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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

The Appeal to the Farmer

To all who are engaged in any form of industry it is good advice to say that, as far as circumstances will permit, they should endeavor to do "business as usual." Our people are engaged in a great variety of occupations. It is desirable that wherever the conditions respecting finance and markets will allow they shall continue to be usefully employed. But the class above all others upon whom this advice should be impressed, are the farmers of Canada. Indeed the slogan "business as usual" is for them hardly sufficient. What is needed on their part is not business as usual, but more business than usual—that is to say, more farm work, more acreage under cultivation, larger crops, more cattle, hogs and sheep, more of everything that enters into the supply of food for the world. We are not among those who say that the war will benefit Canada. The war will, so far as material gain is concerned, benefit no nation. There is hardly any country that has not already suffered heavily from the war in various ways. Some compensation will come in particular quarters and to particular industries. Some factories, for example, have been very busy in turning out equipments and supplies for the Canadian War Contingent. But that is only a temporary condition. Other factories are closed, working on reduced time or reduced wages, because of the war. But while not disposed to claim that Canada will benefit by the war, we can justly hold that Canada will suffer less from it than most other countries, because the production of food is the chief occupation of the Canadian people, and the war increases rather than diminishes the demand for the products of the Canadian farms. It is not only for the supplying of the needs already in sight that the farmer should become busy. Not only for this year, but for the next and perhaps for several more years, there will be an unusually great demand for the foodstuffs which Canada is so well able to produce. The countries which are at war are to a large extent food producers. The energies of their people are being put into the production of war materials—not into the production of food. True, Canada is at war, inasmuch as, being a part of the British Empire, she must share its burdens as well as its glories. But Canada is fortunately so placed geographically that there can hardly be any interference with her food producing power. Many of our farm workers, no doubt, have been withdrawn from their ordinary labor to go to the front. Their places in the fields ought to be filled from the ranks of those ineligible for military service. Canada is therefore particularly free to pursue her occupation as a producer of food, and there are many reasons why she should do so with increased energy. Already the food resources of our country are being heavily drawn upon. Horses, which play a considerable part in the work of the farm, have been drawn from the farming communities for our war contingent, and for the Imperial Army. Imperial agents are still taking all the suitable animals that can be found. Food animals have already been drawn upon heavily to meet the war demands, and the demands of the American market. Unless there be production on a larger scale than ever before, we shall at no distant day be faced by a famine in live stock. All these are powerful reasons to urge in support of a "back-to-the-land" movement. In the cities and towns there may be unemployment in some lines of industry, but if an intelligent policy prevails, there can be no unemployment in the rural communities.

This need of more extensive farm operations must be impressed upon the agricultural communities in every way. Ministers of Agriculture in the Dominion and in the several Provinces will, no doubt, use every possible effort to arouse farmers to a full sense of their opportunities and their obligations. A recent letter of Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, is a powerful appeal to the farmers of that Province. Similar efforts should be made by all in authority, and all who are in a position to exercise influence in this most important matter.

The Happy Island Province

One of the most favored and most prosperous portions of the world is the Province of Prince Edward Island. Man is prone to grumble and, at times, some of the Islanders have permitted themselves to imagine that they were not happy. Occasional difficulties of winter navigation, which hardly exist now since the placing on the route of powerful icebreaking steamers, have led to agitations for tunnels and car ferries, with the result that steps are now being taken to make new harbors on the Strait of Northumberland, and to place on the route a steamer, just launched in England, which has been specially constructed to carry a train of cars—an experiment for that sea region which will be watched with interest. "I am sorry," said a sympathetic public man to an Island lady, "that the island is so cut off from the rest of the Dominion in the winter months." "Yes," said the charming girl, "we all feel so sorry that the people of the mainland are under the great disadvantage of not being able to come over here; they lose a great privilege."

The Island has few manufacturing industries. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, supplemented by a considerable fishing industry. Unfortunately there has been too much disposition everywhere in America to discourage the farmer, to treat him as a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water." Too many of the young men of the farming communities have been lured away to the city. This tendency, so clearly marked in other places, as well, has prevented any recent increase in

the population of Prince Edward Island. Indeed, the last census showed a slight decrease. But those who have remained at home and prosecuted agriculture intelligently and industriously have been well rewarded for their fidelity to their island home. While in some parts of the Dominion, which have been inclined to boast of their progress, there is now considerable unemployment and consequent distress, nothing of the kind is heard of in the "Garden of the Gulf of St. Lawrence." The hundred thousand people of Prince Edward Island are among the most prosperous in the world to-day. The Island Secretary for Agriculture, writing to a Toronto friend, who gave the letter to the "Globe" of that city, says:

"In regard to the condition of farmers in Prince Edward Island, I may say that it was never better. I do not remember when we had such good prospects. We have at least one-half more hay than usual, and it was gathered in the best of condition. Our grain crops, too, are the best that I remember of up to the present time. The weather has been almost ideal. Quite a number of our farmers have harvested their grain practically without any rain at all. In the western part of the Island the crop is later, and many are only cutting now, but the yield is very heavy. Another week of fine weather and all the harvest will be gathered. To-day we are having a beautiful day, with the wind in a dry quarter. The potato crop gives equally good promise, and in nearly all sections the root crops. Prices, too, are expected to be high, so that Prince Edward Island will likely have the best year in its history. What we need now is more help. Our farmers cannot get enough help to best their crops in the best of conditions. We could use a couple thousand men, and perhaps a thousand domestic, to good advantage. The towns and villages, too, are in a very prosperous condition."

Remembering, as we should, that Prince Edward Island is a land of intelligent and industrious people; a land of many churches and good schools, and all the things which make for the comfort of modern life; a land where local taxation is insignificant in amount, what more cheerful picture of a community could be presented than that which is given in the above letter? Our sister province in the Gulf has abundant reason to rejoice and be content with the lot that is happening to her. Some communities that the Islanders have been inclined at times to envy because of their apparently greater progress.

The Canada Year Book

The Canada Year Book for 1913 is a much more comprehensive volume than any heretofore issued by the Government. Not only is the latest volume larger in size, but it is profusely illustrated, and covers a wide range of subjects missing from the earlier issues of this publication. At the beginning of the book there is a short history of Canada, prepared under the direction of Arthur G. Doughty, of the Archives Department. This is illustrated with portraits of men and maps, depicting the early history of the country. Then come tables showing our area and population, resources, trade returns and a whole host of statistics dealing with the financial, industrial and commercial activities of the country. At the end of the book there is a summary of the trade events of the year with condensed reports of the more important legislation passed. In brief, the book will prove more interesting and valuable than any previous issues. It is more than a dry statistical record of the country's progress. The author has succeeded in making his figures live by giving to them a vital connection with the history of the country. Business men will find it a valuable publication to have on their desks.

Now that a decision has been reached to raise a second contingent, it is to be hoped that recruiting will proceed with all possible speed. Men are needed at the front.

The campaign in favor of an increased consumption of Canadian apples is proving effective. There is no reason in the world why Canadian apples and other foods should not replace a great many of the fruits we import.

The present war shows the liberality and tolerance which characterizes the British nation. Every part of the Empire has rallied to the support of the Mother Country, forgetting racial and religious differences in face of a common danger. No other empire in the world could get such a response.

While Canada's effort to capture German trade with foreign countries is most commendable, we should not overlook the possibilities of increased trade with other parts of the Empire. Australia, for instance, purchases \$2,000,000 worth of a year of German goods; South Africa purchases \$1,700,000 worth of German goods, and the other British Dominions a considerable amount. Canada should be able to supply at least a portion of this business.

According to an American farm publication, there are 176 species of insects which attack the apple tree. The same paper estimates that \$3,000,000 is spent each year in the United States in spraying the apple trees in order to kill the coiding moth. If the means of killing off insects consists that the use of poison, viz., the encouragement of birds. Birds are the best friends farmers have, and everything possible should be done to encourage these tireless little workers.

A very practical piece of good work is that of the W. R. Brock Company, one of the largest Canadian dry goods houses, with its headquarters in Toronto. There is a movement to gather the large quantity of apples that are likely to go to waste in Ontario orchards and place them where they can be within reach of the poor of the cities. The Brock Company have placed at the disposal of the movers the free use of a big city warehouse where thousands of barrels of apples can be stored until needed.

GERMANY'S ZEPPELINS.

Germany's fourteen first-class Zeppelins are built to attain an average speed of sixty-five miles an hour, and are, unlike aeroplanes, capable of hovering stationary over their targets. They have not only the advantage of horizontal speed, but, as pointed out by The Scientific American in its war analyses, they can rise over 3,500 feet in five minutes—twice the ascensional speed of an aeroplane. Flying at night at such speeds on different levels, a Zeppelin would make a difficult target. The Zeppelin airships form a class by themselves. They are monopolized by the Germans, and their destructive possibilities have yet to be determined. One of them poised above a super-bombardment and "letting fall upon it a ton and a half of high explosives, even if itself destroyed in the act, would be a small sacrifice for the result to be achieved.—New York Times.

PHOSPHATE ROCK DEPOSITS.

(San Francisco Journal of Commerce.)

While the States of Florida, Tennessee and South Carolina have for many years been the principal sources of phosphate rock in the United States, it is believed that the main production in the future will probably come from the great deposits of phosphate rock on public lands in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. A geologic examination of the western United States Geological Survey in 1911, and a report on the geology of the phosphate deposits north of Georgetown, Idaho, has just been published by the Geological Survey as Bulletin 577.

The area discussed in the report comprises portions of Bear Lake and Benewick counties and includes the phosphate deposits in Georgetown Canyon. While Georgetown is the only village strictly within the area discussed, Montpelier and Soda Springs are closely adjacent. Wagon roads to each of these three towns constitute the principal lines of travel, but it is believed that the continued growth of small settlements, together with the economic value of phosphate, saline and other deposits of the region will eventually lead to railway construction.

An estimate of the high-grade phosphate rock available in the area northeast of Georgetown has been made—2,822,290,000 long tons. Although this estimate is approximate, it is derived from the most complete data available at the present time and has been confined to the content of the main bed, which lies in the greater part of this area near the base of the phosphate shale, and no attempt is made to estimate the vast tonnage of the intermediate or low-grade rock.

Positive information about the character of the deposits at greater depth is needed, since all the data collected at present have come practically from this outcrop. The importance of the phosphate deposits still in public ownership is greatly enhanced by this estimate, even if only the outcrop of these deposits is of present commercial value. It is considered advisable, however, that a study of the quality of the deposits lower down should be made by systematic drilling prior to their disposal and development.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

It appears that turning movements are going on at both ends of the long battle line—on the principle, no doubt, that one good turn deserves another.—Hamilton Herald.

Gabe—He says he is a descendant of a great family.

Steven—Yes, and he is still descending.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the Man's-Humanity-to-Man stakes, the Kaiser is an easy winner.—St. Thomas Journal.

When a man and a woman discuss the subject of matrimony, says Lippincott's, one seldom gets the better of the other. It usually results in a tie.

A western horseman tells of a jockey at Windsor, across the line from Detroit, who was recently indisposed, says Harper's Magazine. "If I don't get rid of this cold soon," said the jockey, "I'll be a dead one." "Didn't you see Dr. Spinkler, as I told you," asked a friend. "No. The sign on his door said '10 to 1,' and I wasn't going to monkey with a long shot like that."

An English recruit was stopped in the street recently by an officer for failing to salute, says the Manchester Guardian. The young fellow confessed his ignorance of the regulations (having only just enlisted), and received an impromptu lesson. The dialogue concluded, the recruit saluted correctly. "By the way," said the officer, "to what company do you belong?" "Please, sir, to the Wigan Coal & Iron Company," was the reply.

In a newly published book of reminiscences, a story is told of the late Sir William Harcourt. He was about to get into a hansom when a friend, passing in a brougham, offered to give the right honorable gentleman, whose avoirdupois was considerable, a lift to his town house. Sir William accepted the offer and gave the disappointed Jehu a shilling. "Only a bob, gov'nor?" he asked ruefully. "Certainly," was the reply. "I never got into your cab." "But, gov'nor," responded the Jehu, "consider the fright you gave the hosiery."

VALE!
 A Song of the Farewell.

Comrades and chums of a world wide trail,
 Vale! We see them go!
 Miss we the sound of a cheery hail,
 And the warmth of a friend's hullo,
 Comrades of old, tried, steady and true,
 From the ends of the earth they came
 On the gipsy lure of the Open Road,
 As Destiny played the game.

Aye! we miss them—dear to our hearts,
 As the unknown track they wend,
 Fresh as the sorrow when each departs
 On the trail that knows no end.
 Friends! how we loved them, every one,
 Good women and manly men,
 They stay but a space 'til their time has run,
 And vanish beyond our ken.

The Future is blank—we live for To-day.
 The Past has its sorrows and joys,
 Yet we dream of the friends who've long gone away,
 And the bitter and sweet alloys.
 Bitter and Sweet! yet dear to our thought
 Comes the vision of smiling eyes
 Gazing to ours, and the mementoes fraught
 With the heartache of good-byes.

The parting hours come stealing to mind,
 Like the dark at waning eve,
 Soft spoken words and a voice that's kind
 Breathing farewell to our leave,
 Hint of tears in an upturned face,
 A loved one pressed to the heart,
 A sacred kiss and a fond embrace,
 And the dear friends have to part.

The meeting it's the hand grip strong,
 And memory's tale to dwell
 On the last sweet kiss and the last "So long!"
 Of the friends we loved so well.
 Women and men—they go their way
 World far on trail and tide,
 Shall we meet them again on the Mustering Day
 Over the Great Divide?

GEO. F. BENDER.

GERMAN CONQUESTS.

(Boston News Bureau.)

Germany at peace was a conquering nation. The record of her growth is a story of conquests over the soil, the bowels of the earth, the air, the sea, the forests and the mysteries of science and finance. It is a record of which any nation might justly be proud, and of which a European nation should be exceedingly proud. Had such rapid growth occurred in the Americas, or Africa, or Australia, where man has but to tap the great reservoir of natural wealth, it would not have been surprising; but the romance of the story is that a European country, long oppressed by wars and thickly populated for centuries, suddenly began to grow almost as fast as might be expected of a virgin land.

Her peaceful conquests have been so great as to render them quite out of comparison with those of France; and they are therefore here compared with those of the United Kingdom and the United States. These are the percentages of increase shown by the latest decade for which the statistics are available:

Item:	Germany	United Kingdom	U.S.
Population	14.2%	10.4%	20.4
Estimated wealth	34.4	21.8	21.4
Bank deposits	339.7	51.0	86.3
Pig iron output	72.4	11.7	97.3
Coal production	39.9	12.9	86.4
Railroad earnings	69.9	19.0	63.7
Merchant marine	49.5	24.2	45.4
Merchandise imports	89.8	40.9	75.2
Averages	61.0	29.3	65.1

The gain in bank deposits is eliminated from this average.

Banking has made astonishing progress in Germany the aggregate deposits of joint stock banks having increased nearly 340 per cent. during the last ten years covered by the compilation of the monetary commission—which compilation has apparently not been brought down to date. Since 1908 the growth has been less rapid, but the returns of the large German banks still show that deposits have increased more rapidly there than in either England or America.

The mineral output of the German empire has grown almost as fast as that of the United States, even though much of our mining territory was comparatively unexplored 10 or 20 years ago. From 1897 to 1907 our total mineral production increased from \$646,922,582 to \$2,071,613,741, while that of Germany simultaneously grew from \$59,300,000 marks to 1,844,900,000 marks. In coal and iron, which are the two great essentials to a vigorous manufacturing industry, Germany is going forward by leaps and bounds. Her coal output has been increasing three times faster than that of the United Kingdom, and her iron output six times faster. Her merchant marine was growing faster than ours, and twice as fast as that of Great Britain; and her foreign trade growing a great deal faster than that of either of her great competitors.

In most respects Germany has been expanding about twice as fast as Great Britain, and almost as fast as the United States. Indeed, allowing for the emigration from Germany and the immigration into this country, the German rate of growth is probably greater than our own.

It is in peace that Germany is really great.

A GREAT SEISMOGRAPH.

Work has been begun at the geological laboratory of the University of Chicago on a new seismograph, one of the four largest in the United States. Earthquake shocks in any part of the globe will be recorded by the instrument, whose base will be in a circular concrete column sunk eighty feet into the earth and ten feet into bed rock.—Pathfinder.

"BLACK" TROOPS.

An episode of the recent fighting which deserves to live in memory has been narrated by some French Light Infantrymen who were passing through Paris. "The Germans, they declared, go in mortal dread of the black troops, and remembering this, they determined to play a joke on the enemy. 'What did we do?' said the soldier who told the story, 'well, we burnt some corks and we carefully blacked our faces and hands. You should have seen the Germans run the next day when we charged them, uttering fearful shrieks. They took us for real blacks!'"

LEFT BEHIND.

When Sir J. Jellicoe was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, the newspapers immediately christened him "the modern Nelson," and that fact recalls a rather good story of the Trafalgar one. When Lord Nelson returned to Britain after the Nile, he landed at Yarmouth, and the enthusiastic inhabitants presented him with the freedom of the city. As he took the oath, Nelson placed his left hand upon the book, and the clerk very pompously said: "My Lord, your right hand." "I'm sorry," answered Nelson, "but I left that at Tenerife."

THE TRADE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Columbia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, annually export \$1,177,000,000 worth of goods and import \$961,000,000 worth. Europe buys \$700,000,000 worth of products from these countries and sells them goods valued at \$660,000,000. The greater part of this trade is divided as follows:

	Imports.	Exports
	from above.	to above.
Great Britain	\$274,000,000	\$270,000,000
Germany	180,000,000	157,000,000
France	84,000,000	104,000,000
Italy	54,000,000	27,000,000
Belgium	47,000,000	60,000,000
Austria	8,000,000	22,000,000
Netherlands	8,000,000	44,000,000
Switzerland	8,000,000	8,000,000
United States	155,000,000	250,000,000

Ninety per cent. of this trade is carried in European ships.

BEATING THE BIG BULLY.

Peace is on the way. The combined French and English navies will make for peace founded on a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and the rights of weak, neutral states. The big boys in the school of nations are whipping the bully who abused the little fag. This war is only Tom Brown at Rugby on a continental scale.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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 CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$16,000,000.00
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 UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....\$1,998,968.40

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WASTE NOT, WANT NOT.
 The great cry of the American people today and has been for the past few years, with ever-increasing intensity, is the high cost of living. The price of food has been going up all the time, and the complaint is that the wage-earners find it difficult to live decently. There is a good deal of truth in that. But then, on the other hand, there is an enormous amount of money spent for luxuries and unnecessary, and some things that are injurious to health. Would you believe that in these days of the high price of food that the people of this country the enormous sum of \$5,000,000? What amount of food and clothing that would buy. It would certainly have provided food for every poor family in this country for this year. And what was this \$5,000,000,000 spent for? Here are the figures as given by Dr. Biederstein, Jewellery, \$800,000,000; candy, \$200,000,000; chewing gum, \$120,000,000; soft drinks, \$120,000,000; theatre, \$750,000,000; tobacco, \$1,200,000,000; millinery, \$300,000,000; intoxicating liquors, \$2,000,000,000.

No use complaining about the high cost of living when people spend immense amounts of money for such things as can be done without, without depriving the stomach of necessary food. Scottish-American.

INSTITUTES SUIT.
 New York, October 7.—The New Haven Railroad and New England Navigation Company brought a Tuesday in the New Haven County Superior Court against John L. Billard and six other officials of the Billard Company for recovery of \$3,825,147, charged as fraudulent action in connection with transactions connected with the sale of 109,948 shares of Boston and Maine stock.

Other defendants are Charles S. Mellen, Sam. H. Hingway, Ed. D. Robbins, Sam. C. Morehouse, Har. V. Whipple and C. F. Linsley.

The complaint states that Mr. Billard, as holder of Boston and Maine stock owned by New Haven from 1908 has never paid nor accounted for the sum of \$3,825,147 held by him in secret trust for the New Haven road for the purpose of hiding the actual ownership and "falsely and fraudulently claims such stock as his own property."

COMMERCIAL BAR SILVER.
 London bar silver 24d. New York silver 52 1/2 cents.

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 Low Water the Cause—Export Groundwood Business Better Than Last Year
 PRICES ADVANCED

Newsprint, Kraft and Wrappings in General at Advanced Prices, Other Lines Slow, Owing to Slackness of Printing Trade.

Business in the paper trade generally shows a change from last week. Newsprint, kraft and wrappings continue in good demand, with prices very firm on most other lines business is of the high variety. The demand for newspapers is somewhat normal, the increase in circulation of newspapers for the curtailment in the size of editions making up for the curtailment. Newsprint is quoted at 2.10 Montreal, and at 2 cents at the mills, but Toronto reports state that new contracts for 1915 have been made during the week at 2.05 1/2 cents a ton. Between now and December most of the contracts will be placed and the trade holds prices must necessarily be considerably higher than that which has taken place. Newsprint is quoted at 2.10 Montreal, and at 2 cents at the mills, but Toronto reports state that new contracts for 1915 have been made during the week at 2.05 1/2 cents a ton. 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