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 HON. W. S. PIELDING, President and Editor-in-Chief.
 J. C. ROSS, M.A., Managing Editor.

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 Toronto—T. W. Hargrell, 44-46 Lombard Street.
 Telephone Main 7099.
 New York Correspondent—C. M. Withington, 44
 Broad Street. Telephone 983 Broad.
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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

Germany's Food Supply
 Under the caption "Germany's Food Supply," the Wall Street Journal has an interesting and timely editorial in which this vital question is discussed. No person on this continent will question the authenticity of the paper's figures, or find fault with the unbiased conclusions reached. The paper is unusually well-informed, and as it has maintained the strictest neutrality throughout the struggle, its views are entitled to more than ordinary consideration. The paper concludes that "Germany's problem is one of food more than men," and then asks the significant question, "Did her strategists take this into account?"

The editorial follows in full.
 "When the world war began it was asserted that Germany could feed her own population. It is even now claimed that there is sufficient on hand to last until another harvest. But present prices contradict these assertions. A glance at Germany's crop production makes one wonder at the militarist knowledge of economics.
 "The yields given below are those of 1913, and are more favorable to Germany than a ten-year average:

Bushels	
Wheat	171,000,000
Rye	481,000,000
Oats	669,000,000
Barley	149,000,000
Potatoes	1,800,000,000

"These potatoes cannot all be counted as a food supply. They are necessary for the manufacture of alcohol to supply any shortage in motive power caused by the death of horses and the loss of Austria's oil fields in Galicia.
 "As for beans, peas and other such important food crops, the United States Bureau of Statistics does not even include Germany in the list of producers. She raises no corn, or maize, as it is called outside the United States, but imports more than 30,000,000 bushels a year.
 "As to the actual German imports of food products, available statistics do not entirely agree with those issued by the United States. But it is a fact that Germany imports about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat every year. It exports some rye, but nothing in comparison to its imports of wheat. It is a large importer of barley, mostly from Russia. The per capita production of oats is less than ours. And even with large corn crops our supply of oats barely meets the demand.
 "A German professor (Dr. Ballod) shortly before war began took issue with Count von Moltke on the food supply, and said:
 "It is a terrible self-deception to make out that the German people could get along eleven months of the year with the grain they raise.
 "The importation of breadstuffs has decreased, but the total importations of grain and other food products has increased enormously. In 1911-12 we imported in round figures ten million tons of grain and feed, and in addition 900 million marks' worth of cattle, meat, fat, herrings, butter, cheese and eggs.
 "Counting the animal products as grain in a condensed form, this professor says that fully one-third the grain required for food is imported. This makes Germany's problem one of food more than men. Did her strategists take this into account?"

Flanders
 The despatches frequently tell of the severe fighting that is taking place in Flanders. One will look in vain for Flanders on most of the war maps. Where, then, is Flanders? In olden time Flanders was the name of an important country in Europe. It extended along the North Sea from the river Scheldt (Antwerp) to the Straits of Dover and Calais. It comprised what is now Belgium, a southern part of Holland, and a northern part of France. The Counts of Flanders governed the country, under a nominal suzerainty to France. At an early period the manufacture of cloth became a leading industry at Ghent, and other Flemish cities. France, in the twelfth century, became all powerful, and made Flanders a French dependency. The burghers rose in insurrection and, under the leadership of Peter de Conne, a master cloth weaver of Bruges, routed the French army at Courtrai in 1302. France, Austria and Spain in turn ruled the country. When the Kingdom of Belgium was formed in 1831 the old name of Flanders was retained in two Provinces, which became known as East and West Flanders. East Flanders has for its chief towns Ghent, Nicolas, Bruges, Ostend, and Courtrai. The Provinces produce flax, hops and tobacco; market gardening, flourishes, butter and other dairy produce are exported, fishing is carried on, and manufacturing operations in cloth, paper, leather, etc., are extensive. The population of the two Provinces is something over two millions.

The People's Religion
 A blue book dealing with the Fifth Census of Canada has just made its appearance. This volume deals with the religions, origins, birthplace, citizenship, literacy and infirmities.
 The report shows that the population of the country grew in thirty years from 4,324,810 to 7,296,643, or 685,000 in the first decade, 638,000 in the second and 1,336,000 in the third. The Roman Catholics grew in the thirty years from 1,791,982 to 2,833,041, the Presbyterians from 676,105 to 1,115,324, the Methodists from 742,981 to 1,079,893, the Anglicans from 577,414 to 1,045,017, the Baptists from 296,535 to 382,665, and the Lutherans from 46,569 to 229,564. The increase of 1,835,223 in the last decade included 602,441 Roman Catholics, 361,222 Anglicans, 272,582 Presbyterians, 143,094 Methodists, 137,540 Lutherans, 72,877 Greek Church, 64,661 Baptists, 59,163 Jews, 12,514 Mohammedans and 2,180 Mormons. The religion classed as "Protestants" shows an increase of 18,653, but these probably comprise several other sects as the same

is not usually given to a religious denomination. So also the name Christian may include another body known in some places as Disciples or Christians. The Roman Catholics comprised in 1911 39.41 per cent of the population, having fallen from 41.43 per cent in 1881, 41.21 per cent in 1891, and 41.51 per cent in 1901. The Presbyterians were 15.64 per cent in 1881, 15.63 per cent in 1891, 15.65 per cent in 1901, and 15.48 per cent in 1911. The Methodists were 17.18 per cent in 1881, 17.54 per cent in 1891, 17.07 per cent in 1901 and 14.99 per cent in 1911. The Anglicans were 13.35 per cent in 1881, 13.37 per cent in 1891, 12.69 per cent in 1901, and 14.47 per cent in 1911. The Baptists were 6.86 per cent in 1881, 6.29 per cent in 1891, 5.92 per cent in 1901, and 5.31 per cent in 1911. The Lutherans were 1.97 per cent in 1881, 1.32 per cent in 1891, 1.73 per cent in 1901 and 3.91 per cent in 1911. The Greek Church grew from .29 per cent in 1901 to 1.23 per cent in 1911, and the Jews from .06 per cent in 1881, to .13 per cent in 1891, to .31 per cent in 1901, to 1.04 per cent in 1911. All other religions are below one per cent, for each of the four decades. The Anglican, Lutheran and the Greek Church, which show the greatest increase of percentages, are apparently indebted to the arrival of immigrants during the last decade.
 The increase in population in the ten years 1901-1911 amounted to 1,835,223, being an increase of 24.17 per cent. Of this increase the British Empire contributed 562,251 or 30.63 per cent, the Irish 51,693 or 3.36 per cent, the Scotch 197,739 or 10.77 per cent, the Welsh 11,713 or 0.64 per cent, the French 405,519 or 22.09 per cent, the German 82,819 or 4.51 per cent, the Austro-Hungarians 110,925 or 6.05 per cent. The British races (English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc.), make up 833,790 or 45.42 per cent of the total increase, and with the French and German account for 1,322,128 or 72 per cent of the total increase in the decade. The Scandinavians, Jews, Italians, Poles, Dutch and Finns stand in the order named.
 Of the total increase of 1,835,000 in the last decade, Canadian born contributed 947,000, or 51.65 per cent; natives of the British Islands 394,500 or 21.5 per cent; other parts of the British Empire 12,300 or 0.73 per cent, making a total increase of British born of 1,360,000, or more than 74.13 per cent of the total increase. The total persons of British origin in 1911 amounted to 3,896,985, as against 3,063,195 in 1901, being a gain of 833,000 or 27.22 per cent. The foreign born population numbered 752,000 in 1911, as against 278,000 in 1901, a net gain of 170,333 per cent in ten years. In 1911, there were 308,680 born in the United States resident in Canada, as compared with 127,000 in 1901.
 The number of persons under five years of age was 877,000, leaving 5,319,000, whose educational acquirements were recorded in the census. In 1901, there were 680,000 persons in Canada who could neither read nor write; in 1911 there were but 563,000, a decrease of nearly 2 1/2 per cent in ten years.

"Mined in Canada"
 The Eastern Chronicle, of New Glasgow, N.S., taking note of the wide campaign under the slogan "Made in Canada," is moved to suggest that the effort should not be confined to manufacturing industry. "Why," the writer asks, "should there not be campaigns with the slogan 'Mined in Canada'?" The Eastern Chronicle is published in the midst of a coal mining district. It has observed that great quantities of foreign coal are imported into Canada, and it suggests that these importations should be displaced by the use of Nova Scotia coal. The argument of the New Glasgow writer is thoroughly logical, but may not meet with ready response in all quarters.
 Shop early and often! There are only seventeen more shopping days before Christmas.
 Elsewhere on this page appears an editorial from the Wall Street Journal on "Germany's Food Supply," which every person interested in the outcome of the war should read. The conclusions arrived at are that "food more than men will decide the issue."
 There will soon be further shipments of Canadian troops to Europe, and a St. John contemporary demands to know "what are the civic authorities doing to see that St. John is the port of departure. Wonder if the war truce will go so far as to suspend hostilities between Halifax and St. John on the winter port question?"
 The Home Guards established in the various towns and cities throughout the country have had an exceptionally large number of recruits. In Montreal, upwards of 2,000 have already enlisted. The enthusiasm on the part of the older and more prominent business men is bound to have a favorable reflex influence on the younger generation.
 The campaign to substitute non-combustible material for wood is making considerable headway. In Switzerland seventy per cent of the ties used on the country's railways are of metal, while in many other parts of Europe the wooden ties have been replaced by metal. On this continent, the manufacture of motor and sleeping cars has just announced that in the past four years 73 persons were killed in wooden coaches, while only 6 were killed in those built exclusively of steel. In our larger buildings, cement and steel have largely replaced wood.
 From various parts of the United States predictions are being made that that country and Canada are in for the greatest boom in their history. The reasons given are too lengthy to enumerate in detail, but it is sufficient to say that the men making the predictions are taking full account of the losses caused by the war and the upheaval in business. It is pointed out, however, that Canada and the United States are in the best position to supply war wanted Europe with foodstuffs and also with manufactured goods.
 Our Montreal aldermen must be actuated by the old query "What has posterity done for me that I should do anything in return?" The way our City Fathers are piling up the debt will make our descendants as poor as the people now at war in Europe. For next year, our estimated revenue is \$12,650,000, but \$4,261,000 of this goes out in interest charges. Thus over one-third of our revenue goes to pay interest on borrowed money, while to make our financial position still more ludicrous, we exempt from all taxation over one-fourth of our total property. This is burning the candle at both ends.

IMPERIAL TRADE.
 Has the cutting of the Pacific cable put the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia out of business? Reports from the Pacific Coast state that New South Wales is in the market for a large quantity of lumber for the new parliament buildings. Requests for bids have been received in British Columbia, but these have come through a commission in San Francisco and Aberdeen, Wash., to whom bids must be submitted. There's surely something amiss in that method of promoting imperial trade.—Canadian Courier.

CORRESPONDENCE
 The Editor, Journal of Commerce, Montreal, P. Q.
 Dear Sir.—Referring to the paragraph in your issue of November 28th, entitled "Abandoning Great Industry," in which it is stated that the business of cheesemaking is being left in the hands of young inexperienced men, I would like to say that the impression created by this statement is rather misleading. Canadian cheesemakers of the present day are better trained and more skillful as a class than they have been at any previous period. The facilities which are available now for receiving technical instruction and training makes this possible. Some of the most inefficient and unsatisfactory cheesemakers to be found in the country are among men who have been many years at the business because they have failed to keep in touch with modern methods and practices.
 Moreover, the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and I do not hesitate to say that the reputation of Canadian cheese never stood higher in the markets of the United Kingdom than it does at the present moment. The writer had an opportunity during the past season of discussing Canadian cheese with a large number of importers in Great Britain and the general verdict in Canadian cheese stands in a class by itself, and there is no other cheese imported into Great Britain of the same kind which equals it in quality.
 Yours truly,
 J. A. RIDDICK,
 Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.
 The article referred to by Mr. Riddick follows:

ABANDONING GREAT INDUSTRY.
 Renfrew, Ont. November 28.—At a meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, Mr. J. H. Echlin stated that the older cheese makers were drifting into other vocations, leaving a great national industry in the hands of young inexperienced men. To make a man fit for the work he declared years of training and experience to be necessary.
 He told of having visited the Renfrew creamery once during the season now closing, when the day's output was 5,230 pounds, the largest output of butter for any one day since the creamery opened twenty years ago.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"
 Scientists handed Roosevelt another hot one when they showed by recent statistics that there are 16,860,440,000 other stars.—Lexington Herald.
 "Well, Raastus," said the colonel, "I understand your club has declined to admit Julius to membership." "That's a fact, kühnel," returned the old darkey. "Ah damn who de objection to Julius was, but when dey come to vote, dey done whiteballed him."
 "I knew a chap," said Richard Croker, "who was wounded in the Civil War. The wound was only slight, and I was surprised to meet this chap, after the war was over, hobbling along on a pair of crutches. 'Hello,' I said, 'can't you get along without crutches, old fellow?' 'Well, Croker,' said he, 'the doctor says I can, but my pension lawyer says I can't.'"
 Two Irishmen in the United States were discussing the war. One was extreme in his views, so his companion warned him that he ought to be more moderate. "Sure, and don't ye remember what the President says about ye should not take any sides in the war?" queried the one. "Faith, and O! am nontzal," replied the other, "I don't care what country whips the Kaiser."

A Georgia Judge who thought he would emulate Solomon, the wisest man, had a shock the other day. Two negro women claimed a baby. Each said she was the mother of the child. The Judge, recalling the wisdom of Solomon in deciding such a case, drew a bowie knife from his boot and declared he would cut the baby in two and give half to each. The shock came when both women screamed in unison: "Don't do dat, boss; you can keep it yourself!"
 People are willing to pay for good news in war time.
 On the day that the news of the Emden's capture reached Toronto, the evening papers got out special editions featuring the glad tidings.
 It was a harvest for the newshoys. One little Hebrew lad at a downtown corner was heard to exclaim:
 "Gee, dat's a good paper. A man just slipped me a dime for it, and said he'd hand me a quarter if I had another paper like it to-morrow."—Canadian Courier.

THE OLD MAN'S SHARE.
 Go with my blessing, lad most sweet;
 No thought of me shall hold you back;
 Be last in every fierce retreat,
 Be first in every swift attack.
 Your blood is up to meet the foe;
 Braver am I—I let you go—
 Old men as well must pay war's price;
 Well, here's your father's sacrifice.
 I watched you on your mother's breast;
 I never gave the neighbor's rest.
 The day you first began to talk,
 I've seen you bathed, I've heard your prayers,
 Sung you to sleep; but battle glares—
 And old men, too, must pay war's price;
 Well, here's your father's sacrifice.
 For you I made myself a slave;
 For you I put the takings by;
 I said, "My bonnie boy shall have
 This little business when I die."
 I used to dream of days to be,
 I used to work here beside of me—
 But old men, too, must pay war's price;
 Go, here's your father's sacrifice.
 There's awful silence in the shop;
 I stood on guard to watch your chair,
 How often in the day I stop
 To catch your footfall on the stair,
 Ah, boy, if I could hear your voice,
 Your whistle! but you've made your choice—
 Then old men, too, must pay war's price;
 Well, here's your father's sacrifice.
 Lad, with my knees I rise, I rise!
 The thought has come, if he had stayed
 I might have feared to meet your eye,
 I might have thought, "Is he afraid?"
 Go, then, my brave, my precious boy;
 Go, all my comfort, all my joy;
 Go forth on duty's glorious track,
 God in His mercy bring you back.
 —Harold Begbie.

IN THE LIMELIGHT
 A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians
 People who are in the business of following the mental processes of the man on the street and who have special facilities for—and perhaps some ability in—testing public opinion, were commenting just a year ago upon the rather extraordinary response of the public to the announcement, made a short time before in London that Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was to be the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.
 There were reasons why the appointment should not have created any great stir in this country. In the first place financial Britain as well as financial Canada knew long before the appointment was announced that sooner or later Sir Frederick would be called upon to assume heavy responsibilities at the head office of the Bank of Montreal so that the formal announcement was not unexpected news at least to the informed financial community.
 Secondly Sir Frederick has been in London long enough to permit a new generation of business men to arise in this country who knew not Joseph. To thousands of those engaged in commerce throughout the country and perhaps to hundreds of the bank's own customers he was only a name. In short, and briefly speaking, those who knew Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor were certain that he was going to be the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and others who did not know that he was to be General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, did not know him at all.
 Nevertheless, as has been said, to those accustomed to interpreting current history, the country seemed overly interested in Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and his return to Canada, and in looking about for a reason they came to the conclusion that a good deal of it was due to the innate respect and sense of proprietorship which the average Canadian feels, but is somewhat reluctant to express, for the Bank of Montreal. Although in the boom days the venerable old institution had to submit to much criticism because of its policy of conservatism, the average man in business has never lost the conviction that what the Bank of Montreal does, is pretty nearly right. Added to that was always the feeling held by those who got their impressions from the newspaper cables and day to day conversations in the financial community that but for Williams-Taylor in London, the Canadian speculative fever would have been much more virulent and serious in its consequences than it was permitted to be. Also it was recognized that the Canadian Government financing in London, which has always been in the hands of the Bank of Montreal, a bank which is visualized in many minds as a semi-state institution, had been very ably carried out. And finally, a steadily increasing number of Canadian pilgrims to London had returned with an eradicable impression that in Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and his family this country had found exceedingly creditable and desirable representatives abroad.
 In any case, and what one began to say at the outset was that when the announcement did come out accounts of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor's career, pictures of him, and stories more or less apocryphal attributed to him, were seized upon by editors who scented a news feature, and in commercial and social meeting places from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there were discussions as to changes in the policy of the Bank of Montreal which the coming of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor presaged.
 At the banquet held in his honor by the large financial interests in London before his departure for Canada, Sir Frederick rather puzzled the guests revealing the fact that a Western Canadian journalist admirer described him as a "live wire," a well-meaning compliment however ambiguous it must have been to the company. If the present writer knows anything about Sir Frederick, the phrase which pleased the new General Manager most, if he saw it, was used by an English financial editor who wrote him down as a "plain matter-of-fact Canadian."

Since he has come to Canada the quality of Sir Frederick of being "a matter-of-fact Canadian" has undoubtedly been appreciated at its full value in London. He took over what is generally considered to be the most important financial office in Canada, with the possible exception of that of the Finance Minister, at an extremely critical time. He came prepared for the great task before him by a banking training, which in its scope and variety of experience was not only unsurpassed in Canadian banking, but with a peculiar and intimate knowledge of finances and financiers in the great money centre of the world. It is because he is perhaps better known in Throgmorton Street than any other Canadian that his pronouncement upon Canadian affairs next week will be received by the "city" as the best expression upon the existing Canadian situation that it is possible to obtain. Readers of financial literature will remember the attention and interest with which London received yesterday's deliverance of Sir Frederick upon financial problems in general and Canadian affairs in particular, during his years as manager of the Bank of Montreal there, and especially his paper upon "The Resources of Canada," delivered before the Royal Society of Arts, which was published in the Journal of that body in 1911.
 Since his return to this country Sir Frederick has denied himself pretty well to interviewers, and although he has been known to be a party and possibly the roving spirit in the legislation affecting the finances and trade of the country which the war has rendered necessary, he has adhered to his old-time characteristic of avoiding public utterances.
 That is briefly the history of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor from London to Montreal. Many Canadians there are who could fill in what went before. He will be remembered in Halifax as a member of the game Wanderers four-oared crew which competed there in 1886. Then leaders of sport in Canada twenty odd years ago, will remember him as foremost in such pastimes as skating, rowing, tennis and squash

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 HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG.
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 Total Assets Over \$8,000,000

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 G. H. Baffour, General Manager.
 H. B. Shaw, Assistant General Manager.

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 Correspondence Solicited.

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 Paid up Capital \$4,866,666.66
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 Head Office in Canada: St. James St. Montreal
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 Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies, Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.
 SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
 G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

Imperial Bank OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO
 Capital Paid up \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world.
 This bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid.
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Howard S. Ross, K.C. EUGENE R. ANGERS

At the several centres at which he was trained for his higher duties in the bank.
 Like almost every other great banker he began his life work at an early age. After receiving his early training at private schools and from tutors, he was admitted in 1878 to a branch of the Bank of Montreal in his native town of Moncton, New Brunswick, and at the age of eighteen he was appointed teller at Hall-St. Johns, New Brunswick, after going on to Hall-St. Johns, where his aquatic and other sporting tastes were remembered. Later he was promoted to teller for four years in Montreal, and was then promoted to the office of accountant. He successfully occupied this position at Pictou, Ont., 1890, and at Peterborough in 1892, was manager at Deseronto, Ont., 1895, assistant inspector at the head office in 1897, and for several years he was active in the management of the Bank of Montreal at Chicago. He went to London, England, as acting manager of the bank in 1905, and in the following year was appointed manager. It is said that when he went to London Sir Frederick did not receive one word of instruction from his then chief, Sir Edward Clouston, and subsequent history proved that admonitions at that time would have been rather superfluous.
 The times have not been propitious since his return to Canada. For visits by him to the business centres of the country, but the commercial interests from one coast to the other are looking forward to seeing Sir Frederick in their respective communities before another year passes around. In the meantime his deliverance at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal—a red letter day in the financial year—will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

ON ROAD TOWARD NORMAL CONDITION
 New York Stock Exchange for Months Has Been Rigidly Closed
 DECEMBER DISBURSEMENT
 American Writer Denies That United States is in Securities in Britain is a Great Claimed.
 New York City, December 5.—The results at the resumption of listed bond trading on the New York Stock Exchange have been so gratifying that there are few, if any, who doubt that we have been well started on the road toward normal conditions. For exactly four months the Exchange has been rigidly closed, though in the meantime considerable trading in listed bonds had been indulged in under the close supervision of the Special Committee of the Exchange.
 The early part of August, as reflecting the conditions of the international financial markets, witnessed a heavy decline in the price in what had been well started on the road toward normal conditions. For exactly four months the Exchange has been rigidly closed, though in the meantime considerable trading in listed bonds had been indulged in under the close supervision of the Special Committee of the Exchange.
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