

CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

REGULAR SERVICES TO GLASGOW.

From—		
Portland.....	Cassandra	Apr. 24
SUMMER SAILINGS 10 A.M.		
Montreal.....	Saturnia	May 8
Montreal.....	Cassandra	May 29
Montreal.....	Saturnia	June 12
Montreal.....	Cabotia	June 20
Montreal.....	Cassandra	July 3
Montreal.....	Saturnia	July 17
Montreal.....	Cassandra	Aug. 7
Montreal.....	Saturnia	Aug. 21

TO GLASGOW via MOVILLE

New York.....	Columbia	Apr. 17
New York.....	Columbia	May 22
New York.....	Columbia	July 3
New York.....	Columbia	July 31

TO LIVERPOOL.

New York.....	Kais. Aug. Vict.	Apr. 24
New York.....	Carmania	May 15
New York.....	Vauban	May 15
New York.....	Kais. Aug. Vict.	May 29

To Plymouth & Cherbourg.

New York.....	Caronia	May 22
New York.....	Caronia	June 26
New York.....	Caronia	July 31

To Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

New York.....	Royal George	Apr. 16
New York.....	Royal George	May 19
New York.....	Royal George	June 23
New York.....	Royal George	July 28

TO CHERBOURG & SOUTHAMPTON

New York.....	Mauretania	Apr. 24
New York.....	Mauretania	May 22
New York.....	Imperator	June 19
New York.....	Mauretania	July 3
New York.....	Imperator	July 17
New York.....	Aquitania	July 31

For rates of passage, freight and further particulars apply to local agents or

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Rulings On Inflammable Cargoes

The following regulations are enforced in South American Ports on ships carrying inflammable cargoes.

Brazilian ports: Oil, inflammables, explosives, etc., must be unloaded into lighters and cleared from the ship. In practice, however, oil, such as lubricating oil in barrels, can be unloaded on the quay when the quantity is not over 200 or 300 barrels. The inspector, however, can at any time refuse to allow this to be done.

Montevideo: Steamers are not supposed to discharge inside the breakwater if they have on board any inflammable or explosive cargo, either for Montevideo or destinations beyond. In practice, however, steamers with the customary 25 tons for Buenos Aires still on board are allowed inside the breakwater to discharge general cargo.

Buenos Aires: Steamers bringing more than 25

tons total of inflammables to Buenos Aires must leave the port the same day, otherwise inflammable must be discharged into lighters in the roadstead and left there until the steamer completes her discharge. Steamer may enter Buenos Aires with not exceeding a total of 25 tons of inflammables with a separate limit to each class of such goods within the above quantity, viz., sulphuric acid, 60 drums; nitric acid, 50 drums; hydrochloric acid, 50 bottles; alcohol in casks, 50 casks; alcohol in carboys, 100 carboys; turpentine, 50 barrels; benzine, 50 boxes; ether N. O. S., 50 casks; ether for medical use without limitation within the 25 tons; wooden matches, excepting those with double containers, wax or other matches, 3 boxes; naphtha, kerosene, gasoline, etc., 50 barrels. Quantities of the above in excess of 25 tons may be discharged at La Plata.

Redistribution of World's Population

That an international redistribution of the population of the world would go a long way toward the ultimate solution of economic problems resulting from the war, is the belief of James Rattray, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, speaking recently on "Problems of Readjustment." Revision of tax laws to prevent the handicapping of industry, deflation of the currency, and the development of habits of thrift, was also urged by the speaker as essential to the restoration of economic stability.

In part, Mr. Rattray said:

"Because all have had equal opportunities in this land of practically unlimited natural resources, to obtain true prosperity, democratic rule has worked well for nearly 144 years. Recently we have had social unrest and labor troubles similar to those in Europe, but this condition cannot be permanent. American workmen are accustomed to law and order, and appreciate the comforts of life. Many of them own their own homes, and have investments that constitute them capitalists as well as laborers, and it is therefore very unlikely that they will continue to sacrifice themselves and their families in an attempt to secure the unattainable. Sedition can make no appeal to one who is prosperous, and if prosperity could be put within reach of those in Europe who are willing to work for it, the problem of getting back to normal would soon be solved.

"The prosperous condition of the average American citizen is in large measure due to the fact that we have not been overcrowded in this country. With its area of about 3,500,000 square miles, the population today averages only about 30 to the square mile, and given ample natural resources and an industrious people, as in our case, prosperity is inevitable. Contrast this with conditions in Europe. Germany's population is about 300 to the square mile, with no colonies for expansion, and in that fact, indicating a need for obtaining additional sources of supplies of raw material, may be found a good reason for the war. The Netherlands with 500 inhabitants to the square mile; the British Isles with 350; Italy with 300; France with 200; and Austria with 200; are all overcrowded, but in all these cases except Austria there have been colonies for expansion and from which supplies of raw materials could be obtained.

"The physiocrats were undoubtedly wrong in their theory that as all wealth originates in the land, only those who developed natural resources were producers, but after all there can be no wealth or real prosperity without such development, and the real solution for the economic problems of Europe seems to be a redistribution of population. This does not necessarily mean emigration to this country, for there are many other countries where population is scant, and

natural resources abundant. We often hear of the teeming millions of China, but after all China has only about 100 inhabitants to the square mile, and practically unlimited quantities of mineral resources. South America also requires people to develop it for the population per square mile there ranges from about 2 in Brazil to 20 in Chile. Canada, with an area as large as the United States, has only 2 inhabitants to the square mile, and in Australia and New Zealand there are less than 10. As the population of the world averages about 30 to the square mile, there can be no question that there is ample room for all its inhabitants, and that, given the opportunity and willingness to work, each individual should be able to obtain sufficient for his requirements, without warring with his fellow men.

"In normal times emigration has relieved this condition to a certain extent. However, there have always been those who would willingly emigrate, and who would be desirable residents of other countries, but have been prevented from doing so because of the impossibility of saving sufficient to cover the necessary expenses. If an international movement could be undertaken to provide facilities for moving the surplus population of Europe and locating it advantageously, the cost would not be prohibitive, and it should ultimately solve many of our economic problems.

"While I believe that is the real solution, the fact nevertheless remains that population can be moved only slowly, and in the meantime palliatives must be resorted to. Much has been said about the serious conditions in Europe, and there is no doubt that lack of supplies is retarding rehabilitation, but according to authentic information Europe is getting back to work. Europe's position today is that of one having a well equipped plant and abundance of labor, but whose production is retarded by lack of raw materials and other working capital. Its immediate necessity is therefore for such supplies, and it is only good business judgment to extend further credit so that the original debt to us can be liquidated from earnings."

Publishers and Newsprint Control.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has published a booklet of "What some publishers think of newsprint control." This booklet is a most conclusive compilation of opinion on the subject, containing, as it does, the opinions of some of the most reputable publishers in Canada. Considering that publishers are the ones who would be supposed to suffer most if government restrictions on newsprint were relaxed, the fact that the most reputable publishers of newsprint in Canada have gone on record as shown in this booklet, is a very strong argument against the present policy.