

CANADIAN FARMERS GOT \$40,000,000 IN CASH. BANK AMALGAMATIONS IN ENGLAND.

This Was the Value of Last Year's Cheese Surplus—The Victory Loan Provided the Money.

"We have an exportable surplus of Canadian Cheese valued at \$40,000,000. Last year the Victory Loan made it possible to sell that surplus to the British Government for cash; without the loan it would have wanted a market. Canadian cheese has a high reputation in Great Britain and it is most important that the Canadian farmers should have this market maintained. This year we hope to be in a position to effect the purchase of our entire exportable surplus in the same way. The demand will be just as keen, since British soldiers and the home population are the consumers to be served."

The above remarks were made recently by Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister of Canada, who has the faculty of presenting remarkable facts in a lucid way. In reference to our exportable surplus of cheese, which in 1917 amounted to 170,000,000 pounds, what Sir Thomas said means that cheese producers have only to produce large quantities of the commodity and the Dominion Government will take the necessary steps to turn big money into their pockets.

OUR FARMERS RECEIVED CASH.

There is no question about the market. The people of Great Britain like our cheese. But the Imperial Government last year was unable to pay cash for it. What was done was this: The Dominion Government advanced the \$40,000,000 from the proceeds of the Victory Loan. Great Britain owes us for the cheese, but our dairy farmers have the cash, and what is best of all they will have no worry concerning the disposal of this year's production if the coming Victory loan is a big success. This should have a strong effect in stabilizing the industry. The producers know, not only that there is a demand for all the cheese they can make, but that they will receive the cash in hand out of the proceeds of the next Victory Loan, the moment the cheese is turned over for export. This is one of the reasons why the farmers and the cheese producers are so keenly interested in the success of the forthcoming issue.

And the same remark applies to other dairy products. During the last fiscal year Canada had a surplus, for export, of butter, amounting to \$2,000,467, of eggs \$2,271,299, of condensed milk \$4,955,084. The Dominion Government proposes to finance the export of these to Great Britain, which means, with the forty millions to pay for the cheese, a sum of fifty million dollars which will go immediately into the pockets of the dairy farmers of this country.

BOUGHT \$100,000,000 WORTH OF HAY, OATS AND FLOUR.

But this is not all the Dominion Government has been able to do for the benefit of the producers. Since the war began it has bought on advances one hundred millions of dollars worth of hay, oats and flour for the British Government. The figures are: hay, 494,000 tons, valued at \$13,000,000; oats \$44,000,000; flour 12,000,000 bags.

Of the cheese shipped to Great Britain approximately 1,000,000 boxes came from Ontario, over 760,000 boxes from Quebec, and nearly 18,000 from Prince Edward Island.

Victory Loan spells profit for the farmers of Canada. It means that markets are being established and maintained in Great Britain for all we can produce. It is to the interest of all of us to make the Victory Loan a success.

ONE THOUSAND V.C.'S.

One thousand Victoria Crosses have been awarded since the decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria at the time of the Indian Mutiny, when 182 crosses were awarded. In the Crimean War 111 V.C.'s were won; in the South African war 78, in the Zulu war 23, and in the Afghan war 16. Nearly 200 were awarded in the present war up to September, 1916, and the thousandth on the roll was obtained this month by Driver Dalzell, an Australian. It is calculated that not more than half the recipients of the honor during the last four years are now alive.—London Express.

The English people will not and ought not to suffer the whole of their credit (and that means in effect the whole of their economic resources) to fall under the control of a small circle of bankers, whom they have not appointed to that office and over whom they have no authority. Such an unrestricted economic power is too vast to be permitted, especially as the banks have come to assume (as a result of what has happened during the war) that in the ultimate resort the State must prop up a first-class bank against collapse. There will have to be positive control. Negatively, the State will have to supervise the operations of banks much more strictly and intimately than in the past. Positively, it must secure itself banking knowledge, power and independence by establishing a State bank of the first magnitude. We could wish that English bankers would pass from mere justification of their own action, against criticism to constructive suggestion and co-operation.—(Manchester Guardian.)

PHILIP GIBBS AT WORK.

(From The New York Times.)

"I met Philip Gibbs late in August, 1914, off to free lance in France—the enemy had hunted us out of Belgium. He is still alive. I cannot quite make that out. On Charing Cross Station that day so long ago he already looked as if he had been dead, but had come to life for a few hours. Anxious, he didn't know where he was going; for the matter of that he rarely does. Like a sound modern journalist, he gives himself into the charge of events, to let them do what they like with him. He hands himself over to luck and trusts solely to Joss.

"Since that day, accompanied by Philip Gibbs, I have been through scenes and circumstances which were so hideous and horrifying that they seemed unreal, like the dark, rapid, and senseless panorama of a nightmare, exhausting both to body and mind. My life has been reduced by years as a consequence; but Philip Gibbs still goes on, pallid as ever, tense, frail, his small mouth a little open like the beak of a startled bird. He always reminded me of a bird, acting by instinct, quick, capricious, uncertain whether he was on the right perch, apparently delicate, but able to travel further than a locomotive. I give him best. The dance he led me! It is needless for me to recount our adventures. He has done it. I believe he could write in his sleep. For months we tested the movements of the enemy by going toward him. Nervous work! Gibbs, who didn't bother about maps, gayly led us on, while our hearts were in our boots. The Boche was somewhere—heaven knew where—in front, and the French blew up bridges behind us. We went out of villages at one end while Fritz came in at the other.

"If to live dangerously is to be really alive, then Philip Gibbs saw to it that he lived. It is true that we have had to carry him, limp and spent, to bed, and have wondered whether we should be found holding his lady-like hands and trying to catch his last whispered word when the Boche arrived next day. But since then he has got his second wind and has continued in a way which is nothing less than miraculous to those who think they know him. If any fond and foolish amateur thinks that, had he the chance, he could do as well as Philip Gibbs, I can assure him that that war correspondent's diabolic activity, pallid but obstinate courage and fecundity of despatches would daunt and sicken him in a week's free competition, I have tried and know. His capacity for work is unreasonable. Worn out with a day's toil in the mud and tangle of the battleground, stunted by the sights and sounds of it, having had no food all day, by the aid of countless cigarettes, Gibbs goes tensely spellbound, and drops the sheets of his despatch on the floor endlessly, with the apparent ease of a snowflake. He takes nothing but cigarettes till he has finished. No. In Philip Hamilton Gibbs' fragile frame there ought to be the vitality of ten men, and The Chronicle was extremely lucky in getting the loyalty of such a writer who is one of the outstanding figures of the war.

Patience (in Yonkers Statesman)—You know Peggy is going into the United States service during the war.—Patrice—Oh, have they extended the age limit for women, too?

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