

TRAFFIC RETURNS.**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Aug. 31	\$73,047,000	\$94,523,000	\$94,846,000	\$323,000
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Sept. 7	2,679,000	2,666,000	3,053,000	387,000
14	2,728,000	2,691,000	2,915,000	224,000
21	2,779,000	2,964,000	3,114,000	150,000

Grand Trunk Railway.

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Aug. 31	\$32,589,209	\$41,082,168	\$45,714,434	\$4,632,266
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Sept. 7	1,276,061	992,615	1,346,556	353,923
14	1,253,629	977,154	1,415,000	437,846
21	1,310,670	1,336,312

Canadian Northern Railway.

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Aug. 31	\$19,907,600	\$26,871,300	\$28,264,500	\$1,393,200
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Sept. 7	708,900	715,800	901,000	185,200
14	668,000	751,300	873,900	122,600
21	726,000	770,200	916,100	145,900

SMALL SALARIES AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

More than half the 316 embezzlements made good by the National Surety Company during the last year were committed by collectors, according to a just completed tabulation.

Business positions held by the 316 defaulters were: Collectors, 159; cashiers, 63; agents, 34; clerks, 20; treasurers, 15; managers, 12; postmasters, 5; timekeepers, 3; secretaries, 2; audi-

tors, 2; paymasters, 1. Thirty-seven of the 316 defaulters stole more than \$1,000.

Although most of the defalcations were caused either by speculation or dissipation, small salaries caused several unusually pathetic ones. A 20-year-old girl cashier supported her mother and younger brothers and sisters on a \$6-a-week salary until the mother fell ill. The girl then embezzled \$192 in small instalments to pay household expenses and doctors' bills. When her thefts were discovered the surety company paid them. A clerk embezzled \$700 to send two of his motherless children to private schools and to buy medical appliances for a crippled third.

Short-sightedness of taxpayers in electing irresponsible persons to public office or in underpaying officials who fill important positions also caused serious embezzlements. A \$600-a-year town treasurer lost \$50,000 taxpayers' money in nine years trying to make a private knitting factory succeed. A \$200-a-year Connecticut tax collector embezzled \$13,000.

An Oregon woman, elected honorary district school clerk, lent all the school funds to personal friends. When the county auditor appeared she absconded, leaving her four children for the defrauded taxpayers to support.

That embezzlement is due to temptation and not to inherent viciousness or degeneracy is perhaps indicated by the fact that many of the year's defaulters, after their thefts were settled by relatives, enlisted in the army and are now fighting in France.—The Spectator.

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

Capital (Authorized).....\$ 5,000,000
 Capital (Paid Up)..... 3,000,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,500,000
 Total Assets Over..... 64,000,000

Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.,
 President

J. P. Bell,
 Gen. Manager

The Bank of Hamilton was established 46 years ago. In Ontario and the West it is distinguished for its progressive methods, its sound banking principles; the courtesy of its officials and its co-operation with the business men of the communities it serves. To the citizens of Montreal is now extended the same efficient service.

227 McGill Street,
 Montreal

R. L. Ellis,
 Manager

ESTABLISHED 1873

THE

Standard Bank

of CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

No. 112

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending October 31st, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of November, 1918, to Shareholders of record, the 19th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
 C. H. EASSON,
 General Manager.

Toronto, September 21st, 1918.