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Established 1863

Incorporated 1897

Highest Awards at Twelve International Expositions. Special Prize, Gold Medal, Atlanta, 1895

G. & H. Barnett Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

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NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

PROFESSIONAL

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Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 188.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the 2nd day of January next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,

General Manager.

Halifax, N. S., November 16th, 1916.

"THE MONTREAL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the ninth of November, 1916, incorporating M.M. Chs. Georges Derome and Rosaire Dorval, accountants, Jules Bruneau, Jean Montreal, for the following purposes:

To maintain an association for the benefit and furtherance of all interests directly connected with the buying and selling of live stock on the markets of the said city of Montreal;

To promote and establish uniformity in the custom and usages of the live stock trade, between the members;

To provide for a speedy adjustment of business disputes between its members;

To secure to its members the benefit of co-operation for the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits;

To promote in all respects the live stock trade in the city of Montreal and country tributary thereto;

To promote and provide for social intercourse amongst the members of the association;

To pass by-laws for the regulation and government of the association and its members, with authority to restrict and control the transfer of shares of stock issued to the members thereof;

To pass rules, by-laws and regulations for the purposes of carrying out these objects, and to impose penalties for the infraction of same which admit of regulation by by-law; and, to impose contributions and assessments unto its members as might be deemed necessary by the board of directors;

To enter into any arrangement for union of in-

terest, co-operation, joint adventures, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any other person or company carrying on any business which this association is authorized to carry on or engage in and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company or in any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the association, and to sell, hold or otherwise deal with the same;

Generally to purchase, or otherwise acquire any real or personal property and any rights or privileges which the association may think necessary convenient for the purpose of its business and to sell, exchange, lease or otherwise dispose of any such real or personal property, rights or privileges for such consideration as to the directors of this company may seem equitable and just;

To construct, maintain, alter, improve, any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the association;

To sell, hypothecate, exchange, lease or otherwise dispose of any of its immovable, assets or property, to pledge its moveable assets and property and to otherwise dispose of the same for such consideration as the directors of this association may deem equitable and just;

To do all things necessary for the promotion and advancement of the enterprise of the said association, under the name of "The Montreal Live Stock Exchange, Incorporated," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into eight hundred (800) shares of twenty five dollars (\$25.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this ninth day of November, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,

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Assistant Provincial Secretary.

THE DYESTUFF SITUATION.

(Concluded from page 17).

wide range of colors and a comparatively large quantity of each color in order to compete with the industries in other countries. Of course, it is possible that Canadian concerns might manufacture the intermediaries and a few of the more important colors, providing they can find an outlet for what may be termed their by-products, and thereby reduce the cost of their main products. In his opinion, it will be cheaper for Canadian manufacturers to look to British and Swiss concerns for their requirements. He is of the opinion that the crucial point in the dyestuff situation has been passed, and that there will be steady improvement from now on. In Mr. Mooney's judgment there will be little change from the present level of prices for some time, but a greater range of colors will be available to consumers. Owing to the high cost of labor and of raw material it is safe not to look forward to any great reduction in prices for the next six months, at least, or probably a year.

THE PRESS.

The power of the press was possibly never better exemplified than in the cabinet crisis in Great Britain. Lord Northcliffe, who is the stormy petrel of British journalism, is credited with being responsible for the overthrow of the Asquith administration. Northcliffe has been a persistent and vindictive critic of the Government ever since the war commenced. He first called for the appointment of Kitchener as Secretary of War, but no sooner had he secured this appointment than he commenced to knock Kitchener. Later he turned against Asquith and pursued him with a great deal of bitterness, at the same time taking up cudgels on behalf of Lloyd George. Now Asquith is out and Lloyd is premier. A. G. Gardiner, of the London Chronicle declares that "Northcliffe is a greater menace to the welfare of Great Britain than Germany." Northcliffe was born in Dublin in 1865, entered journalism as a young man. He has made a marked success. Through his control of the London Times and the Daily Mail he wields a tremendous influence in Great Britain.

THE JEWS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

At a time when the Jews are struggling for political autonomy in Poland it is interesting to note that there are several Jews occupying very prominent posts in connection with the British Government, as well as in outlying parts of the Empire. In India Sir Jacob Sassoon has just died in Bombay. This well known Oriental Jew claimed direct descent from King David. Sir Jacob was prominent in Indian affairs, while another branch of the family is represented in the British House of Parliament by Sir Philip Sassoon. The family is an extremely wealthy one.

Farms for Returned Soldiers

C. P. R. Has Placed its Land Holdings in Western Canada at Their Disposal.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its department of natural resources, has made an official announcement whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service with the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British army or in the British army or navy, are married, of physical fitness and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an examining committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonization — improved farms and assisted colonization farms. In the first case a limited number of farms in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, will be improved previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn and fence, the provision of water supply and the breaking of forty acres. Livestock, implements and seed grain will, where necessary, be provided. In the assisted colonization scheme, in which an almost unlimited amount of land will be available, farms will be first selected by the intending colonists, and then improved by them with the assistance from the company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock, implements and seed grain. On each improved farm colony, a central control farm will be established and operated by the company in charge of a colony superintendent.

The terms of payment provided are easy. In the assisted colonization scheme, land will be sold on a 20-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract. In the improved farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as a tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years, when an amount equal to 6 per cent on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation.

THE APPLE IN CANADA.

There were 10,408,457 bushels of apples produced in Canada in 1910, according to the census of the following year. Of this quantity, 6,250,672 bushels were produced in Ontario, 1,666,382 bushels in Nova Scotia, 1,481,239 in Quebec and 575,377 in British Columbia. New Brunswick produced 272,886 bushels and Prince Edward Island 160,124 bushels. In Prairie Provinces apple-growing was in its infancy, but there was every indication of rapid development, as shown by the number of trees coming forward. These facts are pointed out in a valuable and most comprehensive bulletin recently issued, of which the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, is the author, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Macoun notes the prominent place the Dominion has come to occupy in the world's fruit industry and especially as regards the apple. He tells us that there are probably 3,000 named varieties, that 734 have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm and that 613 are now growing there. He takes a survey of the different provinces, pointing out the varieties that are probably the best adapted to certain districts. Quebec is the oldest apple-growing province and Nova Scotia comes next, but Ontario is a long way the greatest producer, although in 1911 no fewer than 1,734,000 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis and adjacent valleys in Nova Scotia. Mr. Macoun lists and describes the varieties suitable to Canada, records the results of the numerous experiments and tests at the Central Experimental Farm, gives complete instruction on the cultivation of the apple, describes in full the necessary treatment of the trees, advises as to the soil that is best adapted for orchard, says how disease and insects pests can be combatted, counsels as to picking, packing, shipping and marketing, tells of the keeping qualities of different varieties, and, in short, has written a bulletin of 136 pages of the utmost worth to the apple-grower and all interested, or likely to be interested, in the industry.