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# The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVIII, No. 8

GARDEN CITY PRESS FEBRUARY 24, 1920  
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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## Should Mothers Have State Aid?

BY J. W. MACMILLAN

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## Why the Farmers Are Not After Class Government

By E. CORA HIND

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## Canada Needs Experimental Fur Farm

NOTES OF THE FUR CONFERENCE

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## The Session At Ottawa

AN EDITORIAL

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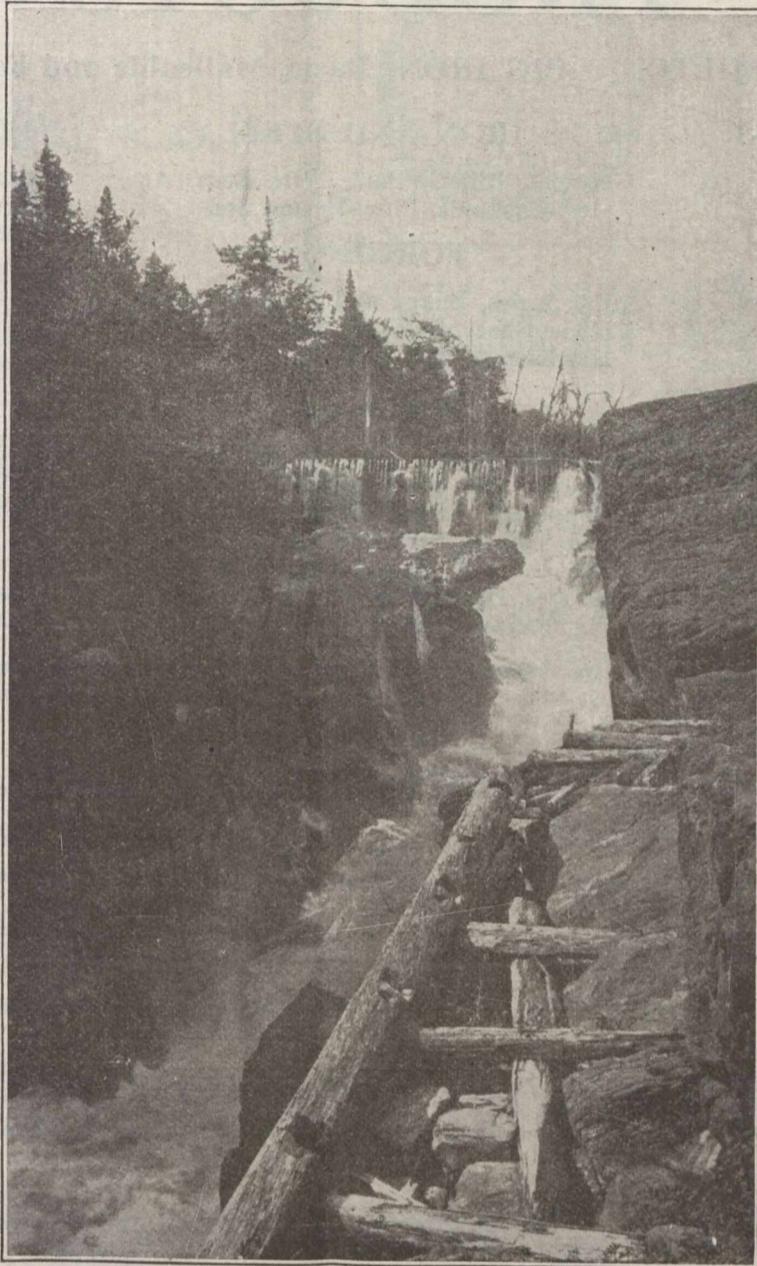
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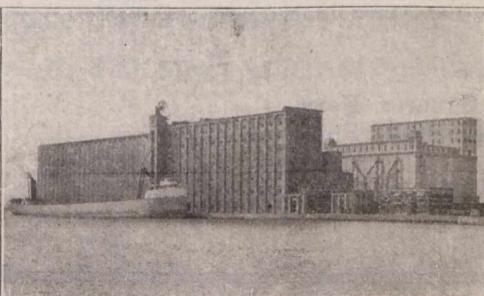
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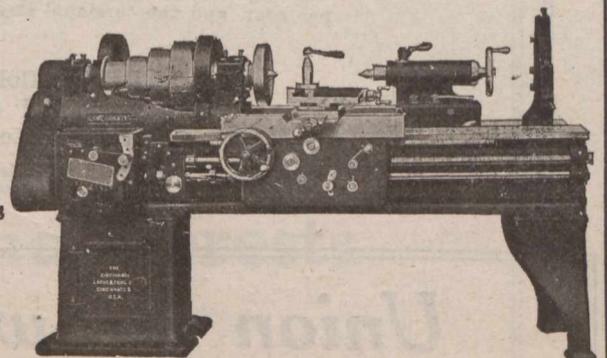
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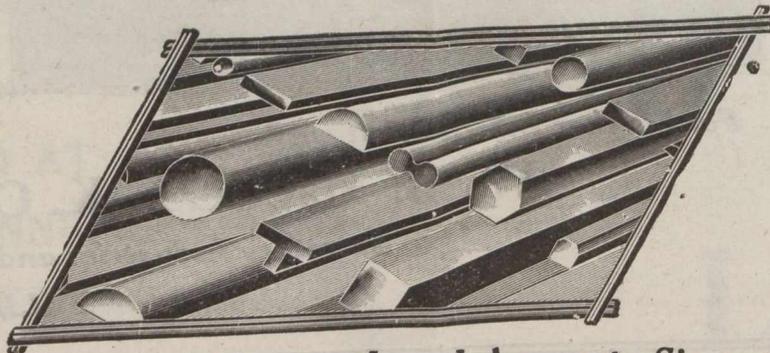
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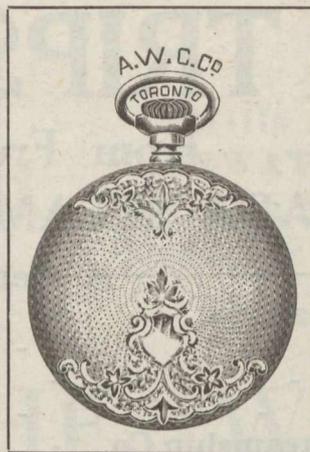
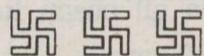
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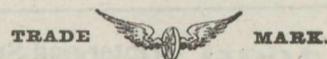
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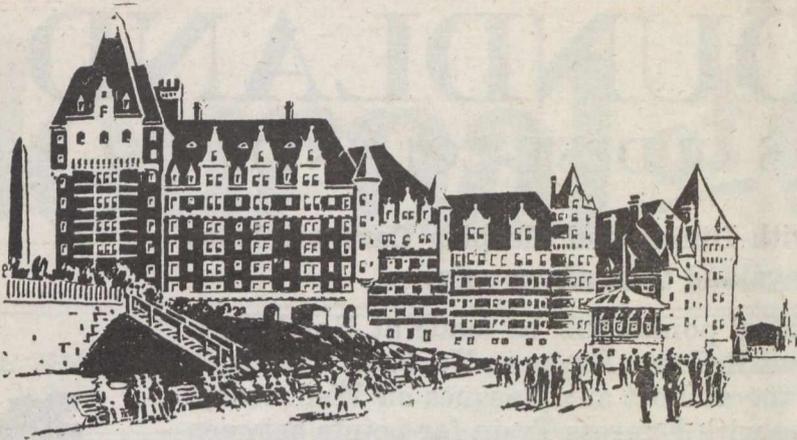
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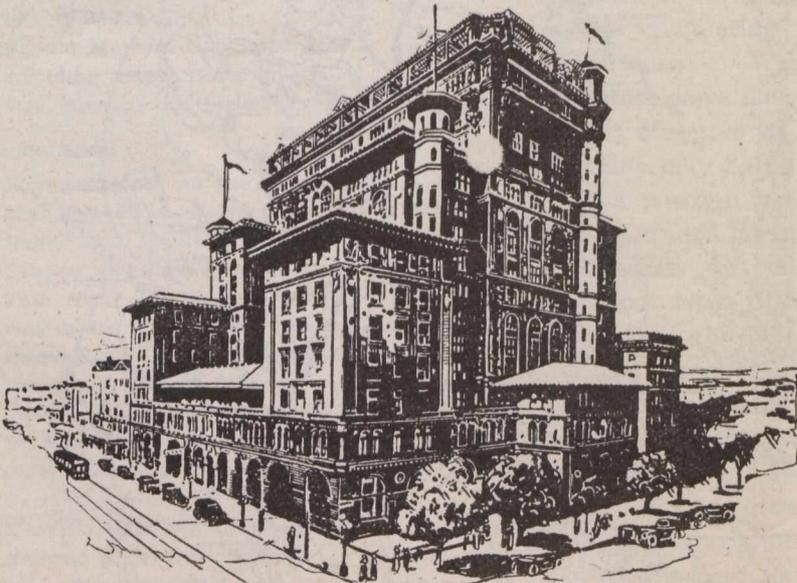
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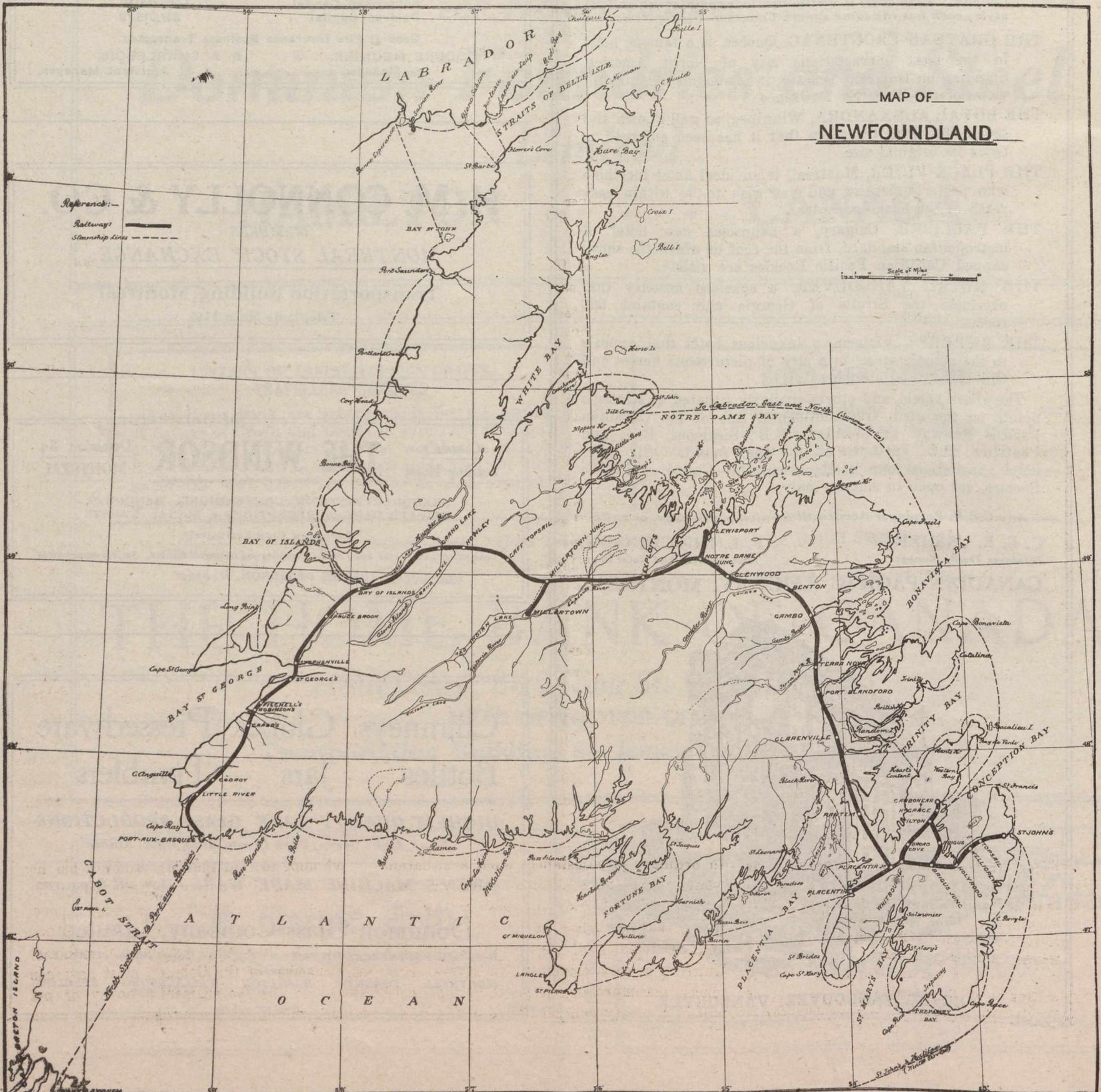
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# The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVIII, No. 8.

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## The Session

THE session of the Dominion Parliament which opens at Ottawa on Thursday promises to be one of considerable interest, not, however, because much important legislation is expected, but rather because of the peculiar political situation that is presented. There has been what many will consider undue haste in occupying the new Parliament Buildings. The architect and workmen have done wonders in preparing a part of the structure for use, but the best they can do will leave the buildings in a very unsatisfactory condition. The desire, however, to get into the new premises can easily be understood. If not this session, then at the next, Canada will have a Parliament House of which the country may well be proud.

So far as new legislation is concerned, the country will not suffer if the quantity is limited. Two sessions last year produced a considerable volume of new laws. If Parliament this year meets, enacts a new franchise law to be ready for a general election that cannot be far away, passes the necessary appropriations for the public service "with due regard to economy," and then adjourns, that will be about as much as most people will expect. Tariff revision that a year ago was fully expected and promised is not to be attempted. The awkward situation for the Government is that promise of revision made last year was the means of quieting discontent among the Government's Western supporters, and therefore some move in the House this year in the direction of reduction of customs taxation may be unavoidable. The Government's position is admittedly weakened by the continued absence of the Premier, the resignation of Ministers whose places have not been filled, the shifting of portfolios, and the placing of departments under the direction of "acting" Ministers. In ordinary circumstances such a situation would make the position of a Government a perilous one. But in view of the confusion that has arisen in the political arena, and particularly of the progress of the United Farmers movement in several Provinces, the impression seems to be that there will be a pretty general desire in the House

to avoid a crisis that would bring about an immediate general election.

The paramount question will naturally be the financial one. The increase of expenditure, as compared with pre-war times, is well calculated to disturb the minds of the more thoughtful people. The interest on the public debt—an item now greater than the total expenditure of the Dominion a few years ago—and the pension and soldiers' re-establishment services are things which admit of no diminution. These will call for very large sums which must be granted without hesitation. It is only in what may be called the ordinary service of the country that the Government are free to apply the pruning knife. To allow what, besides being useful, is really urgent, and shut out the applications for works which can well be postponed, is the task that faces the Minister of Finance. It is a difficult task, in which, if he meets it courageously, he should have the sympathy and support of the members on both sides of the House.

## Oleomargarine

IT is surprising to find such a capable and useful public official as the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, encouraging farmers to revive the agitation against the permissive use of oleomargarine. According to press reports, at a meeting of the National Dairy Council held in Winnipeg last week, Mr. Ruddick "stated the Federal Department of Agriculture had never been in doubt where it stood in regard to oleomargarine, and added that if an energetic organization like the National Dairy Council had been in existence at the time it might have prevented the suspension of the law prohibiting the sale of this product in Canada. The person," continued Mr. Ruddick, "who states to you that oleomargarine is as good as butter is either not well informed or is guilty of misrepresentation."

We hope to find that Mr. Ruddick has not been accurately reported. The "Federal Department of Agriculture," he must remember, is represented by its responsible Ministerial head, and that responsible authority, as a member of the Cabinet, must have consented to the Government's policy of permitting the use of oleomargarine. One would

not expect such an experienced official as Mr. Ruddick to commit the indiscretion of publicly assailing the policy of his responsible chief. If Mr. Ruddick disapproves of the law allowing oleomargarine to be used, he is not bound to endorse it, but he is bound to refrain from attacking it.

When, many years ago, the law was passed forbidding the manufacture or importation of oleomargarine in Canada there were, no doubt, good reasons for such action. Oleomargarine was not then the article it is today. But Canada adhered to the prohibition when, if we mistake not, every other civilized country allowed the article to be used. Even in such famous dairying countries as Denmark and Holland oleomargarine is widely used. So long as butter could be had at a reasonable price there was no demand in Canada for oleomargarine. It was only when the price of butter had advanced to double and treble its ordinary figures that the demand for oleomargarine arose. Oleomargarine does not displace butter to-day. It is used by people who cannot afford to buy butter, and would not buy it, at seventy cents per pound. Since they cannot have the real butter, why should they not be at liberty to buy—not as butter but under its own name—a cheaper article which, while certainly not "as good as butter," is recognized as a convenient substitute in all civilized countries. An appeal to farmers to resist the use of oleomargarine under the conditions of today—when every pound of butter that is produced finds a ready sale at high prices—is an appeal to selfishness.

Let us hope that the Dairy Commissioner only yielded to a temptation to please his farmer audience at Winnipeg, without thinking of the possible consequences. If his speech indicates an intention on the part of the Government to return to the oleomargarine prohibition, Parliament should be prepared to vigorously resist such a movement.

### The Treaty

THE latest news from Washington indicates that there is little probability of any compromise that will lead to the ratification of the Peace Treaty. From the beginning the Democratic party has been pretty well united in the desire to have the treaty approved, if not in its entirety, at least with moderate reservations, and there was at one stage a hope that enough Republican support would be obtained to assure ratification. On both sides there were signs of a desire to find a ground of compromise rather than throw the treaty into the whirlpool of a Presidential campaign. But the recent negotiations and discussions at Washington have not made for a settlement of the question. On the contrary, they have been productive of considerable strife and bitterness. Notwithstanding the efforts of such eminent Republicans as Mr. Taft and Mr. Root to find

ground for accepting the treaty the Republican party generally seems to have settled into a determination to destroy it. Not Taft and Root, but Lodge of Massachusetts and Johnson of California are the leaders that Republicans are disposed to follow now, and these gentlemen seem to have made up their minds that opposition to the treaty will make good political material for the coming Presidential campaign. While the mass of the Democrats are still with the President, there are a number who adhere to the demand for reservations of a kind that are not acceptable to the majority.

It is to be hoped that some ground of compromise may yet be found. At this moment there is small probability of the United States becoming a member of the League of Nations, and without the cooperation of that nation the League can hardly be expected to fulfil the high hopes of those who designed it. The Americans have usually claimed to be the foremost in all movements for the promotion of the world's peace. It is a misfortune that they are to withhold their support from the greatest peace effort ever made.

### Autocracy at Washington

TO those who are not well informed in the American system of government the dismissal of Secretary of State Lansing by President Wilson will seem an extraordinary event. It has surprised many European writers, who find in it a remarkable exhibition of the President's powers. President Wilson has been ill—so ill that even the members of his Cabinet have not had access to him. In such circumstances the Secretary of State, usually regarded as the chief member, invited his colleagues to meet from time to time to discuss public affairs. What would seem to be more natural and proper? It is just what would happen in England or in Canada. In the absence of the Premier the senior member of the Cabinet would call his colleagues together, perhaps merely for discussion, perhaps to take formal action. To those who understand such a reasonable practice it must seem strange that in the United States the calling of such meetings during the illness of the President is regarded by Mr. Wilson as an improper interference with his authority, and so serious an offence as to require the resignation of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wilson has in many ways asserted his authority to an unusual degree and this latest step is calculated to strengthen the hands of those who picture him as a would-be autocrat. The incident certainly serves to show the world that there is more autocratic power in the President of a Republic than is found in any of the monarchs of the old world. No European Emperor or King would be able to dispense with the services of a member of his Cabinet in the summary way of this Wilson-Lansing affair. Mr. Wilson's conception

of the character of the office of a Cabinet Minister does not enhance the dignity of the position. He may have more difficulty hereafter in finding the right class of man willing to accept the office.

### Irish Bonds

THE Sinn Fein agents in the United States are offering for sale, and some deluded Irishmen are buying, what are called bonds of the "Irish Republic." These amusing specimens of the printers' art are advertised in some American papers which have come to Canada. Noticing this fact, one of the branches of the Great War Veterans' Association has waxed indignant and is calling on the Government to shut out from the Canadian mails every newspaper that carries the advertisement. The protest of the Great War Veterans will, on first thought, be received with much favor. But a little further deliberation should bring another view. During the war there has been an extensive system of censorship, most of it probably necessary, and some of it occasionally perhaps going beyond the bounds of reason. But the censorship has been abolished and we should not be in a hurry to re-establish it. In time of peace it is better to tolerate some things that may be open to objection than to resort to a censorship which might easily be abused. It will be better, we think, to let the advertisements of the Irish bonds pass unnoticed. If there are any people in Canada disposed to buy such bonds their most effective punishment will be found in letting them make the purchase.

### Lloyd George's Troubles

If Mr. Lloyd George does not this week fulfil his promise to bring forward a new Home Rule Bill he may well be excused and allowed a further delay, even though the Irish question is so pressing. The European puzzle seems just now to be in its most complex shape and the British Premier has to play a large part in the effort to find a solution of it. He has troubles enough at home and anxiety enough about the fate of the treaty at Washington to keep his mind busy. But his most serious trouble at this moment is the conclusion that he and his colleagues of the Supreme Council have reached respecting Constantinople. If there was one thing clearer than others to the British people it was that Turkey having united with Germany in the war against humanity generally, she must be punished by being turned out of Constantinople. It is a surprise, therefore, to the British Parliament and public that the Supreme Council have given the Sultan a gentle slap on the wrist respecting Armenia and then told him that he can remain in power in Constantinople. There are reasons—especially in relation to India—which it is believed justify the decision. Mr. Lloyd George has the unpleasant duty of explaining them.

# Should Mothers Get State Aid?

## How the United States Legislation Works—The Prevention of Juvenile Criminality Can Be Accomplished Through Keeping The Mother At Home

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

It is extremely probable that during the coming session the legislature of Ontario will enact a Mothers' Allowance Bill. British Columbia and Nova Scotia are not unlikely to do the same. Already the three prairie provinces have such laws, Manitoba having led the way in 1916.

Like most of the social legislation in Canada it came from the United States. Since 1912, when the first law of this nature was passed in Colorado, it has spread over the entire republic, and even to Alaska. Thirty-nine states now have such laws. And of the nine who do not have them, five have been considering them. All of the states which have not such laws are in the south except Rhode Island.

It is worth while to itemize the divergencies of the laws in existence. No doubt, after a period of experimentation, these various laws will tend to become standardized, perhaps in one form, perhaps in several forms. In the meantime they show an amount of variation which may well puzzle the law-makers of the provinces in Canada who turn to them for advice and information. I shall set down the broad differences which a comparison between these forty-odd statutes display.

### I—Who are eligible for the allowances?

1. Any mother with a dependent child.
2. Widows only.
3. Widows, and wives of prisoners, the insane and the physically incapacitated.
4. In addition, deserted wives. The period of desertion required to qualify varies from three months to a year.
5. In addition, divorced wives.
6. In addition, unmarried mothers.
7. In addition, expectant mothers.

### II—Conditions on which aid is given.

1. The first condition is uniformly poverty. But poverty is variously defined as:—unable to support her children, dependent on her own efforts, unable without assistance to prevent her home being broken up, unable to prevent her children being taken to an institution or becoming a public charge. In some states the mother may not own property. In others she is allowed such tools and implements as may aid her in increasing her income.

2. The second condition generally includes the requirement that she be physically and morally competent to care for her children. In some cases she is forbidden to work away from home. In others she may work away from home no more than one day a week.

### III—Residence qualifications.

These are complicated between state and country requirements. Anyhow they range all the way from one year to five.

### IV—Age of children.

The maximum varies from thirteen to seventeen. Fourteen is the most frequent figure.

### V—Amount of allowance.

In some cases no maximum is fixed, but the decision is left to the administrative body. In others it is two, three or three and a half dollars per week. Some states limit the amount which may be given to any household, and set this maximum at from 25 dollars a month all the way up to 60 dollars a month.

### VI—Administration.

Here the variety is extreme. Probate Court, County Commissioners, Board of Trade Welfare, Supervisors of the Poor, State Treasurer and Board of Education have each their turn. In

many states the administration is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. In every case the administration is non-political, that is, it is not subject to review by the government of the state. In the three Canadian laws now in force the final authority remains with the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

There is also considerable variation in the three Canadian laws, now operating in the west. Manitoba gives to widows, and to wives of men insane, or prisoners, or who are physically unfit for work. Saskatchewan gives to widows only. Alberta to widows and wives of the insane.

Manitoba requires residential qualification of two years, Alberta and Saskatchewan of one year.

Manitoba refuses to aid any mother who possesses property of a value exceeding \$200. The other provinces set no minimum.

Each of these three provinces levy on the municipalities for the amounts expended. In Alberta the cost is equally divided between the government and the municipality. In the other provinces the proportion is fixed at the will of the government.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta the administration is vested in the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children. In Manitoba a special Commission has been created, and under it are committees in the municipalities where the dependent mothers reside.

It is a curious thing that the Canadian laws should retain supervisory power for the provincial government. Perhaps we may flatter ourselves that the superior purity of our national politics makes this supervision a safe thing. But undoubtedly, in any land where party politics are not of a stainless character, this right of appeal to the politician is a dangerous thing. Anyone who has known anything of the workings of a charity department in a city knows how swiftly the predacious pauper gets after the alderman. Among the needy and deserving women with young children in their care will be border-line cases hard to determine, and cases where infirmity of character is suspected, and cases where the load of supporting the children, might most properly be borne by relatives at once rich and mean. These are the sort of people who turn more readily to someone whom they think has a pull than to someone who is keen to play fair by the law. Surely we know this much about the proper administration of social laws, that they should be placed in competent hands and that those hands should be trusted with power.

Another curious difference between the situation in Canada and the United States is the superior generosity of the amounts paid in Canada. The average sum given to a mother in Manitoba last May was \$61 to those domiciled in cities, and \$49.16 to those living in the country. Nowhere in the United States are these amounts equalled. In fact, the general criticism is made that the sums dispensed in the United States are too low. The inner meaning of such a law is that the mother is hired by the state to rear her children. They have become wards of organized society by reason of the loss of their natural provider. It is felt that the mother cannot be at once provider and trainer. The worries and woes of widows have proved that through many ages, and the minutes of the Juvenile Courts have come in these later days to confirm the lesson. If the woman is to mother her children

she must be with them in the home. Thus the salary paid her should be large enough to allow her to remain in her home.

The administration of these laws is of supreme importance. The success which has been achieved in Manitoba is due to the assistance of trained social workers in initiating and continuing the operation of the act. As a matter of fact, the cabinet have not used the supervising power retained under the law for any purpose other than to approve the proceedings of the commission, who have been intelligently guided by expert social workers all alone. There are many mothers in Canada who need constant help. They need it in order that their children may be born. They need it in order that, when born, they may survive. They need it in order that, if they survive, they may grow up into good citizens. Some body that knows how to befriend such mothers when their husbands have died, is necessary. And the all-important thing is that the befriending shall be wise. They need light as well as warmth.

I recall one Russian woman who appealed to the Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba for permission to work more than eight hours a day in the abattoir where she was regularly employed. On being questioned she admitted that her husband was working steadily at good wages and that she was the mother of two young children who were at school or playing around the neighbors while she was at work. When it was suggested to her that she ought not to be working at all she replied with spirit, "What would I do, hanging round the house all day?" Such a woman would not immediately grasp the meaning of a mother's allowance, should she chance to be left a widow. And since the opening of this century many women have come to Canada from lands with low standards of motherhood. It is a significant thing that the criminality of the first generation of native born of foreign parentage is abnormally high. It is a mistake to think that the "foreigner" is peculiarly criminal. It is rather his son, born and brought up in Canada, who goes wrong. And, if he goes wrong while his father lives, he is twice as likely to go wrong when his father dies.

## Ontario Rural School Fairs

During the year 1919 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its agricultural representatives, distributed seeds and eggs to 78,946 pupils in 3,278 rural schools of the province. R. S. Duncan, B.S.A. writing in the Agricultural Gazette for January states that the following quantities were distributed:—1,890 bushels of potatoes, 432 bushels of grain, 12,575 packages of root seeds, 30,700 packages of vegetable seeds, 21,900 packages of flower seeds and 11,045 dozens of eggs of a bred-to-lay strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the school fair movement in Ontario.

The first school fair was organized in 1909 with three schools taking part. Ten years later 357 rural school fairs were held in the province and the pupils had 69,848 home plots and made 111,823 entries. It is estimated that about 250 people saw the first school fair in which 58 pupils took part while last fall 92,600 children and 107,590 adults attended the school fairs in Ontario. This is truly a wonderful growth.

A new chain of stores following the policy of the 5, 10 and 15-cent stores at present in existence, is to be distributed across Canada according to advice from New York. The stores will be known as the R. Steel Co. The plan is to commence a chain of stores in cities over 6,000 population and it is intended to start operations in the spring and have forty stores in business before the end of the year.

# Avoiding Class Government

## The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Have Some Hard Tilts at Their Executive—Very Anxious to Avoid Appearance of Class Government

By E. CORA HIND.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—The 19th Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Saskatoon last week, was the last of the annual meetings of the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces for the current year, and proved no whit less interesting and strenuous than its predecessors in Manitoba and Alberta. At times it was quite as difficult to control as the one in Alberta though the causes of this disagreement were somewhat different. The news end of it was very fully dealt with in the reports of the Canadian Press and the public now knows that the entry of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan into Provincial politics has been delayed for a year, but the principle of entering into politics has been adopted and the full board of directors, charged with the task of formulating a provincial platform.

It had been known for some time that there was very considerable friction over this question of provincial politics in that province. The storm centre appeared to have been the nominating convention in connection with the by-election in the Kindersley constituency, a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable W. R. Motherwell to permit of his contesting the Federal constituency of Assiniboia, and accusations of collusion between the executive of the Grain Growers and the present Provincial Government would appear to have been pretty freely made on platforms at various meetings and in some sections of the local press.

The situation had, apparently, become sufficiently acute to make the Executive feel justified in a statement of the case to the convention. The preparation of this statement had been entrusted to the general secretary, but prior to the secretary delivering it J. Maharg, M.P. President of the Association, assured the delegates that the Executive had carefully read over the statement and it had their complete sanction and approval. This statement proved extremely verbose, taking nearly an hour and a half for delivery. Shorn of its verbiage it contained much sound information, but a statement of its length delivered as the last feature of the evening programme of a long day devoted mainly to the hearing of reports, is a somewhat difficult matter to follow, even for those who are trained to listen, and it is not surprising if the rank and file of the delegates took meanings from some parts of it which, if they had been able to carry the whole of it in their minds, they would not have done. Be that as it may, apparently, the impression left upon a very considerable proportion of the delegates was, that the Executive was strongly opposed to the Association going into Provincial politics.

The next day, when the convention, settled down to the consideration of resolutions, practically the first thing that came up at the afternoon session was this question of provincial action. There were two resolutions on the order paper Resolutions 3 and 3A,—one sent in by Wordsworth Local, and the other by Peche; No. 3 was to the effect that the Association should not enter the field of provincial politics until such time as conditions exist which demand action being taken; and No. 3A was "That this Convention favors the formation of a political organization to enter the provincial field for the purpose of nominating and supporting independent candidates wherever feasible, said organization to be created with the approval and assist-

ance of our Provincial Grain Growers' Association." It was explained that it had been thought well to put both of these resolutions on the order paper and that they would be considered in the order of their numbering. There was an immediate clamour to have the one favoring provincial action considered first. The President said it was immaterial to the Executive and the convention decided on considering the one favoring immediate Provincial action first. No time limit was set on the debate at the start and the mover and seconder of this motion occupied nearly an hour between them, and each speech was characterized by bitter accusation against, and innuendo in regard to the action of the Executive; the seconder of the motion tried to include the whole Board of Directors but was promptly called to order by the President, who stated emphatically that the Board of Directors had nothing to do with the statement issued, that only the Executive had seen it. Following these speakers a closure of five minutes limit on further speeches was put on; even at this the session occupied the entire balance of the afternoon session. An unprejudiced observer at the close of the meeting on the previous evening, would have said that the convention would go at least seventy-five per cent against any attempt at entering provincial politics. Before the debate was half over on the following afternoon, had the "previous question" been called, is equally safe betting that the convention would have gone overwhelmingly for immediate provincial political action. In the end, as already announced, a resolution was passed favoring the principle of entering provincial politics, but deciding to appoint a committee to draft a provincial platform.

The following morning the committee absolutely refused to act on so limited a mandate and suggested that the formation of a platform be referred to the whole Board of Directors, and this was finally the action taken, and while the resolution referring the matter to the Board of Directors did not carry with it any definite instructions as to when the board was to report, it was understood that it would be to the annual convention of 1921.

This, in brief, is the history of the action taken, and now as to its significance. It was abundantly evident from the statement endorsed by the Executive that the body was most anxious to avoid the appearance of a desire for class government or class legislation. For example, one paragraph began "There are many reasons why a political party should not be confined to a vocational class," and it was equally evident that the Executive fully realized that entry into provincial politics at the present time would be interpreted by many of the public as a desire for class government, although this statement was not definitely made, but the following paragraph is sufficiently significant:

"The declarations of the Association in convention on provincial matters have always been accepted by the Legislature of Saskatchewan as a safe index of public opinion. We asked for an extension of the franchise to women, and it was so extended; for a uniform implement act and in the face of an intense opposition by powerful influences, we got that also; "The granting of the co-operative elevators and municipal hall insurance, and other points were touched on and then this section of the statement concludes "It

may be that this has been the treatment of your requests because half the Government was composed of men from your own ranks, and your own trusted leaders, or that 50 out of the 62 members of the legislature are farmers, or that 46 of them are members of this Association, but more likely it was simply because the interests of Saskatchewan being overwhelmingly agricultural the voice of agriculture easily becomes predominant."

There were no doubt a number, especially of the older members of the convention, who felt exactly as the Executive apparently did on this point, but a show of hands proved that the percentage of delegates who had attended the previous convention was relatively very small. The action of going into Federal politics has apparently drawn into the various locals a number for whom the political action has infinitely more attraction than educational propaganda, and these appeared to predominate in the convention. There were not lacking evidences of a desire on the part of Conservatives to get after the provincial Government, and there is no doubt that a good deal of the trouble originated with them, but when all allowances are made for this element there is no burking the fact that there is a very strong desire for class government, both provincial and Dominion on the part of many farmers. Kipling's phrase of "drunk with the sight of power" recurs to mind frequently in following the vagaries of the discussion at these conventions. Only a desire for class government can be a reason for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces entering into the arena of provincial politics at the present time. A few of the more sober-going of the delegates pointed this out in no uncertain tone; they also drew attention to the folly and the inconsistency of the association demanding, as it has done, the complete severance between the Liberal Government of Saskatchewan and the Dominion Liberal Party, and then proposing that the political organization which they themselves had created for Federal purposes should take up the work of provincial politics. This is something like the old cry against the interlocking directorates of banks and railway companies which has been followed by the most complete system of interlocking directorates in the farmers' organizations that it would be possible to conceive of.

The sublime assumption on the one hand, that, as one delegate put it, "farmers in control is the only hope of equity" and on the other the ready suspicion of ulterior motives in the work of their own leaders, followed almost immediately by the re-electing of these leaders by acclamation, shows an ignorance and an instability of mind which is certainly not promising for the future of Canada under a farmer government, and may well give the public of Canada, as our French friends say, "furiously to think".

To one who sat through the very able debate on the Government-owned versus the Co-operative Elevator system in the same organization some years ago, the debate on this political question in Saskatoon was a painful revelation of deterioration in the convention as a whole. There was none of the spirit displayed by A. G. Partridge, that ardent advocate of Government owned elevators who, when the convention finally decided for the Co-operative principle, rose and said "I still believe in Government owned elevators, but I believe still more firmly in democracy. The majority of this convention has decided in favor of Co-operative elevators, and I move that in view of that decision we make this convention unanimous," and it was so done and no one worked more heartily for the establishment of Co-operative elevators than did A. G. Partridge.

Very little constructive work was done at this convention, the major portion of the time being expended on what was really a political wrangle.

## Canada's Mining Industry

# Silver Shipped to the Orient

Two Big Lots Went to Shanghai From Cobalt—Coal Discovered Near Prescott, Ont—Annual Report of Nipissing Mines

BY OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.

The shipment of two big lots of silver bullion to the Orient from Cobalt last week was an important feature of the mining industry. It is said that a third shipment will soon follow. Nipissing sent out 75 bars containing 100,000 fine ounces and later shipped 76 bars, with an aggregate of 167,102 fine ounces. The Mining Corporation of Canada contributed 100 bars containing 100,388 ounces. The three shipments are being sent to Shanghai and at the prevailing price of silver represent the richest consignments sent out in any one week from this camp. The white metal sent out at the prevailing price is valued at \$405,130.15.

The annual meeting of the Dome Lake Mining and Milling Co. was held in Toronto last week when all the retiring directors were re-elected without change. With a view to picking up the ore bodies, drifting is being continued on the 600 foot level. This indicates the presence of two ore layers one 60 feet in length and assaying \$19.00 a ton and the other 84 feet in width, assaying \$11.20. The mill treated 4,433 tons of ore, containing \$30,322 and the net recovery was \$23,832. The mill was only in operation for three months owing to the fire.

Regarding the reported discovery of coal near Prescott, Ont., Professor A. P. Coleman of the University of Toronto, says that he does not think that there is any anthracite there but anthraxolite may have been found. He pointed out that anthraxolite is a valuable mineral and burns like anthracite, but it has never been found in sufficient quantities to be worth working. Generally the seams are an inch or so thick and are practically valueless for commercial purposes. The largest deposits have been found in the Sudbury districts but even there, they have not been put to any commercial uses.

At the annual meeting of the Miller Independence Mines, Limited, held in Dayton, the same board of directors were re-elected, with the exception of the retirement of Frank Groch and the addition to Mr. Van der Voort of Zenia, Ohio. It is stated that the directors, after being elected, appointed William Stroop as president and managing director.

Following is the Directorate for the ensuing year: W. Stroop, President and General Manager; Geo. Ozias, Vice-President; John C. Schaeffer, Secretary; Edd Rettich, Treasurer, and Messrs. Geo. J. Miller, Adam Begard and Mr. Van der Voort, Directors.

Following the meeting W. E. Simpson, who for some time has been making a study of the occurrence of tellurides in the mine, was engaged as engineer and general manager. It is understood that Mr. Simpson will take charge immediately.

In his regular monthly report to the president and directors of the Nipissing mines, Manager Hugh Park says:

"During the month of January the company mined ore of an estimated value of \$329,401 and shipped bullion from Nipissing and custom ores of an estimated value of \$134,199. Underground developments and production was satisfactory for the month, notwithstanding that it was a

short period, due to the annual clean-up at the mills and general repair work around the various shafts. Development work on vein 544 at 73 shaft was in the main encouraging. The vein is erratic both in width and assay. At times it has been as high as seven inches in width and assaying from a few hundred to several thousand ounces.

"Other work at 73 shaft continues to be favorable. Development work on vein 109 from a winze level 90 feet below the tunnel gave good results during the month. Two raises are developing a satisfactory ore shoot. One of the raises shows a two-inch vein assaying 4,000 ounces at the present time. Drifting on vein 99 at the lower level was also satisfactory during the month. The face of this drift is now showing one inch of ore assaying several thousand ounces to the ton. The low-grade mill treated 5,839 tons. The high-grade plant treated 98 tons. The refinery shipped 100,902 fine ounces of bullion. The following is an estimate of production for the month of January: Washing plant \$143,370; low-grade mill, \$186,031. Total, \$329,401."

The Dominion Coal Co. at Glace Bay, N.S. intend opening a new 600-foot shaft at Quarry Point. This, it is expected, will raise the daily average from 1,500 tons to 2,200 tons.

"Alberta now has adequate equipment and labor to produce annually ten million tons of coal from this province," states the Chief Inspector of Mines. This amount was not reached in 1919 owing to labor troubles. In the month of December, nearly 800,000 tons were mined, making a total for the year of 6,000,000 tons.

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## Banks, Banking and Bankers

### Standard Bank Earnings Grow

The Standard Bank reports a handsome increase in volume of business and also in profits for the year ending January 30. Profits were \$776,300 as against \$697,444, and after deducting pensions, donations and taxes they show a net of \$663,200, or almost 19 per cent on capital, covering a 13 per cent dividend about 2 per cent written off premises and about 6 per cent added to the forward balance. On the actual investment of the shareholders, including Nest Account, the earnings are however a little under 8.3 per cent and the actual dividend is about 5½ per cent.

The business of the bank has expanded during the year from \$83,656,865 to \$93,405,405, chiefly owing to the rise in interest bearing deposits (7½ millions) and in acceptances. On the assets side the expansion is chiefly in current loans, indicating a feeling of greater freedom in regard to business commitments and also reflecting the higher values of commodities. The quick assets are still a very high percentage (about 44 per cent) of public liabilities, and are mainly in the very satisfactory form of cash and government securities. Details of the statement will be found elsewhere in this issue.

### Banks and Profit Sharing

Special rewards to employees in consequence of exceptional profits have in Canada usually taken the form of New Year bonuses. It is interesting to note that a great English bank has adopted a more direct profit sharing system. The chairman of Barclay's Bank said at the annual meeting recently:

"As you know we recently took powers to issue a special class of capital to be held by our staff and to be known as 'C' capital. No issue has yet been made, but we have formulated our scheme and have decided to offer a certain amount of this capital (which you will recollect ranks in all respects equally with the 'B' capital) to permanent members of the staff who have been in our service for more than three years. Subscriptions will be made at par. Members taking shares will be allowed to hold them while in the bank's service during which period they will receive full dividends in the same way as the 'B' shares, and at the termination of their service the shares will be taken back at par—that is to say, at the price at which they were acquired. In this way every such member of the staff who has completed three years of service will have a special inducement to acquire shares in the bank. These will return him good dividends, and give him the right to vote in the same way as every other shareholder. The amount of individual holdings will necessarily be limited so that those who are less well-to-do will have an equal chance with those who are better off. Special facilities will be given to enable members of the staff who want the shares to subscribe and to pay for them. We hope and expect that this opportunity for becoming shareholders in the bank will be taken full advantage of by the staff. It will enable them to build up capital for themselves and to add to their incomes; at the same time, they will feel they have some stake in the business.

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## Banks, Bankers and Banking

### London and Canadian Loan

The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company Limited, whose annual statement appears elsewhere in this issue, was evidently wholly unaffected by any of the conditions which are making it hard for some loan companies to raise funds for loaning purposes. Its "debentures and certificates etc. payable at fixed dates" were increased from \$2,185,818 to \$2,345,156 and the margin between the rate received on loans and that paid to debenture holders was sufficiently good to allow of profits of about \$163,000 (against approximately \$153,000 last year), and to induce the shareholders to vote the directors an increased remuneration. This profit represents just over 13 per cent on capital stock; the dividend is now 9 per cent and 4 per cent is added to Rest Account, which is now \$950,000 against

capital stock of \$125,000. The company has a Scottish Board which supervises the sale of debentures in that country, but the report, while referring to the "continued valuable services" of this Board, does not state whether the Scottish field is again becoming a productive source of new investment funds.

Mr. Thomas Long, who has been president of the company since 1907, announced at the annual meeting on February 11, that, owing to the failing health, he would retire from that position. Mr. Casimir S. Growski, who had been vice-president, was elected to the presidency, and was in turn succeeded as vice-president by Mr. Charles C. Dalton, vice-president of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., and director of the Bank of Hamilton.

After travelling throughout Argentina and all other Southern American countries, with a view to emigration, a party of Mennonites have returned, and report that throughout their journeys they have been unable to find any country offering as free and democratic environment and laws as Canada. The report is expected to have an important bearing on the attitude of these people.

The Dominion Government have arranged to loan 75 per cent of the amount necessary to build eight wooden schooners at Vancouver. Five million feet of lumber will be required in the construction and this will be supplied from mills on Vancouver Island. The Cholberg Shipyard, reorganized under the name of British Columbia Shipowners Ltd., will undertake the building of four of these vessels.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855.  
Capital and Reserve . . . \$9,000,000.00  
Over 120 Branches.

### EXPANSION AND FINANCING GO HAND IN HAND

Our Manager will gladly discuss your banking requirements with you.

Head Office . . . Montreal.  
EDWARD C. PRATT,  
General Manager.



#### WATCH YOUR TAX PAYMENTS

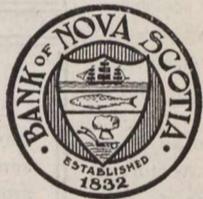
Enter the particulars of your Tax payments amounts and when due, in the page provided in the Home Bank's Thrift Account Book. The details will then be in a concise form for ready reference and the dates of payment will not be overlooked. Ask for a copy of the Thrift Account Book at any branch of the Home Bank.

## The Home Bank of Canada

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada  
Transportation Bldg. 120 St. James Street  
2111 Ontario St. East Cor. Davidson Street  
1318 Wellington Street, Verdun

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital  
\$9,700,000



Reserve Fund  
and Undivided Profits over  
\$18,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000

The strong position of the Bank of Nova Scotia not only assures the safety of funds left on deposit with the Bank but also places it in a position where it can readily care for any legitimate business needs of its customers. We invite business of every description.

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA



THROUGH good times and bad times for the past 45 years this Bank has steadily given its best efforts to the development and upbuilding of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial business of this Country. Our efficient service is available for the benefit of all customers.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

MONTREAL BRANCH  
136 ST. JAMES STREET  
E. C. GREEN, - - MANAGER

## LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	-	£56,150,350
CAPITAL PAID UP	-	8,984,056
RESERVE FUND	-	9,071,250
DEPOSITS, &c.	-	309,328,800
ADVANCES, &c.	-	92,784,877

THIS BANK HAS OVER 1,400 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.  
Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3. London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

Affiliated Banks:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.

Auxiliary:

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

Insurance News and Views

Talk State Health Insurance

British Columbia Commission Hears Very Diverse Views — Representative of Labor Men and Veterans Urges Broad Legislation and Good Deal of Compulsion

Varied evidence and some lack of harmony characterized the first two sessions of the British Columbia Commission inquiring into the advisability of state health insurance. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the commission, is a strong advocate of such a measure, and some witnesses opposing it maintained that they did not get a fair hearing. Labor representatives supported the proposal, and the women's representatives urged mothers' pensions. The medical profession, while not taking a stand either way, wants to be consulted if any action is taken, and urged that their fees should not be reduced. The attitude of the fraternal societies was disclosed in a resolution urging that if the scheme is adopted the medium of administration employed be the approved fraternal societies where such existed. In other places government agents are recommended.

Wm. Thompson, president of the Insurance Federation of British Columbia, argued that compulsory health insurance would not improve public health, because it did not get at the root of the evil. Legislation to improve living and working conditions would accomplish in the cheapest and most direct way all that was claimed for health insurance without the enormous cost and enslavement of the people, which must come from such paternalistic measures.

Dr. J. W. McIntosh, M.L.A., representing the

United and Public Service Council, which speaks for a membership of 15,000 labor men and veterans, spoke in favor of the whole four proposals at the evening session. Health insurance should be compulsory where the cost is borne by employers and employees in industrial concerns and voluntarily as to individuals, he said. He urged a small start by mere basic insurance followed later on by cash benefits, as the move establishes itself. He favored free choice of medical attendance but said eventually he believed the medical service would be salaried from the government. This would not be a suitable basis for a beginning, he contended, however. As a feature of the plan he urged health education through a small paid medical staff, who should also be responsible for signing all certificates. Some doctors might be easy, he thought. If fraternal societies were used for administration purposes the idea of special lodge doctors would have to be abandoned he claimed. He thought the insurance scheme should utilize the hospitals and laboratories to insure correct diagnosis in every case. He opposed the medical society proposal that the scheme be limited to communicable diseases and occupational diseases. Every disease could be traced to occupational origin by an astute arguer, he contended, and the dividing line was difficult to draw.

Health Insurance Men Agree

Canadian accident and health underwriters have recently agreed on certain uniform rates and forms of health insurance.

According to a statement made by Richard R. Thompson, chairman of the Bureau of Personal Accident and Health Underwriters, the Casualty Insurance Managers' Association of Canada, which embraces all provinces of the Dominion has brought about an agreement on health insurance, to which the following twenty-one companies are parties: Canada Accident & Fire, Car & General, Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident, Employers' Liability General Accident,

Globe Indemnity of Canada, Guardian of Canada, Imperial Guarantee and Accident, Law Union and Rock, London Guarantee & Accident, London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident, Maryland Assurance, North American Accident, Norwich Union Fire, Ocean Accident & Guarantee, Preferred Accident, Provident Railway Passengers, Royal Exchange, Travelers Indemnity and Yorkshire.

Secretary H. G. Humphries of the Canadian organization adds that the two or three remaining companies not included in the above list are favorably inclined toward the agreement and are expected to attach their signatures to it almost any day.

It may be stated briefly that three forms of health insurance are to be issued.

Form 1. Confinement to House Policy.—Premium rates: Ages 18 to 50, premium \$8 for each \$5 weekly indemnity; ages 51 and up, premium \$12 for each \$5 weekly indemnity.

Form 2. Non-Confinement Policy.—Premium rates: Ages 18 to 50, premium \$9 for each \$5 weekly indemnity; ages 51 and up, premium \$12 for each \$5 weekly indemnity.

Form 3. Life Indemnity Policy.—Non-Confinement Policy.—Premium rates: Ages 18 to 50, premium \$9.50 for each \$5 weekly indemnity; ages 51 and up premium \$12.50 for each \$5 weekly indemnity.

The wording of the insuring clauses covering temporary disability, permanent disability, surgical indemnity, hospital indemnity and indemnity if quarantined is all covered by the agreement. It is only a question now of how soon the companies will be able to get their forms reprinted and in the hands of their agents.

Solid Growth

Up-to-date business methods, backed by an unbroken record of fair-dealing with its policyholders, have achieved for the Sun Life of Canada a phenomenal growth.

Assurances in Force have more than doubled in the past seven years, and have more than trebled in the past eleven years.

To-day they exceed by far those of any Canadian life assurance company.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

LONDON AND SCOTTISH Assurance Corporation Limited.

Established 1862. For All Classes of Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN Assurance Company, Limited.

For insurances against Fire, Accident, & Sickness; Guarantee Bonds; Elevator, Automobiles, Public and Teams, and Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES FOR CANADA: London & Scottish Building, 164 St. James St., Montreal. TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED. . . . \$25,500,000 Manager for Canada: ALEX R. BISSETT.

"Solid as the Continent"

The North American Life is high in the esteem of the insuring public. Our representatives are placing unprecedented amounts of new business. Why?

"Solid as the Continent" policies, coupled with liberal dividends and the great enthusiasm of all our agents is the answer.

If you want to associate yourself with a Company that offers its representatives real service, write us. Some good agency openings are available.

Correspond with E. J. Harvey, Esq., Supervisor of Agencies.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

"Solid as the Continent" HEAD OFFICE . . . . TORONTO

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The largest general Insurance Company in the World.

Capital Fully Subscribed . . . . \$14,750,000 Capital Paid Up . . . . . 4,425,000 Life Fund & Special Trust Funds 75,578,630 Total Annual Income Exceeds . . 64,000,000 Total Funds Exceed . . . . . 172,000,000 Total Fire Losses Paid . . . . . 215,897,380 Deposit with Dominion Government (as at 31st Dec., 1918) . . 1,401,333 Head Office, Canadian Branch: Commercial Union Bldgs., 232-236 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts. W. J. Jopling, Manager Canadian Branch.

1870 OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE 1920

THE MUTUAL'S WONDERFUL YEAR

"Nineteen-Nineteen" will stand out for all time as a conspicuous landmark in the forward march of the Mutual of Canada. In amounts paid to policyholders, in assets, in new assurances written, in assurances in force—splendid increases were recorded. Nineteen-Twenty bids fair to eclipse last year for the demand for Mutual Policies is insistent. "The reason why" is no mystery. Fifty years of just and generous dealing lie behind the immense demand for Mutual Protection. The Mutual has disbursed \$29,981,000, to beneficiaries and holds to guarantee future payments \$37,689,000—in all \$67,668,000—either paid to or held for beneficiaries. All assets including surplus being exclusively the property of our policyholders.

"BE A MUTUALIST"

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada WATERLOO . . . . ONTARIO.

HUME CRONYN, M.P., President.

CHARLES RUBY, General Manager.

# Annual Fire Losses Enormous

Fire losses in 1919—\$23,500,000.

With the war over, with no munition plant fires, with industry under normal conditions, and with many interests advocating fire prevention, Canada in 1919 reached the above enormous total of fire waste—a waste equal to \$2.90 per capita of her population.

Of the larger losses, there were 288 of \$10,000 and over. These larger losses are mostly of business properties or manufacturing plants. They make up the greater portion of the total loss, and the effect of this loss is widespread. With the destruction of the factory, employment is discontinued and the workman suffers; business is interfered with and the employer suffers. The keen competition of to-day very often absorbs the market for a product before a business can be re-established, and the owners, realizing this condition, decide not to rebuild.

Many of the smaller municipalities have, as

their chief support, one large industry. If fire should destroy this industry the community must almost cease to exist, or, alternatively, secure another, often by burdening itself to pay a bonus.

Employers and workmen are almost universally responsible for fires in factories. Through carelessness or negligence they allow conditions to exist which sooner or later create fire dangers. This carelessness is the result, largely, of home training. The greater number of our fires are in the homes, where little care is taken with matches, ashes, lighted cigarettes and cigars, etc. The careless man at home is careless at work, and this carelessness is the root of our fire loss problem.

To reduce our fire waste radical measures are necessary. Legislation or rules are of no avail unless enforced. Personal care and responsibility by both employer and employees are essential.—John Dixon, in February "Conservation."

# Foreign Holidays In March

The following calendar of bank and public holidays, which will be celebrated in March in the states and countries and on the dates enumerated below, is furnished by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York:—

Monday, March 1.—Queensland. (St. David's Day.) Salvador.

Tuesday, March 2.—India. In the United States: Texas (Texas Flag Day).

Thursday, March 4.—Bulgaria.

Saturday, March 6.—Brazil (State of Pernambuco.)

Thursday March 11.—(Anniversary of the Revolution)—A holiday in Don Republic, North Russia, South Russia, Soviet Republic, Siberia, Ukraina and all other parts of the former Russian Empire.

Friday, March 12.—In the United States, New Mexico (Arbor Day.)

Monday, March 15.—Salvador (National Holi-

day but not observed by banks).

Wednesday, March 17. St. Patrick's Day)—A holiday in Newfoundland New Zealand, Queensland, United Kingdom (Ireland.)

Friday, March 19.—Brazil (State of Rio Grande do Norte.) Dutch East Indies. A holiday (St. Joseph's Day) in Argentina, Costa Rico, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru.

Sunday, March 21.—India, Japan (Spring Festival.)

Monday, March 22.—Porto Rico (L'mancipation Day). In the United States: South Dakota.

Tuesday, March 23.—Egypt, New Zealand, (Otaga and Southland.)

Thursday, March 25.—(Annunciation Day)—A holiday in Austria, Brazil, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Sweden.

Tuesday, March 30.—Alaska (Seward Day.)

Wednesday, March 31.—Nicaragua.

# At British Trade Commissioner's Office

For any man who is interested in the export trade or in importing goods, there is not a better bureau to be in touch with in Montreal than that of the British Trade Commissioner at 367 Beaver Hall Square.

The latest information in the hands of the trade commissioner was concerning the industries of Japan. The report on Japanese shipbuilding was particularly interesting and included not only a statement concerning the future, by a prominent Japanese builder but detailed information concerning the ships now being built, the wages paid and tables showing the increase in cost. One large Japanese firm have orders for this year for 50,000 tons gross of fast modern passenger liners and all the yards are booked until the middle of 1920.

The condensed milk industry was greatly helped in Japan during the war but there is now some difficulty in making it successful. The principal manufacturers are endeavouring to get government assistance and form a combine. At present there are fifty companies manufacturing condensed milk, all using different trade marks.

Interesting tables show the increased cost of coal production and how the increase is divided among the operations. For the first half of 1919 there was an increase of 28 per cent compared with the same period of the year be-

fore; 83.1 per cent over the same period of 1917 and 116 per cent over the same period of 1916. Evidently Japan is not immune from the same difficulties experienced in Canada and the United States.

## Official Tests of Slag Wool.

The National Physical Laboratory near London, England, has recently carried out some interesting tests of the efficiency of slag wool as a covering for steam pipes. With a cover two inches thick, anything from 91.8 to 92.5 of the heat lost from bare pipes was saved. With a one inch cover the corresponding saving ranged from about 80 to 85 per cent.

## Canada's Place in the Empire

Canada is the foremost of the family of the British Empire, and being nearest, the great responsibility rests upon her, not alone to aid and succor in battle, but to lead the van in all forms of industrial life; to seize every opportunity to forward the grandeur and stability both of herself and of the Empire.—The Agricultural Gazette for 1920.

Founded in 1806.  
**THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO., LIMITED**  
 OF LONDON.  
 ASSETS EXCEED \$50,000,000.  
 OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.  
 FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canadian Head Office:  
**277 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.**  
 Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.  
 COLIN E. SWORD, Canadian Manager.  
 W. D. AIKEN, Supt. Accident Department.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED**  
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.  
 Canada Branch, Montreal:  
 T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.  
 North-West Branch, Winnipeg:  
 THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.  
 AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

**The Strathcona Fire Insurance Co.**

Head Office: 90 St. James St., Montreal

**NONTARIFF**

Correspondence invited from Brokers and others able to introduce good fire business

A. A. MONDOU, J. MARCHAND,  
 Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Secretary  
 Bell Telephone Main 2181-2182

# BUSINESS INSURANCE

on the lives of the men who run the business is just as important as fire insurance on the property. Fire is a possibility but death a certainty.

The ready cash for a Canada Life Business Insurance Policy at such a time will readjust matters and carry on the business as nothing else can do. Ask for particulars.

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
 Home Office Toronto

# COAL

STEAM SIZES:  
 LUMP, MINE RUN AND SLACK  
 Docks: Montreal, Quebec & Three Rivers

**Century Coal and Coke Company, Limited**

Head Office: 310 Dominion Express Building, Montreal

**RSI**  
INVESTMENT SERVICE

**\$4,000,000 for  
New Theatres**

Famous Players Canadian Corporation now operates 16 Canadian Moving Picture Theatres.

The entire proceeds of the issue of the Corporation's 8% Cumulative Preferred Shares are to be used for the construction and acquisition of additional Theatres.

This should give the Corporation 31 Theatres; with seating capacity of 30,000 by the end of this year, and 45,000 by the Spring of 1921.

It will be the greatest chain of up-to-date Motion Picture Theatres in Canada.

Nothing else need be said to far-sighted Investors, except—write at once for a complete prospectus and terms.

**Royal Securities**  
CORPORATION  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL

Toronto    Halifax    St. John, N.B.  
Winnipeg    London, Eng.

## The Pulp and Paper Industry

# Weather Cuts Production

## Gap Between the Supply and the Demand for Pulp is Increased by Storms Delaying Deliveries, Frozen Dams and Workmen Ill

There is still a shortage in most lines of paper, and production has been made increasingly difficult by reason of the "flu" epidemic, which, although not as serious as last year, has greatly hampered the mills by reason of the loss of labor. A considerable gap has been created through the absence of men from their posts, which will take some time to fill up. Recent storms have also delayed shipments from the mills, and a case is on record where one Toronto wholesaler waited just one week for a shipment which, although not as serious as last year, the heavy snow storm having blocked the line causing the delay. These conditions rather seriously affected the tonnage of paper required to meet the clamoring demand of wholesalers, retailers and consumers for nearly all lines of manufacture. The newsprint production fell off considerably for a few days owing to the break in the dam at the plant of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, at Iroquois Falls, the output being affected to the extent of about fifty per cent. Under ordinary circumstances the partial closing of one mill would not have made any material difference, but with all the newsprint stocks very low and with the consumers living from hand-to-mouth in this commodity, it is a serious proposition, and one which would soon compel a number of papers to either cease publication or curtail in size. Repairs are already under way, and officials of the company state that by the middle of the week full production will probably be reached.

Owing to the constantly increasing demand for, and scarcity of sulphite pulp and rags, it is being freely predicted that there will be a further stiffening of prices on high grade book and writing papers. The cheaper lines went up last week half a cent and No. 3 book, that was selling at \$8.25 is now quoted at \$8.75 mill to wholesaler.

The past few days have seen an advance in tissue paper napkins from 10c for the cheaper lines to 25c on the bleached and more costly lines. Prices now run from 70c to \$1.75. Toilet and tissue mills are getting further behind in their deliveries and the coated mills have the same story to relate in respect to big demand and shortage. Practically all the coated paper plants are either increasing their mechanical equipment or adding to their buildings, but progress is necessarily slow, owing to the severe weather and the difficulty in getting delivery of equipment for interior work.

As indicating the tendency of Canadian paper manufacturers to reach after new lines and to specialize in manufacture, it is worthy of note, that the first sheet of vegetable parchment ever made in Canada was turned out during the past week by the Canadian Vegetable Parchment Co. in their new mill at St. Catharines, and it is said that the future presents great possibilities for this line of manufacture in Canada. Other specialty lines have been evolved from the many suggestions developed since the close of the war, and a number of the mills have begun to specialize with promising results.

The paper box factories are still away behind in their deliveries, and report difficulty in securing help, especially female labor. There has been a great development in the box board industry of late, owing to the great demand for containers, chiefly by the confectionery dealers and the box

board industry and the wholesale confectionery trade are both suffering from lack of girl help.

Groundwood pulp is scarce and is high in price, selling for from \$55 up at the mill. There is an active demand for bleached sulphite and Canadian concerns are well sold up, the price being \$120. f.o.b. mill. Easy bleaching sulphite pulp is bringing from \$90 to \$95. The available quantity of bleached sulphite is being increased at the present time by the conversion of the 100 tons daily output of the Fraser Company's mills at Edmuntson, N. B., from an unbleached to a bleached basis and the new Kipawa plant of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, which, since starting a few weeks ago, has been turning out unbleached sulphite will beginning March 1, be producing bleached at the rate of 100 tons a day. Before the end of the year it is expected that this output will be doubled. There is a great scarcity of soda pulp at the present time, and there is a steady demand for kraft pulp at from \$87.50 to \$90.00 per ton.

As to the future in the paper trade there is some difference of opinion among jobbers and certain paper concerns. Some, believing that prices will go still further, are placing large orders with the manufacturers. At least, one Toronto wholesaler does not share in the belief that the present unstable state of the market will continue. His belief is that it would be well for customers to buy all that they require for the next two or three months, and not to engage in any speculative buying, as conditions are in such an abnormal state that the market is largely a bull one. In his opinion a more solid and stable condition of things will be prevailing in the next few months.

Reports received in Toronto are that the cut of pulpwood in Northern Ontario will be considerably larger than during any season in the past two or three years. This is owing to the advancing quotations on pulpwood in sympathy with the upward trend of prices for lumber and other forest products. Wood of any kind, owing to the abnormal demand, is increasing in value right along. Messrs. Thompson and Hyland, of Toronto, who handle large quantities of pulpwood from the various districts south of North Bay, expect to handle 20,000 cords of pulpwood during the present season and have buyers out at all the principal producing points. Spruce pulpwood in the rough is now averaging about \$10.00 per cord f.o.b. cars at points south of North Bay and from \$7.50 to \$9.00 at points north of that point, the price being largely governed by freight rates. About 40 per cent of the wood south of North Bay is peeled and peeled spruce and balsam are bringing about \$14.00 f.o.b. cars, whole peeled poplar is commanding \$10.00. There is quite a call for poplars from mills on the other side of the line and the wood is being used with good results. In connection with the operations in the line of pulpwood, it is stated that a large number of railway ties are being taken out, as well as large quantities of poles.

A report from Bingham, Maine, says that rough pulpwood at the cars is worth \$12 to \$17, while we have been advised of a Nova Scotia mill buying pulpwood in Maine at less than prices on the Canadian side of the line.—From the Pulp and Paper Magazine.

 Like The Hall Mark On Silver  
Is The Watermark On Paper 

THIS WATERMARK

Guarantees  Quality  
Look for it in all our Stationery

**Howard Smith Paper  
Mills, Limited**

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**Interlake Tissue  
Mills, Limited**

Manufacturers of a full line of White and Colored M. G. Tissues, Brown and Colored Light Weight M. G., Kraft, White and Colored Sulphate Wrap, all grades of fruit Wraps, Dry Proof Paper. A full line of Toilet Paper, Paper Towels, Paper Napkins, Decorative Crepe Rolls, Lunch and Outing Sets.

Head Office, 331 Telephone Building  
**TORONTO** Mills at Merritton



# Fur Farming In Quebec Prov.

An Address Delivered by Mr. E. T. D. Chambers of Quebec City Before the Conference on the Fur Industry and Wild Life Protection, Held at Montreal Last Week

Fur farming in Quebec dates from the closing decade of the nineteenth century. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, an enterprising Belgian, Mr. Johan Beetz, established a fox ranch on the coast of the Canadian Labrador at the locality long known as Piastre-Bay, some 420 miles east of Quebec, and now more familiarly known as Johan Beetz Bay. Prior to this time, Mr. Beetz, while hunting and fishing and buying furs on the coast, had become acquainted with the wondrous lustre and value of silver and black fox skins which were taken there from time to time by trappers, some of whom had dug the young foxes from the dens in which they were born, and had kept them in captivity until they had been paired, and in their turn had produced young of their own. The possibility of carrying on breeding operations on a large scale at once appealed to Mr. Beetz and he gradually erected at Piastre Bay a series of thirty isolated ranches on seven acres of wooded land, besides ice house, refrigerators, provision sheds, and twenty small ranches used only for observation of young foxes and for making yearly selections of stock. By careful selection through many generations, Mr. Beetz succeeded in evolving a superior strain of black foxes, several specimens of which found a ready sale at high prices to breeders in other parts of the province and also in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and elsewhere.

Anticosti had long been famous for the quality of its furs. The late Mr. Menier who became the owner of the island some thirty years ago carefully protected its wild life, especially its fur-bearing animals. Prior to that time, the proprietors of some of the finest black fox stock in the world had come from Anticosti. Mr. Herbert Pope, son of the lighthouse guardian at South-West Point, captured two beautiful young black foxes, which were taken over to Gaspé by the schooner Kate, and after a careful examination by representative of leading Prince Edward Islanders, were shipped by schooner Hastie to Tignish, P.E.I., where they were purchased by Mr. Dalton for the some of \$100.

For some years the Minier interests on Anticosti bred black and silver foxes in captivity with signal success, but finally came to the conclusion that as the foxes, like the other fur-bearers on the island, could not escape from their territory and could not be easily taken by others there was no object in confining any of them in ranches. They had decided too, and this is rather surprising as differing so widely from the general opinion expressed by breeders, that the pelts of the wild foxes on Anticosti were finer than the ranch bred ones.

Last winter's catch of furs on the island was sold in Quebec in the spring of 1920 for \$45,000.00. It consisted of 87 black or silver foxes, 295 cross foxes, 328 reds and one white fox, besides 4 otters, 163 beavers, 1 bear and 30 seals.

In the early part of this century, ranches were established at Gaspé, some of which are still in evidence. Some ten years ago, a few ranches sprung up in isolated localities, here and there, in the north of the province, notably in the Lake St. John district. In 1911 or 1912, the Reverend Mr. Lavoie, Cure of St. Joseph d'Alma, sold three young black foxes for \$1,500, and Louis Bouchard of Chambord sold two for \$2,000.

Several applications were received by the Government of the Province for information relative to the raising of foxes in captivity, which resulted in the preparation by the undersigned in 1912

of a small handbook on the subject based upon the inspection of then existing ranches, the experience of local and American breeders, Canadian trappers, H.B. Co. men and bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture. The importance of the industry to farmers was the subject of a couple of reports on the subject, addressed to the Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries and published in the Department's annual reports for 1912 and 1914.

Early in 1913 the Game and Island Fisheries Board of Newfoundland applied to the author of our departmental booklet on the subject for permission to reprint it for the benefit of breeders in Newfoundland and this was willingly granted. It was also brought to the attention of the Dominion Government by the Honourable Mr. Emmerson, who wrote as follows on the 11th of February, 1913:—"I asked of the Government here as to whether it was the intention of the Dominion authorities to issue a similar pamphlet.—The Prime Minister told me that the Conservation commission has the matter in hand and were likely to take action in that direction. As a matter of fact the very excellent standard work on the subject which was issued a few weeks later by the Commission shows that even at that time it had been prepared and was ready for the printer. These facts are recalled simply to show that the Province of Quebec was not very much behind hand in seizing the importance of the industry, and in bringing it to the notice of the people.

In 1912 a special act of the Legislature, based upon one already then in force in New Brunswick was passed, for the protection of ranches in which foxes and other fur-bearing animals were kept in captivity, prohibiting under heavy penalties trespassing upon the grounds surrounding them, when properly posted.

When the industry was first made subject to departmental control in this province in 1911, permits were made necessary for those having foxes in their possession during the close season,—from the 1st of November to the 1st of March. For a short period special permits were issued authorizing the taking of live foxes for breeding purposes only, during the close season. This was discontinued as soon as it was found that the digging out of the cubs from their natural dens was often destructive of the foxes, and has not been permitted since.

A nominal charge of one dollar a year is made for the permit to keep fur-bearing animals in captivity, in order to enable the Department to retain a certain oversight of the industry, and annual reports are required from each holder of a license.

Last year ninety permits were issued. Some of the holders, as usual, were simply experimenting with a pair or two of red foxes and did not go seriously into the proposition. A few lost their stock and dropped out entirely. Report have been received to date from about 70 holders of permits. They indicate that about 480 black and silver foxes are now held in captivity in this province besides 170 crosses and about 130 reds. These figures do not include returns from the ranchers on the Canadian Labrador, which are doubtless delayed owing to the difficulty of mail communication in winter.

The great superiority of the stock held by some of our fox farmers frequently suggests a system of registration but so far nothing has been done here in this direction.

Quebec ranches have been singularly free from

disease, and every precaution is being made to keep it out of the province. Some foxes brought down by Indians from the North, where they had not been kept sufficiently clean, have been found covered with parasites, and every precaution is being taken by our fur farmers to keep these from their ranches.

The protection of animals from disease and the proper feeding appear to be the pressing problems in our Province, and as they are believed to be about the same in the other provinces, the hope may be expressed that it may be found possible by the Government of Canada, in the near future to establish a central model experimental Dominion fur farm, similar to that already established by it in P.E.I. and in N. Y. State by the Government of the United States, where the problems of interest to the industry may be studied and solved and instruction furnished to all requiring it.

Among the leading fur ranchers in the Province of Quebec, I have already mentioned Mr. Johan Beetz who has about 50 black and silver foxes. The Hudson Bay Black Fox Company of Ste. Catherines, P. Q. have about 31 black and silver foxes, Holt, Renfrew and Company have 22 in their ranch at Loretteville, P.Q. and 99 in another at Bourg Royale. The Donnacona Silver Fox Farms at Bay St. Paul have 16; Mr. Maurice Benard of Amos, (a district of Abitibi), 15; Mr. Richmond of Gaspé, 10; Beaverbrook Silver and Black Fox Farm at Bourg St. Louis, 40 very high grade silver and black foxes from which 38 pups were reared last year; Alex. Bastien of Loretteville 86 foxes from which 63 pups were raised; Mr. Richard Joncas of Natashquan 14 and John Tremblay of near La Tuque 12. This completes the survey of the principal fox farms in the Province of Quebec.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter payable on and after Monday, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next to Shareholders of record of 31st January, 1920.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th January, 1920.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office, L. J. LEMIEUX,  
Montreal, 10th February, 1920. Sheriff,

## PROFESSIONAL

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN THE LANGUAGES. — Instruction in the Languages and Mathematics. No. 91 Mance Street, or telephone East 7302 and ask for Mr. E. Kay

# Meat Exports Will Be Unchanged

It is expected that exports from Canada will continue to follow the normal demand of the past few months according to a statement officially made by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers. The press message from Chicago on Monday that, owing to the adverse exchange meat exports from the U.S.A. had ceased, is somewhat belated as the recorded drop in prices of hogs as a result of changed conditions took place in both countries last fall, and trade for several months has been on the lower basis. The exchange situation between London and the Dominion is somewhat more favorable than for the United States, and Canadian live stock farmers and breeders may be reassured that our exports will continue so far as can be foreseen at about the present monthly level. There is no cause for uneasiness in the livestock industry. The British Government have pur-

chased monthly supplies of Canadian bacon available for export, and because of the high quality of Canadian bacon, there is every indication that they will continue to take all our surplus.

## "There is a Tide——"

It was one of our predecessors in the writing business who summed up a great truth in the saying that "There is a tide in the affairs of every man that, taken at the flood, leads to fortune," and it is to be hoped that this will be exemplified in the re-organization of the Davie Shipbuilding Company at Levis, Que.

The company has already scored its first success in that direction by obtaining from the Department of Marine a contract for an 8,350 ton steel freighter. There is now at the yard, near-

ly ready for launching a 5,100-ton vessel, also for the Department of Marine, and the company has other important work in hand. Long may it be so. The Davie Shipyard is one of the oldest and best in Canada and not to have it well represented in the national shipbuilding programme would be unthinkable. It should also figure prominently in the contracts which France is understood to be placing, as the great majority of its employees speak French as their mother tongue.—Shipbuilding and Harbour Construction Journal.

Canadian bacon during the war, established its superiority so well in the British Isles that exports of this commodity are now only limited by the amount produced. Imports of Canadian bacon are now sixteen times pre-war figures and in a recent canvass of importers all praised enthusiastically the Dominion product. There is a great future for live stock farmers and meat packers in this line.

# The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., Ltd.

## FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting was held in the Company's Head Office, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 11th, at 11 a.m.

The President, Mr. Thomas Long, occupied the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. William Wedd, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Messrs. D'Arcy D. Grierson and W. Ridout Wadsworth were appointed Scrutineers.

The Annual Report was unanimously adopted and also the statements for the year ending 31st December, 1919, as presented by the Manager, Mr. V. B. Wadsworth. The report was as follows:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the 46th Annual Report of the Company and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919, the result being as follows:—

The gross revenue, including the balance (\$24,981.03) brought forward from last year, amounted to....	\$389,892 72
And, after deducting the cost of management, interest on Debentures, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Taxes (including War Tax) and other charges, amounting in all to.....	201,773 75
There remains a net profit of.....	\$188,118 97
Out of which four quarterly dividends have been paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of one per cent, amounting in all to.....	112,500 00

Leaving a balance of..... \$75,618 97  
Of which \$50,000 has been transferred to the Company's "Rest Account," and \$25,618.97 is carried forward at the credit of "Revenue Account" to next year.

The Rest Account now amounts to \$950,000, being 76 per cent. of the subscribed and fully paid-up Capital Stock of the Company.

During the year applications for loans on mortgages were accepted, and renewed to the amount of \$745,670 on real estate valued at \$1,817,000.

The total assets of the Company are now \$5,085,872.

The business of the past year proved satisfactory and shows a considerable increase in mortgage and other investments. Interest rates were well maintained, giving very profitable returns for the year.

A By-law for increased remuneration of the Directors will be submitted to the Shareholders for ratification.

The Directors desire to acknowledge the continued valuable services of the Scottish Board and Agents.

The various officers of the Company performed their duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the Directors.

The books, accounts, vouchers and securities have been duly examined by the Auditors, and their certificate of audit is hereto appended.

THOMAS LONG,  
Toronto, January 20th, 1920. President.

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

ASSETS.	
Loans on Mortgages and Interest .....	\$4,381,380 78
Municipal and other Negotiable Debentures owned, including Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds.....	\$461,332 24
Loans on Call or Short Date on Bonds and Stocks.....	5,293 41
	466,625 65
Cash in hand:—	
With Company's Bankers in Canada....	\$131,560 93
With Company's Bankers in Britain....	106,305 10
	237,866 03
(In addition to the above the Company hold, as Agents for the benefit of certain clients, mortgages to the amount of \$44,026.11).	\$5,085,872 46

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock fully paid up.....	\$1,250,000 00
Rest Account.....	950,000 00
Debenture Stock.....	414,445 32
Debentures and Certificates, etc., payable at fixed dates	2,345,155 65
Reserved for interest accrued on Debenture Stock, Debentures and Certificates to date.....	60,529 00
Sundry Creditors.....	2,623 51
Dividend No. 115, payable 2nd January, 1920 (including 1 per cent bonus).....	37,500 00
Balance at Credit of Revenue Account carried to next year .....	25,618 97
	\$5,085,872 46

### REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

Dr.	
Cost of Management, including Head Office expenses, Inspection Charges and Directors' and Auditors' Fees.....	22,972 73
Commission on Debentures Issued and Loans effected during the year, and Agency Charges in Edinburgh, Winnipeg and the Northwest .....	31,698 23
Debenture and Certificate Interest paid and accrued to 31st December, 1919.....	134,589 37
Dominion Provincial and Municipal Taxes (including Dominion War Taxes, \$9,389.91) .....	12,513 42
Dividend No. 112, paid 1st April, 1919 (2%)	\$25,000 00
Dividend No. 113, paid 2nd July, 1919 (2%)	25,000 00
Dividend No. 114, paid 1st October, 1919 (2%)	25,000 00
Dividend No. 115, payable 2nd January, 1920 (2% and 1% bonus).....	37,500 00
	112,500 00
Amount transferred to Rest Account.....	50,000 00
Balance at Credit of Revenue Account carried to next year .....	25,618 97
	\$389,892 72
Cr.	
Balance at Credit of Revenue Account, 31st Dec. 1918..	\$ 24,981 03
Net Interest, etc., received and accrued to 31st Dec. 1919..	364,911 69
	\$389,892 72
1919.	
December 31st—By Balance carried to next year.....	\$25,618 97
Audited and found correct.	

J. GEORGE, F.C.A. (Can.)  
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON, C.A., Auditors.

The Shareholders adopted a resolution ratifying a by-law to provide for an increase in the remuneration of the Directors.

The Auditors, Lieut-Col. James George, F.C.A. (Can.) and Mr. Rutherford Williamson, C.A., were re-appointed.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas Long, C. S. Gzowski, A. H. Campbell, C. C. Dalton, Goldwin Larratt Smith, Colin M. Black, W. S. and W. C. Noxon.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board Mr. Thomas Long, who has been President of the Company since 1907, announced that owing to failing health he would no longer be able to serve in that capacity. Mr. Casimir S. Gzowski, the former Vice-President, was thereupon elected President, and Mr. Charles C. Dalton, Vice-President.

# Halifax Shipyard's Success

## Now Employ Over 1,000 Men and Have Plans Under Way For Greatly Increased Operations—Ready For The Government Programme

The Halifax Shipyards, which already has well over 1000 employes on its payroll, will increase this number considerably when it gets all its plans in working order.

The company holds contracts for the largest steel ships now being built in Canada, and, as previously announced on this page, it is readjusting its ways and equipment to enable it to build even larger ships. When the government is ready with its plans for 15,000-ton steamers, the Halifax Shipyards will be ready too.

The company also has a representative over in Paris, where he is interviewing the Allied Council, with a view to securing one of the big 20,000-ton floating dry docks to be given up by Germany under the terms of the Peace Treaty. Failing in this, the company declares it will build one for itself, which is exceedingly good news for Halifax, where the shipyard plays a very important part in the city's prosperity.

There is a great deal of repair work in hand at the Dartmouth plant of the company, recent jobs including the American ship "Buffalo Bridge," which replaced the S.S. "Canadian Spinner." The American steamer "Wakulla" and the str. "Kamerina" have also been in hand.

The "Kamerina" is practically a rebuilding job, so far as the interior of the vessel in concerned. This boat which belongs to the Quebec Steamship company, has been in service during the war and is now to undergo a complete overhauling and also to be provided with first-class accomodation for a hundred passengers and to have modern fittings throughout, besides being practically gutted for rebuilding. It is a great compliment to the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., to have secured this important contract, and it is understood to have come as a result of the splendid work done by the company on the S.S. "Troja."

# Coal Companies Get Into Oil

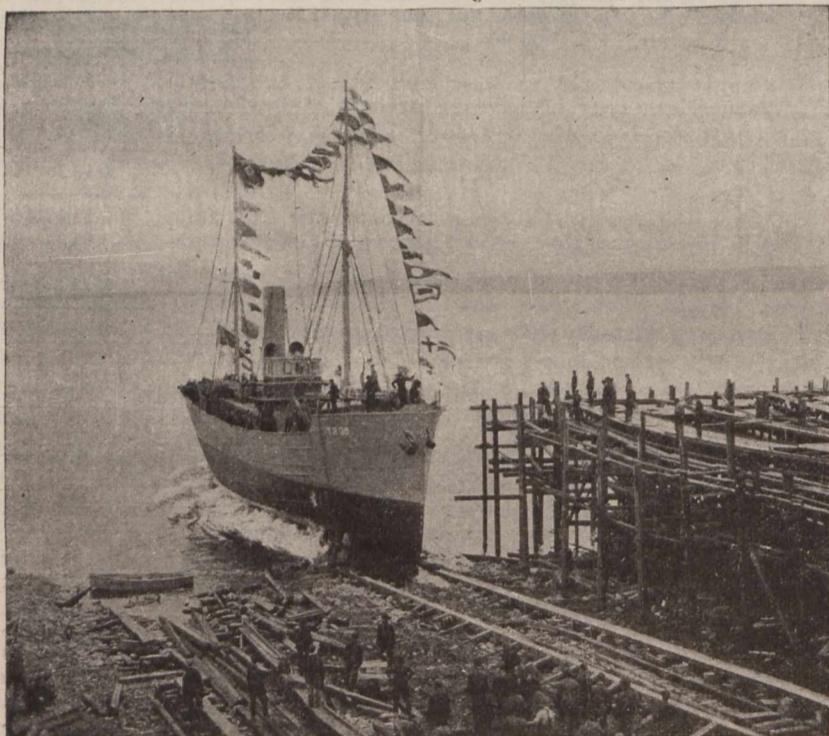
Reports from South Wales and elsewhere indicate that various British companies hitherto identified with distribution of coal are about to play a leading part in the distribution of oil. The agencies mentioned in this connection include the well-known firms of L. Gueret, Limited, and William Gory and Son. The former company, through its various subsidiary concerns has the means at its disposal of dealing with oil in different foreign markets. Whereas in days gone by, Messrs. Gueret were prominent in connection with the many coaling stations of the world, they will now be able to act similarly in regard to oil stations.

In the case of William Cory and Son the recent appreciation of the shares has been based on the belief that that company in common with other coal organizations was preparing to take its place in distributing the oil, which is being increasing-

ly used throughout the world for fuel purposes. Although little official information is forthcoming it is understood that negotiations have been proceeding with shipping and oil interests for placing the extensive organization of William Cory and Son at the disposal of the industries concerned. Mention is made of the disposal by Corys, of dock accomodation on the Thames to big oil interests for storage purposes. In the near future there should be interesting developments in this connection.

Dr. W. G. Miller, provincial geologist for the province of Ontario speaking of the Dominion's natural resources asserted that other Sudburys, Cobalts, and Porcupines await the prospector in the areas surrounding Hudson's Bay and extending into the Arctic regions.

## Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd, Lauzon, Levis, P.Q.



TRAWLER  
LAUNCHED  
AT OUR  
YARD

## CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

### REGULAR SERVICES TO GLASGOW.

From—  
Portland .....Saturnia .....Mar. 6  
Portland.....Cassandra .....April 9

### SUMMER SAILINGS.

Montreal.....Saturnia .....May 1  
Montreal.....Cassandra .....May 15  
Montreal.....Saturnia .....June 5  
Montreal.....Cassandra .....June 19

### TO GLASGOW via MOVILLE

New York.....Columbia .....Mar. 13  
New York.....Columbia .....April 17  
New York .....Columbia.....May 22

### TO LIVERPOOL.

New York.....Kais. Aug. Vict. ...Apr. 3  
New York.....Carmania .....Apr. 6  
New York .....Kais. Aug. Vict.....May 2  
New York.....Carmania .....May 11  
New York .....Kais. Aug. Vict.....June 12

### TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & LIVERPOOL.

New York.....Kais. Aug. Vict. ...Mar. 2  
New York.....Carmania .....Mar. 2

### TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON.

New York.....Royal George .....Mar. 9  
New York.....Royal George.....Apr. 14  
New York.....Royal George .....May 19

### TO CHERBOURG & SOUTHAMPTON

New York.....Imperator .....Mar. 6  
New York.....Mauretania .....Mar. 20  
New York.....Mauretania .....Apr. 17  
New York.....Imperator .....May 1  
New York.....Mauretania .....May 15  
New York.....Imperator .....May 29

### TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG

New York.....Saxonia .....Feb. 21

### TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, LONDON.

New York.....Saxonia .....Mar. 30  
New York.....Saxonia .....May 8

### TO PATRAS, DUBROVNIK AND TRIESTE

New York.....Pannonia .....Mar. 31

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

**THE ROBERT REFORC CO., LTD.**  
GENERAL AGENTS  
20 HOSPITAL STREET  
23-25 ST. SACRAMENT STREET  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

The Leverhulme interests have purchased a strip of water frontage on Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, on which a factory and wharves will be erected shortly. It will cost about \$200,000 and will be one of the largest fish product factories in Canada. The site was personally selected by Lord Leverhulme on his recent visit and indicates a great development in the export trade.

### MARCONI WIRELESS APPARATUS

Installed—Operated—Maintained

Contractors to Canadian, Newfoundland and British Governments

### MARINE SWITCHBOARDS

Made and installed

### THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED,

173 William Street, Montreal.

### BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

Established 1863. Incorporated 1897.  
Highest Awards at Twelve International  
Expositions, Special Prize, Gold Medal,  
Atlanta, 1895.

### G. & H. Barnett Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by  
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY.

**A Tragedy of Bird Life.**

"On October 10, six geese came to my place. I went out and called to these six geese, and the old gander answered. He knew me. I got twelve ears of corn, and threw one of them at him. Just as I did so the four baby geese jumped in the air, but he called them and they dropped down. Then I threw more ears of corn and each time the same thing would happen; he would sound that low note, and every time he did so the geese would come down. By the time I had thrown the eighth ear he had convinced them that all was well, and they did not fly up any more. It was interesting to watch him trying to educate them to take the kernels of corn off the ear, but it was strange to them. He would get a kernel off and drop it down, but it was fully fifteen minutes before he got those goslings to take the corn; when they did start, they cleaned off every kernel of the twelve ears. That told me these young goslings had never seen an ear of corn before, and that they had come all the way from Hudson Bay without a mouthful and had dropped down there. The old gander had led them all the way down.

"My mother-in-law's daughter and I coaxed this old gander and his five goslings into the coop and she held the door while I went in and clamped a tag on his leg. After I tagged him I took him to the door and threw him out—this same old gander that had been telling his boys and girls to eat the corn and to stay there and not be afraid. When I threw the gander out, did he fly to the lake? To know the Canada goose is to love him forever. You cannot show me any of his actions that one need be ashamed of, not one.

"This old gander went out, and when he was about two rods away he turned around and looked back. You could hear him calling for the rest of his family in that little catch pen. He came right back to the door until every one of his family had been liberated; he stood right there and fought for them. We caught him the second time, put a cuff on each leg and named him "Sir John Moore" and we put on the tag this verse of scripture: "No good thing will He withhold from them that walk up-rightly."

"They migrated as usual, and, on March 17, following, the boys said, "Look, Dad," and there was Sir John Moore, with the two cuffs on his legs, looking for more corn. Five of his family had returned; he had taken care of them down in the southern states all winter, and brought them back. The last week in April they disappeared and my heart sank when I opened a letter from Fort George, James bay, and found four of the tags. The letter read: "The Indian says that seven geese came into their decoys, and they killed four of them. To the fellow who wants to shoot, let me say this: I am not opposed to a man shooting a bird or two, but will you not join with us in limiting your bag? Remember, the bird that falls out of the air from our deadly aim gives you and me a little pleasure, but deprives thousands of people of pleasure and recreation in seeing it alive."—Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ont., at National Conference on Game and Wild Life Conservation, at the Windsor Hotel, February 28th.



The  
**Standard Bank**  
of Canada

**Statement of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st January, 1920**

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

Balance brought forward from January 31st, 1919.....	\$ 227,326 90
Profits for year ending 31st January, 1920, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	776,310 19
	<b>\$1,003,637 09</b>
Dividend No. 114, paid 1st May, 1919, at the rate of 13 per cent per annum..	\$ 113,750 00
Dividend No. 115, paid 1st August, 1919, at the rate of 13 per cent per annum	113,750 00
Dividend No. 116, paid 1st Nov. 1919, at the rate of 13 per cent per annum	113,750 00
Dividend No. 117, payable Feb., 1920, at the rate of 13 per cent per annum	113,750 00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund.....	25,000 00
Contributed to Patriotic and other Funds.....	8,100 00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to December 31st, 1919.....	35,000 00
Reserved for Dominion Income Tax.....	45,000 00
Reduction of Bank Premises Account.....	75,000 00
Balance carried forward.....	360,537 09
	<b>\$1,003,637 09</b>

**GENERAL STATEMENT**

31st January, 1920

**LIABILITIES**

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 6,766,218 00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date).....	\$49,940,378 87
Deposits not bearing interest.....	24,078,643 26
	74,019,022 13
Dividend No. 117, payable February 2nd, 1920.....	113,750 00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	377 00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	1,249,985 65
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	972,612 08
Bills payable.....	189,543 23
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	1,726,921 24
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	6,438 85
Capital paid up.....	3,500,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	4,500,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	360,537 09
	<b>\$93,405,405 27</b>

**ASSETS**

Current coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 1,731,285 45
Dominion Notes held.....	11,193,837 75
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	3,500,000 00
	\$16,425,123 20
Notes of other Banks.....	\$ 424,380 00
Cheques on other Banks.....	3,633,129 31
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	826,224 88
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	4,145,369 53
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....	8,262,809 61
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks not exceeding market value	908,193 80
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks.....	2,786,957 07
	20,987,064 20
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)....	\$37,412,187 40
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	52,463,278 50
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	1,726,921 24
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....	4,915 86
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	114,672 70
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of Circulation Fund.....	1,385,358 39
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	175,000 00
	123,071 18
	<b>\$93,405,405 27</b>

W. FRANCIS,  
President.  
Toronto, 31st January, 1920.

C. H. EASSON,  
General Manager.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.**

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Standard Bank of Canada, and the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on 31st January, 1920, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me at another time during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,  
of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Toronto, Canada.

Toronto, February 16th, 1920.

DOMINION  
COAL COMPANY  
*Limited*

"DOMINION"  
and  
"SPRINGHILL"

BITUMINOUS  
STEAM and  
GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

# Fur Industry and Wild Life Conference

Under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation two very interesting days were spent in conference by the lovers of wild animals, fur farmers, trappers and hunters, last week. The objects of the fur industry conference were first outlined by Mr. James V. White, followed by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt on the economic significance and future of our fur-bearing animals. Dr. Hewitt showed that the increase and decrease of some fur-bearing animals occurs in regular cycles of years. For example about every nine and a half years the rabbit attains the maximum numbers and the following the marten attains its maximum numbers. This is because the marten preys on the rabbit and so the two species increase and decrease together.

An illustrated lecture was given by Jack Miner of Kingsville, Ontario about his sanctuary for the Canada wild geese. In another part of this paper an excerpt from the lecture is given in full. Certainly no one who has ever heard Jack Miner will miss an opportunity to hear him again.

Mr. F. G. Gnaedinger spoke as a fur manufacturer on the subject of fur and its names. He enumerated all the fancy fur names and what furs were used in their manufacture. The names have been so misleading in the past that Mr. Gnaedinger urged that the Dominion Government legislate that every fur be called by its real name, or at least, that standard unchangeable names be

established for all the different kinds. Mr. E. T. D. Chambers delivered an address on fur farming in the province of Quebec and Dr. E. Dearborn of the United States Biological survey told about the experience they had had on the United States Government experimental fur farm. Dr. C. C. Jones occupied the chair.

## British Dock and Harbour Developments.

A large number of important improvement schemes are being carried out by dock and harbor authorities in Great Britain. At the Port of London a new dock of 43 acres and with a water depth of 38 feet is nearing completion; the scheme includes a graving dock to accommodate vessels of the largest class. A two-storey river jetty with a frontage of 1,000 feet and a low-water depth of 30 feet is also being constructed. At Liverpool the works in progress will cost £10,000,000 and include a large tide dock and an extensive series of storage tanks for oil. On the Clyde new berthing basins large enough for the biggest vessels are being laid out, and important extensions are also being made at Leith and Dundee. Bristol Channel ports are increasing their equipment for handling coal, and at Plymouth, Dover, Grimsby, Sunderland, the Tyne, and the Tees, many improvements are being carried out.

It is announced from Fredericton, N.B. that the North America Antimony and Smelting Co. has been organized to take over and develop the antimony mines at Lake George. A 150-horsepower boiler has been introduced for pumping out the mines, and plans are completed for the sulphurette manufacturing plant. A contract will be let for a concentrating plant to cost \$50,000. It is proposed to sink the main shaft from 300 feet down to 500 feet and extend the drifts north, east and west one-hundred feet level.

## Dominion Textile Company, Limited

Manufacturers of  
**COTTON FABRICS**

MONTREAL  
TORONTO WINNIPEG

## P. K. Company, Limited

Sommer Building,  
37 Mayor Street - Montreal

Carry large supplies of—

**Perrins Gloves**  
**Kayser Gloves**  
**Radium Hosiery**

## QUALITY and SERVICE

Acetic Acid Refined	Charcoal
Acetic Acid Crude	Columnian Spirits
Acetic Anhydride	Creosote Oils
Acetate of Soda	Formaldehyde
Acetate of Lime	Methyl Acetate
Acetone Pure	Methyl Alcohol
Acetone Alcohol	Methyl Alcohol Pure
Acetone Oils	Wood Alcohol

Made in Canada

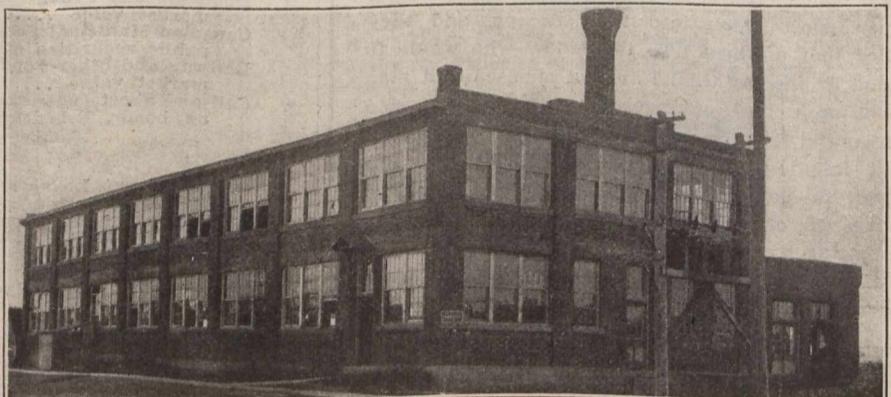
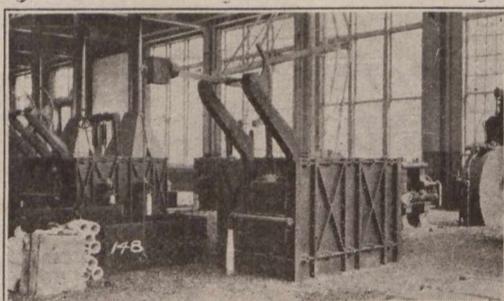
Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Co.  
OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

## FOR ALL HEAT TREATING

It will pay you to dispense with coal, stokers and chimneys—ash piles, soot and smoke—and to use instead

## OIL-BURNING MECOL FURNACES



In the first place, the initial cost of a Mecol oil-burning Furnace is only half the cost of a coal-burning Furnace.

In the second place, a Mecol Furnace exactly suited to your requirements is the best furnace obtainable for efficiently heat-treating metals.

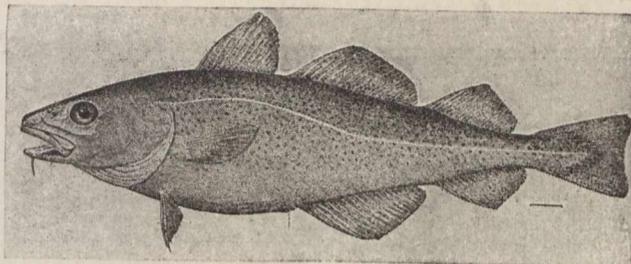
In the third place, your Mecol Furnace will save you hundreds of dollars in fuel.

Let us explain how Mecol Furnaces can improve your product economically.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**  
THREE RIVERS, Quebec.

# Where the Codfish Come From

The climate of Newfoundland is more temperate than that of the neighboring Maritime Provinces; the thermometer rarely sinks below zero in winter, while the summer range rarely exceeds 80 deg. F.



Newfoundland Crown lands for farming purposes may be had for thirty cents an acre. The Island's agricultural development is going ahead by leaps and bounds.

WHETHER YOU WISH TO FISH FOR SPORT OR FOR PROFIT  
:-: COME TO NEWFOUNDLAND :-:

**H**ER fishing resources for either the commercial fisherman or the sportsman are the greatest in the world. They now produce well over fifteen million dollars of wealth per annum, and they are only beginning to be developed.

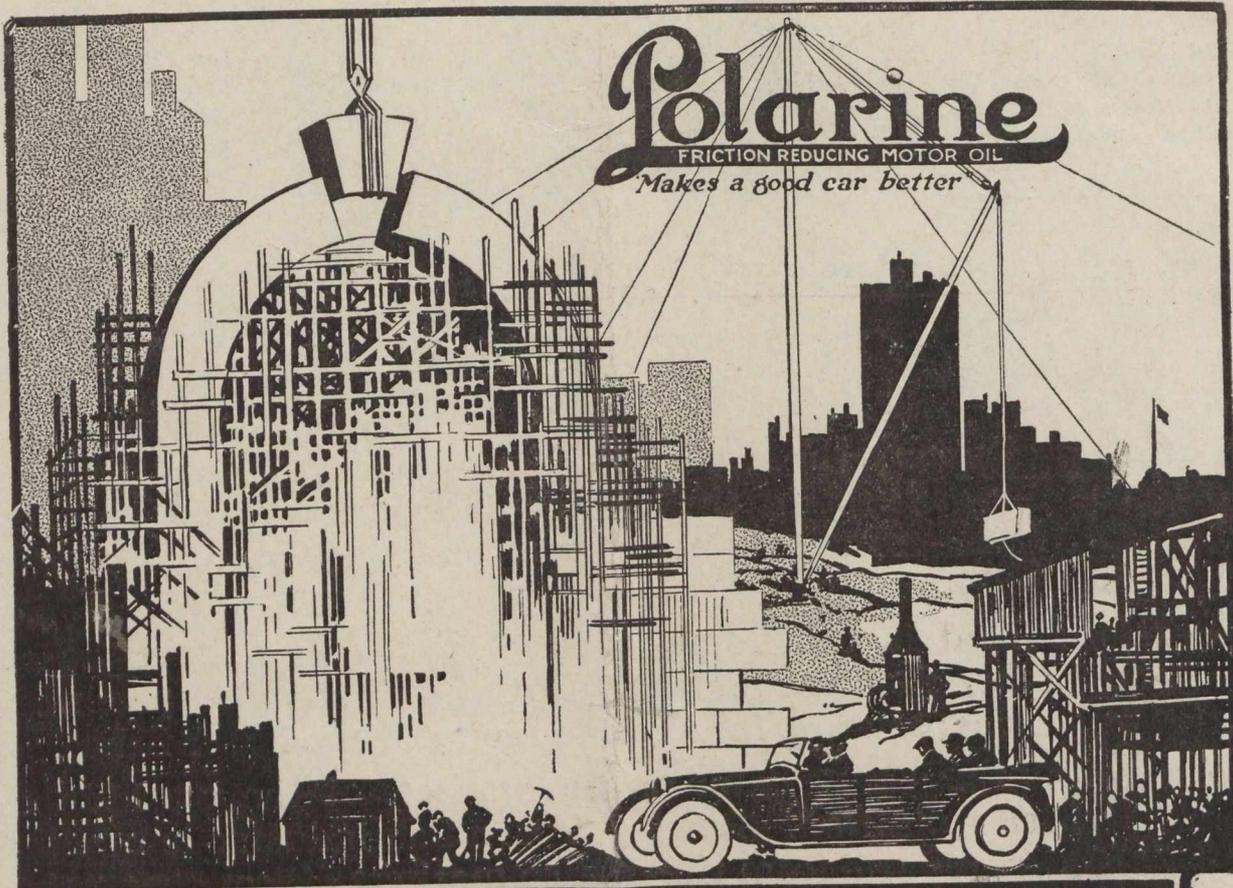
Newfoundland is the home of the cod fish and this forms the largest item in her fish production. But the island also produces large quantities of herring, salmon, lobster and many of the lesser fishes.

Heretofore these have come on the markets of the world in the dry-salted and pickled condition. But the frozen fish industry is rapidly developing. The latest reports from the British markets affirm that "the recent arrival of Newfoundland frozen fish was superior to the fresh fish often received from the Iceland grounds."



Newfoundland's forest wealth is large. The mineral resources are only partially known, although the iron mines on Bell Island have an output of 1,500,000 tons, and the industrial possibilities are attractive from every point of view.

The Government of Newfoundland gives generous aid to agricultural development. The value of agricultural products now approximates over \$4,000,000. Sheep raising is being encouraged and the progress in that direction is remarkable.



### Like the Keystone in the Arch

Correct lubrication is as important to your motor car as is the Keystone to the arch. Without correct lubrication your motor will not last or give you the full service built into it by the maker.

Imperial Polarine is the ideal winter lubricant for all motors. It lubricates freely, even at low temperatures—is fluid enough to flow between rubbing parts of the most delicate mechanism—preventing friction, minimizing wear and efficiently lubricating.

Correct lubrication by means of Imperial Polarine means a smooth running motor, instant acceleration and dependable power. By using Imperial Polarine you get more miles per gallon of gasoline, have fewer repair bills and use less oil. Every ounce gives full lubrication value.

Three grades for cylinder lubrication

**IMPERIAL POLARINE** **IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY** **IMPERIAL POLARINE A**  
*light medium body* *medium heavy body* *extra heavy body*

each the same high quality, but formulated specially for varying engine designs.

There are also special Imperial Polarine greases for transmission and differential lubrication.

Imperial Polarine is sold in six sizes—half-gallon, gallon, and four gallon sealed cans, 12½ gallon steel kegs and half-barrels and barrels. You can get the grade best suited for your car from dealers everywhere.

**IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED**  
 Power ~ Heat ~ Light ~ Lubrication  
 Branches in all Cities