

**GREATER NATIONAL ECONOMY IMPERATIVE.**

For the time being Canada is able to borrow abroad on terms more favorable than any other belligerent nation, and on terms as favourable as any neutral nation, a position due to the recognition of the unexpectedly important part she continues to take in supplying the needs of the Allies from her own resources. At the moment, therefore, her commercial prosperity is unusually great, but it is recognised by the far-seeing as being uncertain and temporary. Events at the Front are of such a character as to inspire confidence in the ultimate success of our arms but this success can be attained only by marshalling all our forces, whether of men, of material resources or of credit. To use the credit of the nation, or that of our provinces or cities, to obtain any unessential thing, or to carry on any but absolutely necessary work, would indicate lack of earnestness in our co-operation with our Allies. In the United Kingdom, in France, in Russia and in Italy, not only by law but by voluntary sacrifice—the true gauge of patriotism—economy and thrift are recognised as being factors as important in defending our civilization as our arms. Until in Canada there is manifested the same earnestness in saving our dollars and in eliminating unnecessary work and expenditure, it cannot be said that the nation is taking its full part in the greatest duty that has ever fallen to its share.

In the first four months of this year Canada purchased from abroad, chiefly from foreign countries, commodities valued at \$228,830,856 or \$91,868,764 more than in the corresponding period of the year previous. Of these purchases a very large proportion is unnecessary. Many articles are being made in the country that might well be dispensed with and the labour thus employed diverted to the making of those things which the armies need. Every dollar saved and placed at the disposal of the Government, and every sacrifice that releases labour in order that it be devoted to the production of imperatively necessary things, or to the performance of essential duties brings nearer the end of the war. Only by greater economy and thrift, and by curtailing purchases of non-essentials from foreign countries can our credit, commercial and national, be conserved.—*Canadian Bank of Commerce.*

**THE DOMINION'S DEBT.**

At May 31st last, the net debt of the Dominion stood at \$577,896,691, compared with \$432,317,631 a year previously, the increase in the twelve months being thus over \$145 millions.

Of the funded debt, \$75 millions is payable in New York, \$97,359,484 in Canada against \$764,961 a year ago and \$362,703,312 in London against \$336,178,392 a year ago. Temporary loans are \$189,207,017 against \$87,733,333. These will probably shortly be reduced as \$25 millions one-year notes in New York become due on August 1st. A very large portion of these temporary loans is represented by the loans of the British Government to the Canadian Government for war expenditure—particularly in the early days of the war. The Dominion's miscellaneous and banking accounts show a very large increase over last year at \$305,029,762 compared with \$145,519,056, this increase being the result of the holding of the proceeds of the New York loan, the large increase in revenues and other causes.

**CONSCRIPTING BRITISH WEALTH.**

Mr. McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently announced, in reply to a Parliamentary enquiry, figures showing rates on unearned incomes from £150 to £100,000, payable under the British Finance Bill as income tax, super-tax and premiums necessary to provide estate (i.e. succession) duty, taking 40 as the age for the last purpose. Typical rates are as follows:

Income. £	Rate per £ in pence.
150	11 20
200	18 42
300	26 96
500	38 98
1,000	54 72
5,000	79 50
10,000	93 48
100,000	126 55

In the case of smaller incomes, the amount paid is considerably less than is indicated by these rates owing to the allowances of a minimum income free of tax and for children, insurance premiums, etc. But these allowances make slight differences to the amount charged in the case of rich men, and there are a number of wealthy people in England who now have to pay from 33 to 50 per cent. or over of their incomes in present income taxation and provision for future succession duties. Evidently, Great Britain is conscripting wealth as well as men.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to address the Mutual Life of Canada's officials and agents at their outing to be held at Niagara Falls in August.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

*The*

**Standard Bank**

of CANADA

**Head Office, TORONTO**

124 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION



SECURITY for both principal and interest is the first essential of an investment; the ability to realize quickly the second. Judged by these standards, a deposit in the savings department of this Bank is an ideal form of investment.



**Montreal Branch: 136 ST. JAMES STREET**  
**E. C. GREEN, Manager.**