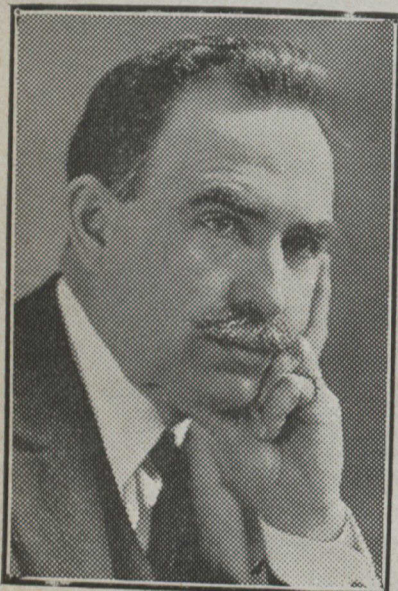


LOAN CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC

Territory is Large, Extending from Gaspé to Ottawa County

Mr. A. P. Frigon is acting as joint chairman, with Mr. E. A. MacNutt, in the Victory Loan campaign for the province of Quebec, outside of the Island of Montreal. Mr. Frigon presented an interim report of the subscriptions from outside the Island of Montreal last week. He explained the difficulties his organization had to encounter, with a very large territory extending from Gaspé to Ottawa County. In spite of the extent of territory and difficulties they had the work well in hand, and had met with good response already, with 992 subscriptions, amounting to \$1,022,650 in the first five days of the loan campaign. These subscriptions were as follows: Buckingham, \$132,100; Ottawa



A. P. FRIGON, MONTREAL,
Chairman of the French Section of
the Victory Loan Campaign Organi-
zation for the Province of Quebec
outside of Montreal. (British &
Colonial Press Photo.)

vice-president of Viauville Lands, Limited, president of the Star Realty Company, Limited, Canadian Siegwart Beam Company, Limited, Three Rivers, L'Immobilière d'Outremer, Limitée, St. Francis Valley Railway Company and of the St. Francis Company, Limited. Mr. Frigon was born in Montreal in 1872. He began his business career as a book-keeper for P. P. Mailloux, Montreal, 1888-1901; financial manager Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, 1901-1907; formed present partnership 1907. Mr. Frigon is also vice-president of the General Trust Company of Canada, president, Comité de Surveillance Caisse National d'Economie, a member of the Board of the Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, a member of Comité France-Amérique and a Gouverneur à Vie de L'Hôpital Notre Dame and Société St. Jean Baptiste. He acted as president of the special commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal in connection with the Georgian Bay Canal project.

Here are extracts from one of the Victory Loan circulars Mr. Frigon is using in Quebec province:—

"A la promesse de remboursement de l'Emprunt de la Victoire viennent s'ajouter comme garantie toute la puissance, le crédit, la richesse du Canada. Pensez à ce que cette garantie représente! Une obligation de la Victoire est une chose à laquelle on doit attacher du prix, qu'on doit s'efforcer de posséder et de conserver. Elle équivaut à de l'argent. Vous pouvez la considérer exactement comme un billet de cinq ou de dix dollars. Elle a l'avantage de vous donner un revenu, et, si vous avez besoin d'argent, elle peut être vendue en tout temps. . . . Voulez-vous prêter 50 dollars à votre Pays ou toutes sommes dont vous pouvez disposer pour lui aider à terminer la guerre et à

maintenir la prospérité du Canada! Souvenez-vous que vous ne donnez pas cet argent, que vous le prêtez et le conservez. Il travaillera pour vous, vous apportera un revenu et vous sera rendu par votre Pays. Ces obligations sont le placement le plus sûr que vous puissiez faire."

MORE SHELL ORDERS RECEIVED

Canadian Factories Will Produce Shells for United States—Arrangements Through Munitions Board

Negotiations conducted by the Imperial Munitions Board at Washington have resulted in the placing of a large order for 75 mm. shells to be produced from Canadian plants for the United States government. It is stated that from six to seven and one-half million shells will, under this arrangement, be produced in Canada during the first seven months of 1918.

The Imperial Munitions Board will act for the United States authorities in placing the contract and supervising the production of these shells in Canada. The United States Ordnance Department will supply the steel and component parts. The Canadian manufacturers will forge the steel and machine and assemble the shells.

Will Facilitate Matters.

The Dominion government, which has co-operated in the negotiations, will, through the department of customs, facilitate the entry of steel and components into Canada and their reshipment as shells to the United States.

This important announcement is particularly welcomed by reason of the sharp decline in British orders for shells in Canada. Some months ago, it will be recalled, the British Ministry of Munitions directed that smaller quantities of certain sizes of shells would be produced in Canada. This action was partly due to the increased quantities of shells and components produced in Great Britain, and also to the difficulty in establishing dollar credits in Canada for full quantities of munitions, as well as for foodstuffs, ships and other materials.

By reason of the decline of British orders, considerable equipment in Canada for machining and assembling smaller sized shells was not required for Imperial purposes; but as these plants, with minor alterations, could be made available at an early date for the production of 75 mm. shells required by the United States government, and, as Canadian manufacturers had the advantage of long experience in making British shrapnel, negotiations were opened with the Washington government with a view to making use of this ready-made equipment.

Big Transaction Arranged.

The United States Ordnance Department, confronted with the necessity of expediting shell production, responded to the overtures made by the Imperial Munitions Board, with the result that a transaction involving many millions of dollars has been finally consummated.

Hope is expressed that the United States government may find it desirable to make use of further equipment in Canada, which is now employed in the production of shells for the Imperial government.

ANOTHER VICTORY LOAN DIVIDEND

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company, a western concern, has declared an extra Victory Loan dividend of 15 per cent., which is going to shareholders of record on October 31st last. It accompanies the regular dividend of 8 per cent. for the year.

This is the second large declaration in connection with the Victory Loan, the Maple Leaf Milling Company having declared an extra 10 per cent. distribution in bonds last week.

The extra dividend just declared calls for \$210,000. Instead of distributing it later in the bonds, the company is mailing cheques to its shareholders with the statement that the dividend is intended as a Victory Loan dividend, and urging that the proceeds be used to buy the bonds.