts really Are our big experts really saving is any money, as a net matter? Are our high-salaried captains of industry worth as much as we think they are—ppart from the lucrative services they may render quietly, but faithfully, for he men higher up? There is a growing notion that people have exaggerated the value of certain services render." d.—Lowell Courfer-Citizen. .-Lowell Courier-Citizen

The Mininistiquia Power Company ure now engaged in the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on their power plant at Fort William, which, when completed, will did an additional 12,000 H.P. to the present capacity of the plant. Mr. H. S. Holt is president and Mr. C. R. Hospanyiles, president ner vice-president.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN" \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

"Didn't you find it rather cold as the thieves were making off with your lothes?"
"Oh, no. They kept me well cov-red with their revplyers." Princetor

Some golf-players have Scripturs nowledge. One portion of "th ough" on a near-by golf links in ludes a good many rushes amongs s charms, and into this s charms, and into this growth a layer, one of a foursome, had sliced is ball. He was long engaged in earching for it, so long that his artners became impatient. Finally partners one called out, "Now, Moses, have

In the course of one of his lecture trips, Mark Twain arrived at a small town. Before dinner he went to a barber's shop to be shaved. "You're a stranger?" asked the bar-

Yes," Mark Twain replied. "This s the first time I've been here,"
"You chose a good time to come,"
the barber continued. "Mark Twain
s going to read and lecture to-night.
Out!! For L Supposed."

"Oh, I guess so."
"Have you bought, your ticket?" "Not yet."
"But everything is sold out. You'll

Whenever i find a real hands

Begorra, it 'ud be a jewel of a if they only had shticks .- Pun

#### "THE TORCH OF LIFE." (By H. Newbolt.) There's a breathless hush in the close

to-mgnt—
Ten to make, and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light,
An hour to play and the last man in.
and it's not for the sake of a ribboned

or the selfish hope of a season's fame;

MODERN BUSINESS LITERATURE

dealing with "Credits," is by Lee Galloway, of New York University, and i revised by Professor W. W. Swanson Associate Professor of Political Economy of Queen's University, and now on the staff of this name. on the staff of this paper. "Traffic" is written by S. J. McLean, a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. "Accounting Practice" is written by Leo Greendliger, of New York University, and is revised by E. W. Wright, of Toronto. "Corporation Finance" is written by W. H. Lough, formerly of 'New York University, and is revised by Mr. Fred W. Field, Editor of the "Monetary Times." "Bank-practice" is "Bank-

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enditure and assets will be found of ENLARGING THE SUEZ CANAL

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Reports from 75 points in Saskatche an and Alberta indicate that th lecrease in flax acreage this year is likely to be from 35 per cent, to probably 40 per cent. However, as some subject in a scientific, analytical manner, emphasizing the present tendency of climinate much of the cold, formal tone, and let more of the writer's personality enter into his business correspondence. There is much for any business man to learn from this volume. Two volumes are devoted to Accounting. Two volumes are devoted to Accounting. Volume V, on "Accounting Practice' is written from the business mag's viewpoint, and elucidates the principles of thes ubject. The discussion of bookkeeping principles, of partnership and corporation forms and accounts, and of accounting for intangible eximals.

In order to make the Suez Confficient depth to carry the ships now affoat, work is now

## ENGLISH MONEY IN SOUTH

erman, \$120,000,000; Am

## CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES

Oil excitement is runni ear Calgary. According to orts, there are at least 57 Last week not less than 89 nev

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Having Inevitable Effect

CANNERS HELD ITS OWN

the Near Future—Canada Steam ships Expect a Great Decline

The list on the Montreal Stock Ex-

nge, when the news of the day is on into consideration, held remark-

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MIN SOUTA

stocks, in his posses stock has now bee strong banking syndi believe that all the cting the speculative dian securities is out.

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Emerson wrote someth

man invented a better me make a path to his door, True, may be. But the Better

have to do without his in look him up and make the Now, the inventor of th diately tell the world about and right away we can all

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THE ADVE

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