

J-41-1 * J-44-2 C12

The Journal of Commerce

VOL. XLVII., No. 37.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1919.
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

The Mining and Metallurgical Resources of Canada

SPECIAL ARTICLE No. 2



Recent Photographs Showing Mining Developments in the Wasapika Gold Area of Northern Ontario.
A Newly Opened and Promising Goldfield.

TELEGRAPHIC and CABLE
ADDRESS:

"OGILVIE, MONTREAL"



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

CODES USED
PRIVATE
A.B.C. 4th and 5th
Western Union
Riverside
Bentley's
and A.I.

Head Office, Montreal, Canada

THE

OGILVIE

FLOUR

MILLS

COMPANY

DAILY MILL CAPACITY
19,000 Barrels.

WAREHOUSE CAPACITY
377,000 Barrels.

ELEVATOR CAPACITY
10,335,000 Bushels



**The
Largest
Millers in
The
British Empire**

MILLS SITUATED AT:
MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,
FORT WILLIAM, MEDICINE HAT

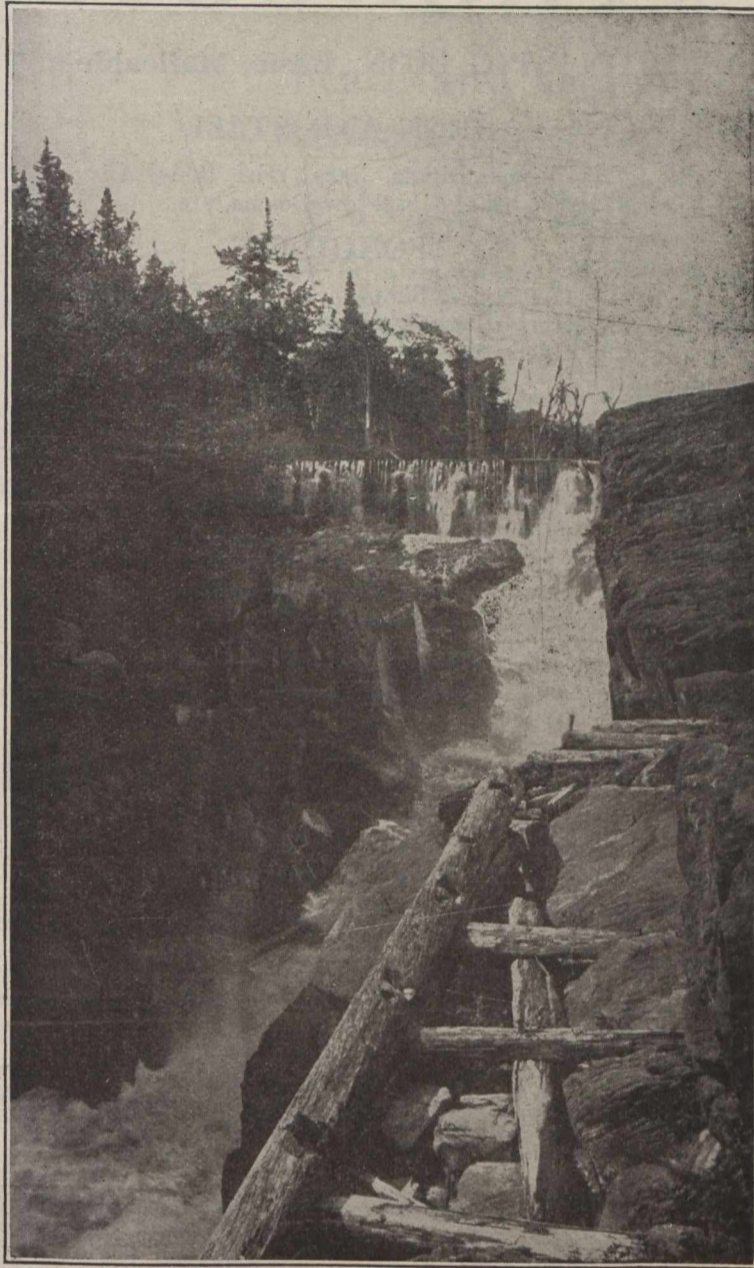
LIMITED

MAKERS OF

**The Highest Grades of Canadian Hard
Spring Wheat Flour**

Nova Scotia Water Power

Investigations now under way by the Nova Scotia Water Power Commission have already revealed a natural resource in water power close to existing industrial centres and excellent ocean shipping ports, which, as yet, has hardly been touched.



A partial development of the site here shown has made possible the profitable operation of gold-bearing ores, great bodies of which merely await the development of adjacent water powers for successful and profitable operation.

For Further Information write

W. B. MacCOY, K. C.,

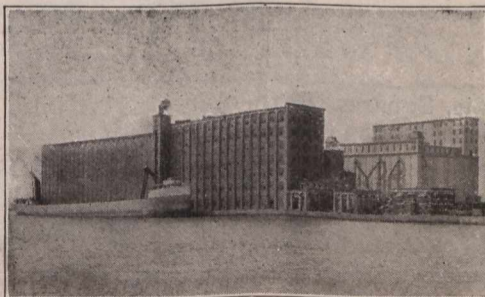
Secretary Industries and Immigration

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

CANADA'S GREATEST FLOUR MILL.

This mill supplied more flour to the Allies than any other mill in the world

Domestic Brand **KINGS QUALITY**



Other mills at Medicine Hat Kenora Brandon Thorold Welland and Dresden

Export Brand **NELSON FLOUR**

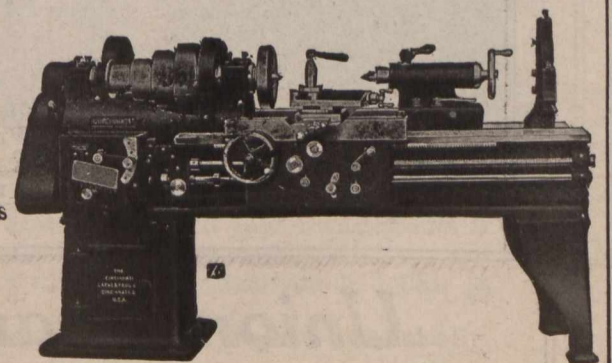
The Maple Leaf Mill at Port Colborne, Ont.

—TOTAL DAILY CAPACITY, 17,000 BARRELS.—

MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, CAN.

“FOSS”

Machine Tools
Small Tools
Concrete Mixers
Contractors' Equipment



THE GEO. F. FOSS MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Limited.
305 St. James St., MONTREAL.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

PRODUCTS

"HAMILTON" PIG IRON, Basic, Malleable and Foundry

RAILWAY FASTENINGS

Angle Bars, Track Bolts, Tie Plates, Spikes, Tie Rods, etc.

NAILS, SPIKES, RIVETS, &c.

Wire, Cut, Boat and Horse Shoe Nails, Railway, Pressed and Drift Spikes, Tacks and Shoe Nails, Steel and Copper Rivets and Burrs, Iron, Brass and Copper.

POLE LINE HARDWARE

Pole Steps, Cross Arm Braces, Guy Clamps and Guy Rods, etc., Black and Galvanized.

IRON AND STEEL

Blooms, Billets, Bars, Wire Rods, Angles, Channels, Plow Beams, etc.

FORGINGS

Car Axles, Shape and Drop Forgings, Horse Shoes, Carriage and Automobile Hardware, Top Goods, etc.

WIRE, &c.

Steel, Brass, Copper and Bronze, Heavy and Fine, Bright, Annealed, Coppered, Liquid Bright, Galvanized and Tinned, Stranded, Steel and Copper Cable, Clothes Line, Wire Nails, Staples, Barb Wire, Woven Wire Fencing, Fence Gates.

BOLTS, NUTS, & WASHER

Machine, Carriage, Elevator, Stove, Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Blank, Tapped Nuts and Washers.

WROUGHT PIPE

Black and Galvanized Nipples and Couplings.

SCREWS

Wood and Machine Steel, Brass and Bronze.

LEAD PRODUCTS

Lead Pipe, White Lead, Shot and Putty.

Throughout our entire organization, we recognise and adhere to the highest standards of **QUALITY** and **SERVICE**. And upon this — in the future as in the past — the expansion and prosperity of our business depends.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

HAMILTON

Sales Offices at

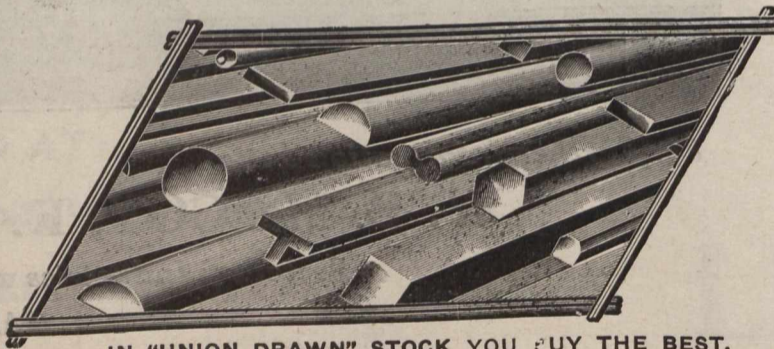
MONTREAL

HAMILTON Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John

U

UNION DRAWN BRIGHT COLD FINISHED STEEL SHAFTING

U



IN "UNION DRAWN" STOCK YOU BUY THE BEST.

Maximum Strength and Accurate Size.

Besides maximum strength and accurate size you get absolute straightness and highly polished surface in Union Drawn, Bright, Cold-Finished Steel Products.

Our process of Cold Die Rolling increases tensile strength almost 30 per cent.; and increases the elastic limit by over 61 per cent. By the same process the resistance to transverse stress is increased about 100 per cent. and the torsional strength is increased over 50 per cent.

We Manufacture:

Bright, Cold-Finished Steel in Rounds, Flats, Squares, Hexagons and Special Shapes for Machine Construction, Pump Rods, Piston Rods, Roller-Bearing Rods, etc.

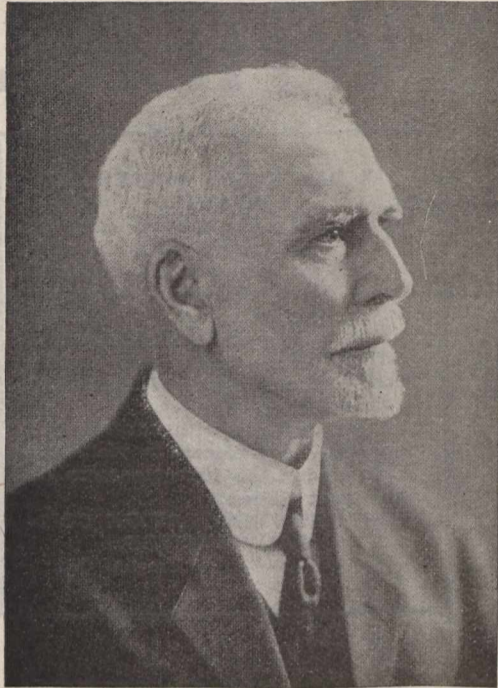
Large stock constantly on hand to meet demands for prompt delivery. Pay you to keep well posted on our prices—none better, quality of products considered.

Union Drawn Steel Company, Limited

HAMILTON

ONTARIO

CANADA



W. B. WOOD, President

OVER THE TOP TO VICTORY FLOUR

Peace and Contentment in the home is assured to those who use
VICTORY FLOUR

Made By

Dominion Flour Mills, Limited
MONTREAL

“VICTORY IS HERE TO STAY”
THE FLOUR VICTORIOUS

PERRIN FRERES & CIE

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.

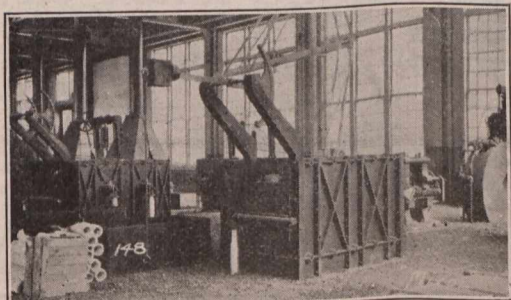
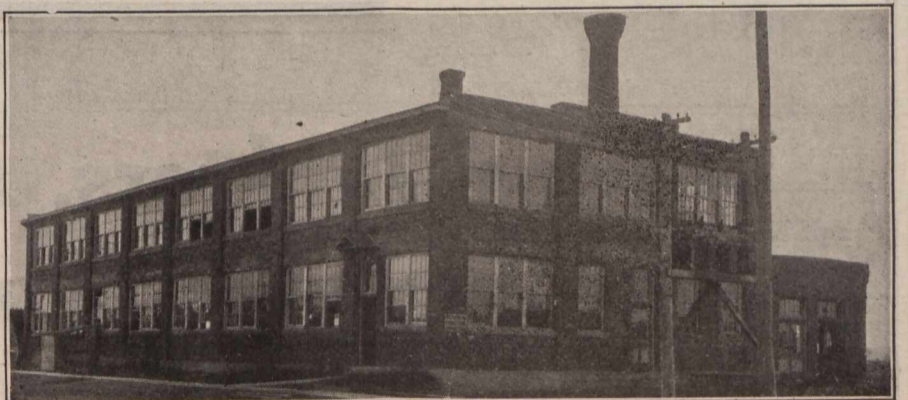
OF CANADA, LIMITED

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.

BOAT TRIPS EVERYWHERE

CANADA'S WONDER TRIP.

MILES of beautiful Lakes, Rivers and Rapids, including the trip to the Thousand Islands, the shooting of the Rapids, and the visit to quaint, old Quebec—the world-famous Saguenay River Canyon.

From the moment you board a "Canada Steamship Lines" boat at Toronto—you will find each hour of the journey filled with new and surprising delights. The route is one of wondrous beauty — the boats are floating palaces, providing a new experience in travel de luxe.

1,000 miles of scenic splendor—at a cost so low that all can go.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED
Victoria Square, Montreal.

CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES

STEAMERS sailing from New York fortnightly to St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados and Demerara. Round trip occupies twenty-eight days—eighteen days in the Islands—the most attractive of cruises. First class passage return from \$140 up.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

4 Whitehall St., New York.

SIX DAY FRESH WATER SEA VOYAGE.

ALL the pleasures and comforts of ocean travel, with the added interest of visits to beautiful falls, hotel dinners, boulevard drives, etc., en route.

Fast passenger service between Sarnia, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth.

A six day trip with never a dull moment—new places to visit—the most modern de luxe steamers on the Great Lakes.

NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED,
Sarnia, Ont.

Two Delightful Summer Resorts

MANOIR RICHELIEU HOTEL AND COTTAGES, MURRAY BAY.

Overlooking the tidal waters of the Lower St. Lawrence, where the sea breeze mingles with the pine. Cuisine unexcelled — every comfort provided—salt water swimming pool, tennis, golf, bowling, billiards, etc.

HOTEL TADOUSAC, TADOUSAC.

charmingly located at a point where the Saguenay flows into the River St. Lawrence. Modern hotel, catering to the best people. Immune from malaria and Hay fever.

Canada Steamship Lines Limited Victoria Square
Montreal

Reid Towing & Wrecking Company Limited

**Tugs, Lighters, Divers' Outfits
Steam Pumps, etc.**

SARNIA, ONTARIO

Head Office
MONTREAL
Western Office
WINNEPEG



Mills At
KEEWATIN
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MEDICINE HAT

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED

Millers of Canadian Hard Western Wheat
Flour for Domestic and Foreign Markets

PRESIDENT: Frank S. Meighen. VICE-PRESIDENT: Wm. W. Hutchison.
DIRECTORS:

George V. Hastings. Abner Kingman. J. K. L. Ross. W. A. Matheson.
R. M. Ballantyne. Tancrede Bienvenu. John W. Carson.

DAILY CAPACITY: 13,700 BARRELS.

F. B. McCURDY & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT - SECURITIES

VICTORY BONDS - WAR LOANS



136 St. James Street - - Montreal

SHERBROOKE, P.Q.

HALIFAX, N.S.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

SYDNEY, N.S.

ST. JOHN'S NFLD.

A. B. SEE

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED

Passenger and Freight Elevators

Montreal

:-:

Toronto

TELEPHONES:

Contracting Department - - Vic. 1534

Order and Lumber Department, Vic. 1533

The James Shearer Company,
Limited
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Timber, Beaver-Board, Shingles,
etc., etc.

225 St. Patrick St. - Montreal

"M.R.M." HORSE SHOES

Mean Good Luck to Horseowners

"M. R. M." Shoes fit easily, because of their natural shape and well drawn heels. Nail holes are punched at the proper angle, clearly cut and accurately spaced the right distance inside the edge of the shoes — which means proper fit.

Rigid inspection is given "M. R. M." Shoes before they leave our factory, so that they can be depended upon.

Price List and all Information on request.

THE MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS CO:
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Chimneys Globes Pressedware
Bottles Jars Tumblers

HIGHEST QUALITY TANK GLASS PRODUCTIONS
Flint, Light Green, Dark Green, Blue, Opal, Amber

OWEN'S MACHINE MADE WARE---for all Closures

Dominion Glass Company, Limited

Head Office: MONTREAL

Export Office: MONTREAL

Factories: MONTREAL TORONTO HAMILTON WALLACEBURG REDCLIFF

CRUDE
CALCINED
DEAD BURNED

LUMP
GRAIN
POWDERED

MAGNESITE

The Scottish Canadian Magnesite Co., Limited
MONTREAL, QUE.

We Guarantee Satisfactory Results

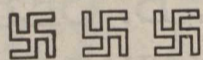
License No. 5-034.

MODERN BAKERIES

May mean much or nothing, but when controlled by a Quality policy they are an asset to you as well as to us.

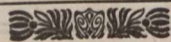
DENT HARRISON'S BREAD

Will meet your requirements, and "We Keep the Quality Up."
Phone Mount 3566, or Ask Your Grocer.



Dominion Shipbuilding Co.
LIMITED

STEEL SHIPBUILDERS



BATHURST STREET - HARBOR FRONT

TORONTO



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 other Canadian life assurance company.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

COAL

STEAM SIZES:

LUMP, MINE RUN AND SLACK

Docks: Montreal, Quebec & Three Rivers

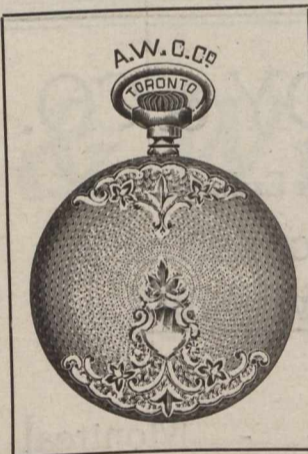
Century Coal & Coke Company, Limited

Head Office: 310 Dominion Express Building, Montreal

Fraser, Brace & Company, Limited

ENGINEERS - CONTRACTORS - SHIPBUILDERS

MONTREAL OFFICE - 83 CRAIG ST., WEST
NEW YORK OFFICE - 1328 BROADWAY



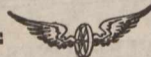
"Cashier"

- - and - -

"Fortune"

GOLD FILLED

WATCH CASES

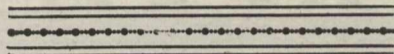
TRADE  MARK.

The American Watch Case Co.
OF TORONTO, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Gold, Silver and Filled Watch Cases

TORONTO, ONT.

ROUGH TURNED FORGINGS STEEL CASTINGS PLATE



FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited

HAMILTON - - - CANADA

LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOREIGN DRAFTS, TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

The Home Bank has arrangements for the issuing of Letters of Credit and Drafts to over 1,500 principal points in the Kingdom and the world-wide British Empire, and countries of Europe and Asia not still under the War ban. The service is most complete and of unexcelled efficiency.

BOND DEPARTMENT

Every branch of the Home Bank is in close touch with the Bond Department at the Head Office. Information regarding Government Bonds, and the more staple securities, readily and freely communicated upon request.

Travellers' cheques issued. Good everywhere in Canada and the United States.

Eight Offices in Toronto.

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Head Office; 8-10 King St. West, Toronto

HEAD OFFICE FOR QUEBEC:

Transportation Building, St. James Street, MONTREAL

E. S. McCUTCHEON,
President & Manager.

E. H. McCUTCHEON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

McCUTCHEON Waist Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

THE **Mack** BRAND

Registered.

323 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., Limited

IRON AND STEEL INGOT METALS

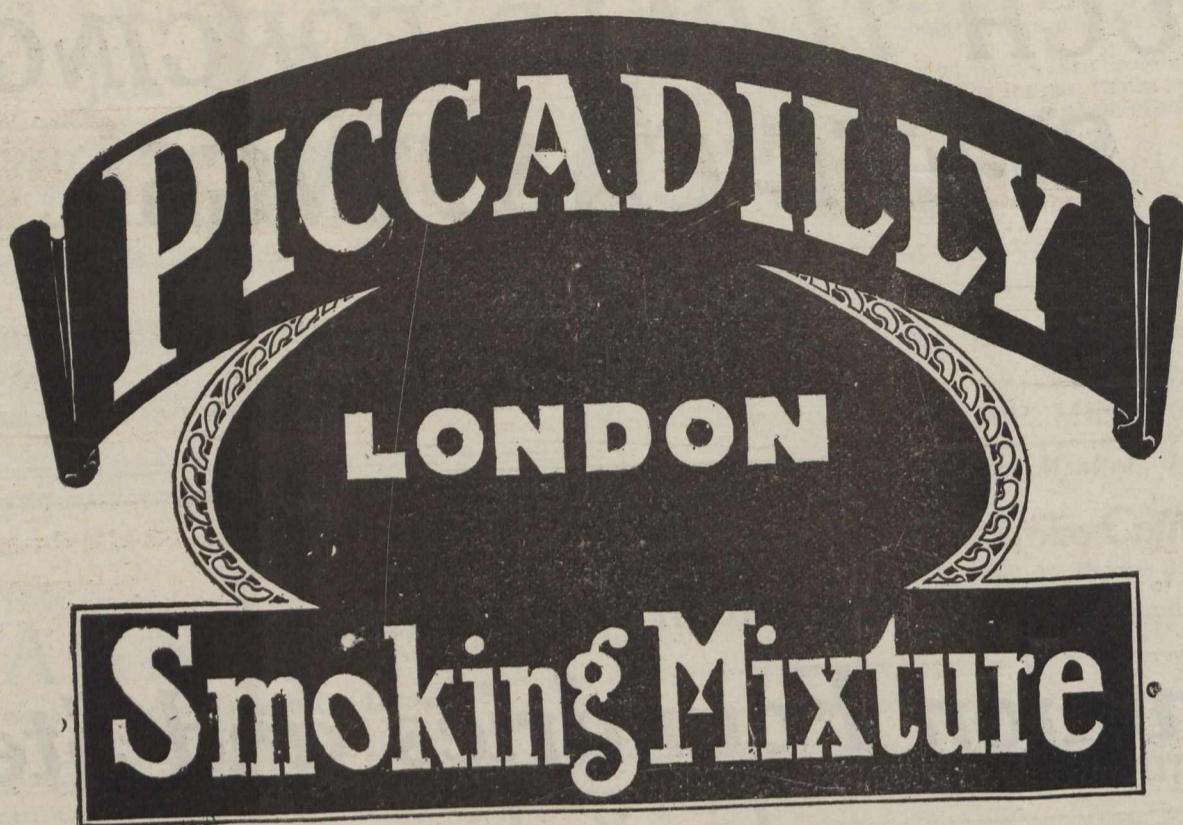
:- :- SHEET METALS :- :-

Stock and Import

Toronto

MONTREAL

Winnipeg




PICCADILLY
LONDON
Smoking Mixture

The Art of Blending Tobacco has reached the Zenith
of Perfection in Piccadilly Smoking Mixture.

The Strathcona Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: 90 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Funds (including uncalled subscribed capital) exceed \$400,000.00

 AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY WITH SPECIAL RATES.

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

A. A. MONDOU,
President and General Manager

BELL TEL. MAIN 2181-2182

J. MARCHAND,
Secretary

Hudon, Hebert & Co.

LIMITED
WHOLESALE GROCERS
and
WINE MERCHANTS

18 De Bresoles Street - MONTREAL

TELEPHONE MAIN 5039

S. Gerald Tritt

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR

WATERMAN BUILDING
179 St. James Street

Montreal

The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVII, NO. 37.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1919.
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Price 10 CENTS

The Journal of Commerce

Devoted to

CANADIAN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE
AND FINANCE.

Published every Tuesday Morning by

The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,
Limited.

Montreal Office: Room 30-B, Board of Trade
Building. Telephone Main 2662.

Toronto Office: 1402 C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto. Tele-
phone: Adelaide 3310.

Vancouver Office: 507 Board of Trade Bldg., Van-
couver.

Printed at The Garden City Press, Ste. Anne de
Bellevue, Que. Telephone: 165 St. Anne's.

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
President and Editor-in-Chief.

Subscription price, \$3.00 a year.

Advertising rates on application.

The Police Again

ONE of the most dangerous movements in the unrest that is so widespread today throughout the world is that which aims at the bringing of the civil machinery for the preservation of order under the control of the labor organizations. Long ago this project was manifested in some of our Canadian cities, when it seemed to us to exhibit evidence that it was not local in its character, but was part of a far-reaching scheme. The movement has since had a very wide development. In several of our cities where it has been successful the police force today is virtually subject to the authority of trade unions, which at any moment may call the force to participate in a sympathetic strike, because of some labor dispute occurring perhaps a thousand miles away. In the most regrettable events at Winnipeg the strike of the police force was one of the most serious features. The movement, while undoubtedly originating in the United States, crossed the ocean and raised its head in London itself. The Metropolitan Police is a body of the finest character, famous throughout the world for its discipline and its general efficiency. Even that body was not proof against the seductions of the promoters of the movement. Some of the men permitted themselves to be misled, with the result that, in the end, they lost their positions. The latest manifestation of the danger is found in Boston, where the policemen have gone on strike because the authorities refuse to allow them to affiliate with the trade unions. The Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State are properly resisting the movement. Riots have occurred and men and women have been killed.

It ought not to be difficult to prove to any thoughtful working man that for his own protection, for the protection of his wife and children and home, he needs the services of a police force subject only to the authorities constituted by the laws of the country. There must be many thousands of such workmen in every large community, who have no sympathy with this police movement. But, as too often happens in other cases, they refrain from making their views known in an effective way, and the agitators are permitted to speak in the name of the whole body when they ask the policemen to join them.

This very important question of the position and duties of the police forces is now to come before the Dominion Parliament. Canada has, in Dominion affairs, two important bodies of police. The Royal North-West Mounted Police is an organization that has established a magnificent record of service in our Western country. It would be difficult to over-estimate the good work its members have done in the maintenance of order and the administration of justice in our new territories. A prominent Englishman returning from a visit to Canada was asked what was the thing in Canada that had made the strongest impression on his mind. After a moment's reflection he replied: "It is that Canada, in what so recently were the wild regions of the West, has been able to so establish law and order and justice that a traveller may feel as safe as he is in the streets of London." The compliment to Canada was well deserved, and for the condition that elicited it credit was chiefly due to the splendid service of the North-West Mounted Police. With the growth of the Western communities and the development of Provincial authority there has come a time when there is less need than in former days of the services of this body. The Government are considering a scheme for the amalgamation of the Mounted Police with the Dominion Police, a less prominent but very useful body serving chiefly at Ottawa. Pending the carrying out of the project the Government have introduced into Parliament a bill entitled "An Act respecting the Police," which proposes to enact as follows:

No member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police or of the Dominion Police, whether officer, non-commissioned officer or man, shall become a member of or in any wise connected with any Trades Union Organization or any Society or Association connected or affiliated therewith, or any Union, Society, or Association having for its object, or one of its objects, the rights or interest of employees, or of labour, or of employers, or of capital, in competition with each other; and any contravention of any of the foregoing provisions shall be cause for instant dismissal of the officer or man so offending.

The Ottawa Government are acting wisely in thus taking steps to prevent these im-

Principal Contents

Editorial:

The Police Again	11
An Irish Crisis	12
War Veterans' Claim	12
Consolidated Schools	12

General:

Shipping News	25
Letters to the Editor	25
Men of the Moment	29
Banking News	30-31
Insurance News	32
Public Opinion	33
Commodity Markets	34
Week in Brief	34
Book Reviews	35

Special:

Textile Men and University Get Together	13
Imperial Preference Rules	15
World's Economic Statistics	16
Mining and Metallurgical Section	17-24
News of the Pulp & Paper Industry	26
Newspapers are not Dying	27

portant bodies being brought under the control of any authority other than that of the powers established by law. It will be well if the Provincial Governments take example from Ottawa and take steps to protect the police forces under Provincial and Municipal authority from the dangerous influences that are at work.

An Irish Crisis

THE news from Ireland is of the gravest character. Moved by the seditious actions of the Sinn Fein section, by the defiance of law and order and the murder of the law's officers, the Government have revived the drastic measures of former years and applied them very vigorously. The so-called "Parliament of the Irish Republic," hitherto regarded as a somewhat amusing organization, is treated with gravity and its meetings are forbidden; two Sinn Fein members of the British Parliament—elected to that Parliament but, in conformity to Sinn Fein policy, refusing to take or claim their seats—have been arrested; offices and residences of prominent Sinn Fein men in various parts of Ireland have been raided, and papers of a seditious character seized; explosives and arms, held in violation of law, have been seized. In short, Ireland is again in a state of war—war between the North and the South, war between the forces of order and those of disorder. The misfortune is that the latter class include many who, if more wisdom had been displayed in earlier stages of the trouble, would be found among the upholders of lawful authority.

In view of the happenings of recent years, of the disloyal and defiant attitude of the Sinn Fein leaders, of the murder of the officers of the law, it cannot be denied that drastic measures have become necessary. No Government expecting to retain public respect, or self respect, could permit the outrageous course of the Sinn Fein to continue without taking the most vigorous measures for the vindication of the law and the preservation of order.

But behind all this trouble lies the great fact that the majority of the Irish people have long been demanding some form of local government, something that they have called Home Rule. That some of them have claimed a kind of Home Rule that would not be consistent with the unity of the Empire is too true. But a great many Irishmen—at one stage an apparent majority—were ready to accept a measure which would give Ireland self-government in local affairs, while leaving Imperial affairs to the Imperial Parliament, and thus maintaining the unity of the Empire. The misfortune is that instead of recognizing this spirit and co-operating with those who manifested it, an extreme and powerful section in Ulster, led by Sir Edward Carson, set their faces against Home Rule of any kind, and were able to thwart the efforts of wiser men in Great

Britain and Ireland, who saw the danger ahead and were laboring to guard against it.

There can be no settlement of the Irish question until some form of Home Rule is granted to Ireland. Undoubtedly many Irishmen have been led to magnify the importance and value of Home Rule. Nevertheless the conviction that some such measure is necessary to the happiness of Ireland is widely held and until the privilege is granted there can be no peace in the country. The problem has been made harder by the failure of the Carson section to assist in the legitimate Home Rule movement when its leaders were willing to be fair and reasonable. But even now, in the face of all the difficulties, the efforts of British statesmen should be directed towards breaking down the extreme policy of the Carsonites and the creation in the North of Ireland of a willingness to co-operate with Irishmen elsewhere in establishing a system of Home Rule—not of the Sinn Fein kind, but one which will give Ireland a large degree of local government, while maintaining Ireland's position as a part of the Empire.

The War Veterans' Claim

THE claim, originally set forth by the Calgary branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, for an additional grant of \$2,000 to each returned soldier, has now been taken up by the organization generally and is being vigorously pressed on the attention of Government and Parliament. It is known that many of the most thoughtful men of the organization have not hitherto supported the claim, yet the demand now seems to be very general. The Government, apparently feeling that they had already dealt fairly with the soldiers, declined to make the grant, or to comply with the request for a commission of enquiry. The Veterans are now modifying their demand, claiming no specified amount, and pressing only for inquiry. There is one point on which, unhappily, there is not much need for inquiry. It is too well known that the situation of Canada's finances is a very serious one, that our obligations in sight are enormous, and that the granting of any considerable sum to each of the nearly half a million Canadian soldiers would add a crushing weight to the present burden. An inquiry in any form cannot alter that fact. Nevertheless, since the Veterans now ask only for a hearing of their claim, we believe it will be the part of wisdom for the Government to grant an inquiry in some form. The refusal of men in authority to inquire into the complaints of those who serve under them is often the chief cause of discontent. When any large body of men feel that they have a grievance and ask an enquiry it is not good policy to meet them with a flat refusal. Nothing is more likely to confirm them in their belief that they are unjustly treated than an announce-

ment by their leaders that those who are on the other side of the question refuse to allow them an opportunity to make out their case. That would be true in the case of an ordinary trade dispute. It is truer in the case of the men who have served Canada and the Empire so gallantly on the battlefields of Europe.

Consolidated Schools

THE Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, Hon. Dr. Cody, has announced the intention of his Government to adopt, in a broad way, the system of consolidated schools, whereby, instead of a group of small and weak schools in a given district, there will be a central school, fully organized and equipped, with facilities for bringing the children to it from distant parts of the district and returning them to their homes at the end of the school day. The late Sir William Macdonald, to his honor be it said, was not content to spend liberally for the upbuilding of McGill University, but desired to extend his helping hand to the common schools of the country, and took up this consolidated school system as a means of promoting education for the masses. In several of the Provinces consolidated schools were established, some of which probably are still flourishing. In some cases, we believe, the schools languished because of a lack of substantial local assistance. Dr. Cody's scheme seems to contemplate the giving of the necessary financial aid by the Provincial Government, a plan which overcomes the chief difficulty in the way of the success of the movement.

Of the soundness of the consolidated school idea there can be no question. In sparsely settled communities the ordinary school facilities are necessarily of a very poor character. There are not enough contributors to the fund in any school section to allow the providing of good school buildings or the employment of competent teachers. A scheme which enables the children of these weak sections to obtain their education at a central point, in a school building of modern construction, equipped with all necessary apparatus, and conducted by competent teachers, must commend itself to all. The only difficulty is that of finance. Such a system is expensive, and sometimes it is found to be beyond the means of the combined districts to be served. Good school buildings, adequate equipment, and teachers of ability are not to be obtained without large outlay. Then there is the large expense of providing facilities for taking the children to and from the school. When all these difficulties are considered one need not wonder that the consolidated school system, with its admitted advantages, has not made more progress. If the Ontario Government are prepared, as the recent announcement indicates, to meet the financial requirements there cannot be a doubt that the scheme will be made successful.

Textile Men and University Get Together

Discussion at Important Meetings following Textile Institute Convention in Toronto Shows That Educational Authorities Are Ready To Co-operate—Hon. Dr. Cody, President Falconer and Leeds Professor of Technology on the Relation of Education and Industry.

Notable progress in the direction of adequate technical instruction and research work for the Canadian Textile industries was made at a series of meetings held on Saturday, September 6, in Toronto in connection with the annual meeting of the Canadian Textile Institute. These meetings concluded with a banquet at the King Edward Hotel, at which Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario, expressed the readiness of the Education Department to cooperate with the textile industry in any practical plan for textile education; and President Falconer of Toronto University stated that the University would do its utmost to "create such an educated class of men as will remove from us the necessity of going elsewhere for expert skill."

Mr. J. J. Harpell, president of the Industrial and Educational Press, presided over this gathering, and he was supported at the head table by the Hon. Dr. Cody, Sir Robert Falconer, Lady Falconer, Professor A. F. Barker, Leeds; Brig.-General Mitchell, Miss Constance Boulton, Board of Education; Dr. McCallum, Director of the National Council of Research; Mrs. Bruce, representing the Daughters of the Empire; Dr. Merchant, Director of Technical Education in Ontario; Mr. Yapp, Secretary of the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Mance, representing the Trades and Labor Council; and Mr. James Connors, organizing secretary of the textile workers.

After important addresses by Mr. Stanley Bates and Professor Barker, Dr. Cody said in part: "The Province of Ontario is one of the chief manufacturing centres in the whole Dominion of Canada. Possibly no part of the Dominion is entering upon industrial competition better equipped in point of raw material, power, transportation facilities and the general average intelligence of those who work. Ontario may naturally expect therefore, to be a great textile centre. We have the raw materials here and good facilities for importing raw materials from overseas or from other parts of this continent and Japan.

"Not very much has been said to-night in set form as to the necessity of establishing some form of education presumably to take the shape of a textile school such as that over which Professor Barker presides at Leeds and that at Bradford and Galashiels and those in the state of Massachusetts of world fame such as the ones at Lowell and New Bedford. The Province of Ontario, as a great centre of the industry may quite naturally have the ambition to have a textile school for itself. That would be a textile school, not simply a trade school, which perhaps would never be an equivalent to a good textile school, because in that latter, broad and deep general foundations of the industry would be laid. The study of the scientific character of the raw materials, the study of the processes, training in the matter of administration, training in executive matters, in the dyeing industry, in the various forms of applied chemistry and in engineering, would have its place as applied to the whole textile mill and manufacturing equipment in the textile school.

DETERMINED TO REALIZE HIGH IDEALS.

"Some of you might even have put the case more strongly in favor of a textile school or educational institute in the Province of Ontario. It is one of the most extraordinary things that in



PROFESSOR A. BARKER,

these days of re-construction, people recognize that education is a necessity. No matter whether he looks at it from the point of view of manufacturing education bulks more largely to-day than ever. As a result of my wanderings through this province I find that people are keener than ever to promote educational interests, people are more ready to pay for educational advantages, that people have higher educational ideals and more determination to realize these ideals for their children, therefore this is the psychological moment for the practice of education in all its forms.

"I would venture to put in a little caveat lest there should ever be thought to be a fundamental antagonism between what used to be called humanity and science, the theoretical and practical sides of life. There ought not to be any of that. Study science for its own sake, for its cultural value, even as you study literature. We realize that we are not simply to be textile manufacturers, merchants, papermakers, but the more we develop along those lines, the more effective we will be in others. I have received many delegations during the past year on technical education, among them representatives of trade unions and I have been delighted and thrilled with the eagerness that they have laid emphasis upon the need of a good broad education.

IN THE SWIRL OF WORLD'S COMPETITION.

"We want to have a happy union between the theoretical and practical, between the scientific and humanitarian. There is not the slightest reason why we should not, as parts of the great realm of truth, work together. The Province of Ontario is proceeding to recognize that in this time of rebuilding. We recognize that every scheme of reconstruction naturally must depend upon the intelligence of the people, upon the determina-

tion of the people because every possible scheme of reconstruction is based upon human personality and human personality may be constructed, developed, educated. Every department of life is linked up with education. The government of this province realizes that as a result of the war, we realize, as never before, our kinship with other parts of the whole Dominion, with other parts of the Empire, kinship with the whole world. We are thrown into the mid-stream of social and industrial life. It is impossible for industry in this country even though protected with a tariff as high as Haman's Gallows, not to come into competition with the manufacturers of the whole world.

"The way in which we are going to hold our own is by producing the best article. No adventurous aids will ever make it unnecessary to purchase the best kinds of goods, only by having the best skilled workmen and the best kind of raw material. Only by helping him and giving him training backing him up with technical education shall we be able to face that competition.

"We must train the youth of Ontario to be the most skilled workmen in the whole world as we know they will be in competition with the whole world. We know they will do infinitely better work if they are trained. Their trained intelligence will enable them to be better practical originators and their own personality will prevent them ever degenerating into mere machines.

WORK IS CHIEF SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.

"We know that work may degenerate into a kind of bonded service, but work is the chief source from which happiness comes because all human beings have certain conditions which observed will enable a man to take an interest in his work. If we want to make our work interesting to boys and girls we must fit them to do it well. We must have them know the theory and feel the joy of creation, the joy of production, of doing things well. I am perfectly convinced that a great deal of revolutionary talk is based on an utterly false premise, that work is an unnecessary evil, that work is a curse laid upon us—Six Days Shalt Thou Labor. The man who has nothing to do and does it is the most unhappy man on the face of this earth. I can bear personal testimony that few men are killed by hard work, (laughter) and the more work you do the more power you have to do it. I heard a man give a definition of happiness the other day. It was 'the congenial and useful job well done.' To this end that our youths may be well trained to do their own work and so enjoy it, that they may be thoroughly trained to compete in the field of industry against the whole world, we wish to train them on broad general lines of culture and education and on broad specific lines. We want youth trained in designing, trained in that specialized knowledge for any technical work, and want them trained in the power of executive administration.

"I don't know whether I will be Minister of Education very much longer (laughter), but as long as I am I can promise that the resources of the Government will be behind these developments on the line of higher technical training. In Queen's University there has developed an admirable School of Mines. Specialists have been carrying out experiments for the large mine owners in Northern Ontario. Then we have been develop-

Textile Industry and University Get Together

(Continued from Page 13.)

ing a series of secondary schools technical and high schools and again I would like to pay in his presence (for he is one of the most modest of men) a wholehearted tribute to the cool judgment, the resourcefulness, the full knowledge of his subject and indomitable desire of Dr. Merchant, our director of Technical Education in Ontario.

"These technical high schools are going ahead with the greatest rapidity in this province. In Toronto we have one of the most magnificent on the whole continent. As Torontonians we ought to be proud, and instead of throwing bricks we ought to cast bouquets at it. It is a grand institute. In Ottawa they have another, in London there is one of the best equipped technical schools in the province, one which will stand as a model for secondary schools in the cities or larger towns. In Hamilton there is one building on the unitary system. Fort William is about to launch a technical wing to the high school. The Soo has got its site and will soon begin to work. Kitchener is beginning to talk about it. In Brantford, St. Thomas, Brockville, the same eagerness and enthusiasm is being displayed.

THREE LINES OF DEVELOPMENT.

"In five years or so we shall have side by side with our high schools, departments for technical and industrial training and in this way a great mass of our boys and girls who have never been to the public schools will find at their doors the proper education that they need. There are three lines of development that we have followed, that is the establishment of technical schools for the promotion of one particular industry. Naturally in Ontario our basic industry is agriculture and the first great model technical school to be established was the Ontario Agricultural College. It is a really model technical institute designed to give scientific training to the men from the farms. As a result thousands upon thousands of farmers are applying science to agriculture and enriching and developing the whole province. Possibly the hour is now come when it is necessary to develop schools of this type to provide for other imported industries such as the industry which you represent to-night.

"The department of Education will give a most careful and sympathetic consideration to any technical education proposition that your industry may present to us, but we shall expect also, quite naturally, that you leaders in this industry will present to us in a more or less definite and set fashion, the requirements of your industry and the practical plan for meeting its requirements. Probably a good many problems as to the scheme of organization, method of financial support, location, training and teaching, staff, terms of admission, will have to be faced, but all of these problems can be met and solved.

"The Dominion Government has joined hands with the Province in promoting technical education. Last year the province spent \$137,000. Last session the Legislature voted \$200,000 more and now the Dominion comes along with \$10,000,000 spread over a period of ten years. Roughly speaking \$1,000,000 a year. An initial grant is given to cover initial organization of technical work and the balance is to be divided among the provinces according to population, but not to be paid over until the province spends an equal amount. Judging by our present expenditures in the Province of Ontario we shall earn every cent the Dominion Government is prepared to give and their additional grant will make it possible for us to do vastly more than we could have done a short time ago."

NOT MATERIALS BUT MEN.

President Falconer said: "In Canada there is no doubt that we have opportunities second to

none, but our opportunities are not to be counted in terms of raw materials, but in terms of our manhood and womanhood. Unquestionably our people are realizing to-day as never before, the meaning of education. I cannot myself but believe that one of the greatest contributions that Dr. Cody can make to the Department of Education during his tenure, which I hope will be for a long time, will be the way in which he lays before the people the meaning of education and inspires them to follow in paths that are sound and will lead us to accomplishment. I hope his powers will not be lessened by having to attend to too much detail.

"We waste our opportunities by giving men the wrong thing to do. A man like Dr. Cody is brought in for leadership, inspiration and guidance, not to take charge of ordinary detail. It is a pleasure also to have listened to Professor Barker. For some years I have known the great work that is being done at Leeds. A few years ago I was through this department of Leeds University and know what an immense development Leeds has made along this line. The Cloth-Workers Company has stood behind Leeds. Personally, therefore, I can easily understand what a privilege it has been for the textile workers to have a visit from a man like Professor Barker who stands at the head of one of the most practical departments of educational work on the industrial side.

LOOK TO THE OLD COUNTRY STILL.

"We must look to the old country still. What do we look to them for. Some people may think that it would be for the technical skill that they display. I don't believe it is for that; I think it is for what lies behind and makes the technical skill possible, that is the training development of education and character that has gone on in that country for years. In new countries we run to superficial skill. We have it to a certain extent here, and it is even more evident in the United States, but the thing that wears is the ability that lies behind, to use in the best directions, to survey and to develop manhood that will display itself either in technical skill or in anything else.

"Undoubtedly we in the Universities must endeavor to broaden our training to meet any development in education that takes place. We must build on the school system which the province evolves through the department of education. We must follow and provide the most highly trained experts, and fortunately, Brig.-General Mitchell who had his eye open for intelligence at the front may be relied upon here to see that the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science will actually develop and broaden out the additions that are required for textile training. I have no doubt, and have not had for the last seven years, that the next development of the university on the practical side, will be an extension in that direction.

"What shall we come back to? To this. From top to bottom we are going to humanize our education. To me it is a very striking fact that as time goes on, and as we modify our courses to meet the needs, the technical branches are constantly being modified by adding subjects that had belonged to the old courses. Constantly their education is being humanized. That is a great advantage to the university. We can give the practical education in its highest grades. We bring them all in together and try to infuse one spirit into them and there is a community of education.

GIVE ABILITY OPPORTUNITY.

"In this country we find those who come to our higher institutions are not drawn from any one class, but from every class of the community. There is an intermingling and more and more our

aim must be to get the best ability wherever it is to be found and make it possible that the best ability shall be trained in the line best fitted for its function and that we shall as a people make it possible for that ability to realize that community of spirit will be the salvation. We must be educated together; we cannot be educated in classes. We must be educated according to function, according to ability and ability must get its opportunity. If that is done for us we shall have a harmonious people who will recognize work as a great privilege and that no man can ask for anything better than health. I believe that is what we are aiming at now. I promise you that we in the university will do our utmost to provide the training that seems to be needed by the country's textile talent that exists, and to create such an educated class of men as will remove from us the necessity of going elsewhere for expert skill."

MUST HAVE A TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Textile Institute meeting was largely devoted to the subject of technical education and was made notable by the presence of Professor A. F. Barker of Leeds University. The meeting endorsed the memorial prepared by the joint committee of the Mining Institute, Engineering Institute, Textile Institute and Manufacturers' Association, making certain recommendations regarding educational policy.

At an open meeting of textile manufacturers Professor Barker delivered an address on the future of industry in Canada. He said:

"The first question I want to ask is the first one that was put to me on arriving in Canada. One of my old students whom I was delighted to meet at Montreal put this straight away as soon as I landed: Why should not Canada confine her attentions to farming and mining and leave manufacturing alone? After having been round the industries here I have got to say that Canada is committed to textile industries. Your organizations are so developed that one can't question the fact. It is absolutely beyond question, and if it were not beyond question on that score, I should be almost disposed to think it would be on another score. One day this week I had the honor and pleasure of being taken out by the Duke of Devonshire, the Chancellor of our University, to the experimental farm at Ottawa, where I found that probably a good deal of the farming in Canada will have to be developed on the four year rotation, and in that rotation nothing will play a more important part than sheep farming. Very likely in the near future, you will find that wool production here will be greater and you will have more raw material.

"While in Ottawa too, I went into the market place and saw the farmers coming in with their produce, and the thought struck me that if there was no one to consume this produce, what would be the use of farming? It is actually to the advantage of the farmer, and will be more and more, that you should develop the textile industry, on right lines and link it up on the lines I suggest, with the farming industry.

"The next point I suggest is this: Some of you might say, 'Well, while you have a large experience in the Old Country, can you put a scheme down before us which will fit our conditions? Again I want to say authoritatively that there is no scheme working at present which will fit Canadian conditions. In other words you have to evolve your own scheme. The next thing that strikes me, (and this is almost one of the most important things that I have to say to you this afternoon) is that Canada, both educationally and

(Continued on Page 28.)

Imperial Preference Rules

Text of British Regulations for Application of Preferential Treatment to Manufactured Products of the British Empire

The following official statement on Imperial Preference as embodied in the Finance Act, 1919, of the British Parliament, has been issued from the Custom House, London:

Under the Finance Act, 1919, the preferential rates of customs duties in favor of Empire products will operate, except in the case of tea, as from the 1st September. Preference on tea came into force on the 2nd June. The preferential rates are applicable to almost all goods subject to customs duties which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire. The goods which come within the scope of preferential treatment, together with the preferential rates of duty, are:

Goods.	Rate of Duty
Tea	Five-sixths of full rate.
Cocoa	
Coffee	
Chicory	
Currants	
Dried or preserved fruit ...	
Sugar	
Glucose	
Molasses	
Saccharin	
Motor spirit	Two-thirds of full rate.
Tobacco	
Motor cars, musical instruments, clocks, watches, etc.	
Cinematograph films	
Wine:	
N.e. 30° of proof spirit..	Sixty per cent of full rate.
Ex. 30° of proof spirit..	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of full rate.
Additional duty on Sparkling wine in bottle.	Seventy per cent of full rate of additional duty.
Additional duty on still wine in bottle	Fifty per cent on full rate of additional duty.

Spirits:

Preference in the case of spirits is to be given by way of an increase in the duties of non-empire spirits as from September 1. The preferential rates will be equivalent to the full rates as chargeable under the Finance Act, 1919, up to that date, and the duties on non-empire spirits will then be increased by 4s. per gallon on perfumed spirits, by 3s. 4d. per gallon on liquors, etc., and non-tested spirits, and 2s. 6d. per proof gallon on all other descriptions of spirits.

What Is Meant By British Empire.

The expression "British Empire" for the purpose of preference includes at present the self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, India, and the Channel Islands. Territories which in future may come under His Majesty's protection or in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions may be included by Order in Council.

The preferential rates may be claimed for Empire products which are delivered for home consumption, whether from bonded stocks or on importation, on and after 1st September.

Proof of Consignment and Origin.

In the case of goods which are imported on and after 1st September, the preferential rate of duty

should be claimed by the importer at the time of making entry. He should be prepared to substantiate the declaration on the entry that the goods were consigned from a part of the British Empire by the production of the bill of lading, supplier's invoice, or in any other way, if called upon to do so by the customs officers.

As regards origin, the importer will normally be required to produce a certificate from the British overseas manufacturer (in the case of manufactured articles) or the grower, producer or supplier (in the case of growth or produce) supplemented, if that person is not the exporter, by an additional certificate from the latter. In the case of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, and other products of the refining of raw sugar, a further certificate of the proportion of Empire produced raw material must be given by the refiner or manufacturer, also supplemented in cases where he is not the exporter, by the additional certificate from the latter. Specimens of the various forms of certificate are appended. If the collector of customs is satisfied by the production of the certificate or certificates, he will forthwith admit the goods to entry as entitled to the preferential rate. If, however, he is for any reason doubtful as to whether the goods are in fact entitled to the preferential rate, he will call for production of invoices or other such further evidence as he may require, and if he considers it necessary will submit the question to the Board of Customs and Excise. Meanwhile, unless he has any reason to suspect an attempt at fraud, he will allow delivery of the goods on payment of the full rate of duty, subject to adjustment if and when he is satisfied that the preferential rate is applicable. Similarly in the case of goods intended for warehousing the collector will allow the goods to be deposited in warehouse, a note being made in the books that, pending satisfactory proof of Empire origin, they are only to be delivered at the full rate of duty.

The Proportions of Cost.

In the case of manufactured goods, preferential duties are claimable only if a prescribed proportion of the factory or works cost to the manufacture, of each finished article ready for export to the United Kingdom is due to labor within the British Empire. The proportion for the present has been fixed by the Board of Trade at 25 per cent for all manufactured goods, with the exception of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup, molasses, and other products of the refining of raw sugar.

In the case of these articles, the proportion has been fixed at 5 per cent, but the preferential rate can only be claimed in respect of such proportion of the finished article as can be shown to correspond to the proportion of Empire-grown dutiable material used in its manufacture. This limitation may also be extended by the Board of Trade to other articles which are found to a considerable extent to be manufactured in the Empire from materials which are not produced in the Empire.

The dutiable articles which for the purpose of charging the preferential rate are considered as manufactured articles are:

- Refined sugar.
- Manufactured goods containing sugar or cocoa.
- Manufactured goods containing spirits, e.g. pomades, varnishes, dyes, etc.
- Glucose.
- Syrup, molasses and other extracts of sugar.

- Saccharin.
- Manufactured tobacco.
- Cinematograph films.
- Motor cars, parts, accessories, etc.
- Musical instruments, parts, accessories, etc.
- Clocks, watches, etc.

All other goods will be regarded as growth or produce. The term refined sugar means sugar which has passed through a refinery.

RETURNED MEN DO FINE WORK.

It is reassuring to find the tremendous power which is reposed in the organizations of returned soldiers exerted against undesirable importations into Canadian life. The safeguard to the security of our national fabric is brought most clearly into relief where, as at Cobalt, the ideas of the returned men come sharply into conflict with the political aims of men who not being Canadians and having no stake in this country, have nevertheless been successful in temporarily depriving others of their means of livelihood, and in stopping the mining of silver during a period when the need for its production is sufficiently evidenced by the high price the market is willing to pay for it.—Canadian Mining Journal.

OIL WAR WILL BE FIERCE.

The recent invitation of Standard Oil of New Jersey, to the public to "come in" on its new issue of 7 per cent. preferred stock, and the submission of all the closely guarded figures of earnings for the past seven years, is doubtless the straw which points the way and indicates a much closer co-operation with the public in future. Standard Oil as an institution doubtless feels that the time has come when it can safely take the man in the street into its confidence without hurting future development. This is not only progressive, but also expedient. Standard Oil does not make radical changes in its policies without good reason, and the entry of J. P. Morgan & Co.—an alliance of oil and money upon an international scale—justifies an examination of motives. The prospective titanic struggle between the British Government-backed Royal Dutch Shell companies and the Standard Oil group will not be provincial in scope or territory. It will not surprise students of the situation to see it carried by the "foreigners" to the very doors of American oil-dom.—Bert L. Goodrich in Magazine of Wall Street.

SPOILAGE IN CANNED GOODS.

In canned goods there are two kinds of spoilage. The first is called "flat sour" which includes all forms of bacterial growth that develop within the food. The second type of spoilage to guard against is mould, a plant growth that is distinctly different from the bacterial growth. Moulded foods are seldom more than surface affected because air is necessary for its growth but the "flat sour" spoilage means that the entire can must be discarded. Bulletin No. 93 of the Dominion Experimental Farms, "Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use which may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives full information on the various methods of canning including old and valuable recipes as well as new ones which have been found valuable. Canning has become the most popular means of preserving large quantities of fruit and vegetables and since these are plentiful during the summer months and at other times difficult to obtain it is important to preserve quantities during the growing season for use in Winter. Moreover, the use of an abundant supply of fruit and green vegetables is essential to health at all seasons of the year.

World Economic Statistics

British Board of Trade Performing an Invaluable Function in Compiling Reliable Figures on Trade and Finance of all Countries--Vast Growth of Paper Currency.

An invaluable collection of up-to-date world statistics is contained in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, whose second number has just been issued by the Statistical Department of the British Board of Trade, at the instance of the British Department of the Supreme Economic Council. The Council, at its last meeting, arranged for the appointment of a committee to supervise the preparation of future issues of The Bulletin until the work should be taken over by the League of Nations, and this committee of American, British, French and Italian representatives has now been set up. The present issue has retained the form and content of the first number, with the inclusion of particulars which have become available more recently, while opportunity has been taken to revise a number of figures which were of a more or less provisional character. The Bulletin is published by H.M. Stationery Office.

PRODUCTION.

COAL.—The output of coal in the United States of America, United Kingdom, France and Germany (not including German lignite), was, both in 1913 and in 1918, at the rate of somewhat more than 85,000,000 tons per month in the aggregate. During the first half of 1919, the output shown in The Bulletin's tables has averaged only 67,500,000 tons per month. To this the output of the Saar district, should be added for comparison with earlier years. The amount of this addition has not been ascertained precisely, but the aggregate reduction from the 1913 or 1918 rate of output would appear to be about 20 p. c., or 17,000,000 tons per month. If the three European countries be taken separately the reduction is from 43,000,000 tons to about 30,500,000 tons (including the Saar) per month, a reduction of about 12,500,000 tons per month, or nearly 30 p. c. Compared with 1918 the reduction of output in these three European countries is about 10 per cent.

PIG-IRON.—The aggregate output of pig-iron in the United States of America, United Kingdom and Germany, which the expansion of American production had maintained in 1918 almost at the level of 1913, or 5,000,000 tons monthly, had fallen by June of the present year to about two-thirds of that amount.

SHIPBUILDING.—The great expansion of shipbuilding in the United States was responsible for the fact that the tonnage, launched in 1918 was nearly two-thirds greater than in 1913. Even this expansion was insufficient to offset the low output of mercantile tonnage during the war, apart from the losses due to submarines and mines.

At the middle of 1919 the large figure of 8,000,000 gross tons is reported as under construction, an increase of 1,000,000 tons on the corresponding figure for the end of 1918. The shipyards of the United Kingdom have contributed one-half of this increase.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

During the second quarter of 1919 there has been shown a tendency to expansion in values of international trade, under the influence, among others, of greater freedom of movement, a larger tonnage of shipping available, and a rising level of prices. The very large excess of imports over exports in the case of the European Allies is one of the outstanding features of The Bulletin's tables,

this excess being, in 1918, six times as great as in 1913 for the United Kingdom, and ten times as great as in 1913 for both France and Italy. For the United States of America the excess of exports shown in 1913 has been increased in 1918 to four and a half times the 1913 value. In the first half of 1919 the monthly average excess of exports has been six times as great as in 1913. It will also be seen from The Bulletin tables that such countries as Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Spain and Brazil, which in 1913 had an excess of imports, have turned their trade balance the other way, and in some cases to a notable extent. The countries named had in 1913 an average monthly excess of imports amounting in the aggregate to nearly £6,000,000. During the first half of the current year the records available show an aggregate monthly excess of exports amounting to £10,000,000.

While the records of shipping entered and cleared in 1919 show in general a recovery from the level recorded during the war there is in all the countries, Japan excepted, a more or less substantial reduction from the volume of movement before the war. In spite of the considerable concentration of shipping on the North Atlantic route the monthly entrances and clearances at ports of the United States were, at the latest dates for which particulars are available, still nearly one-fifth lower than in the year before the war.

LEVEL OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the figures of foreign trade, comparisons of present with pre-war totals are liable to be misleading in reference to the actual volume of goods moving to and fro because of the great change in price-levels which has occurred. The index-numbers which have been prepared in some of the leading countries enable us to form an approximate estimate of the extent of the change. In later issues of the Bulletin it is hoped to extend the range of this class of information. The increase of wholesale prices in the United States of America and Japan, as shown by the available index-numbers, has been to somewhat more than double the pre-war prices, in the United Kingdom to about two and one-third times pre-war prices, and in France to well over three times pre-war prices.

Retail prices of food appear, from the data furnished in the Bulletin tables, to have risen somewhat less proportionately than the general average of wholesale prices of all commodities in each of the countries for which particulars are available.

CIRCULATION AND RESERVES.

Though the tables do not include complete information, the figures given for ten European countries show a note circulation exceeding £4,000,000,000 in the middle of 1919, as compared with £3,400,000,000 six months earlier, and only £600,000,000 at the end of 1913. The metallic reserves were barely £700,000,000 in the middle of the current year, having decreased by £30,000,000 since the end of 1918. They compare with about £408,000,000 at the end of 1913. In the great increase of paper currency thus shown, that issued in Russia and Austria is not included.

ABRASIVE CORPORATION.

The International Abrasive Corporation, which is a consolidation of Superior Corundum Wheel Co., Dominion Abrasive Wheel Co., Hemson Supply Co., and National Abrasive Co., has been formed in Massachusetts and is offering the whole of its authorized issue of \$700,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock. It has no bonds, but has a second preferred issue of \$600,000 and a common stock issue of \$1,700,000. Its Canadian plants are situated at Niagara Falls and Mimico, Ont. It is the only producer of natite, a specially efficient manufactured corundum.

BIG TRADE CONFERENCE.

The International Trade Conference to be held at Atlantic City during the week commencing September 29, gives promise of being the most important, coming as it does at the end of the great war, when the nations of Europe are bending energies and straining resources to reorganize scattered commercial forces, rebuild wrecked industries and, in many instances, cope with threatened famine due to interrupted production of foodstuffs and the breaking down of transportation. The conference meets under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which extended an invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium for a joint commercial mission to visit this country for the purpose of acquainting American business men with the situation abroad, explaining European economic difficulties and suggesting the best method of co-operation with the view of bringing about closer relations between the United States and the European countries with which she was associated in the war. The invitation was promptly accepted, and Elliot H. Goodwin, general secretary of the Chamber, and Ben H. Lambe, associate editor of "The Nation's Business," have gone to Europe to complete final arrangements for the organization of the Joint Mission, and its trip across the Atlantic. At least two of the countries which will participate in the conference have announced their intention of sending Cabinet ministers, and each will have at least one important Government official in its mission.

WANT VANCOUVER FREE PORT.

"If Vancouver does not wake up she will be left far in the rear and lose all chance of competition in the trade world against Seattle and San Francisco," said E. Cunningham, Vancouver manager of the Overseas Shipping Company, when interviewed recently on his return from a ten days' trip to California. Mr. Cunningham states that in both San Francisco and Seattle free port zones are all the talk and the Chamber of Commerce is urging the adoption of the free port policy.

"What chance will Vancouver have against such competition if these zones are established to the south of us?" asked Mr. Cunningham.

"Vancouver has the best climate of any city on the coast and about the only place where you can look out of your office window and see green trees on the surrounding hills. San Francisco and even Seattle is scorched brown. But people cannot live on scenery alone and if Vancouver would only get up when the alarm rings and go to work she could be the Liverpool of the Pacific," continued Mr. Cunningham. "Another thing we want here is lecturers who will educate our importers and exporters on all the current questions as affecting trade and shipping."

Speaking on the Pacific offshore business, Mr. Cunningham stated that the differential against the coast on transcontinental freight rates is driving much of the trade to the Atlantic and if the new commodity rates of the United States Shipping Board go into effect as stated in September, he fears even greater disaster to the Pacific trade.

MINING AND METALLURGY IN CANADA

"A CONTINENTAL AREA ONLY PARTIALLY PROSPECTED."

About 1,700,000 tons of Canadian coal is coked annually in ovens distributed throughout the country as follows:

Dominion Iron and Steel Co.—620 by-product ovens at Sydney, N.S.

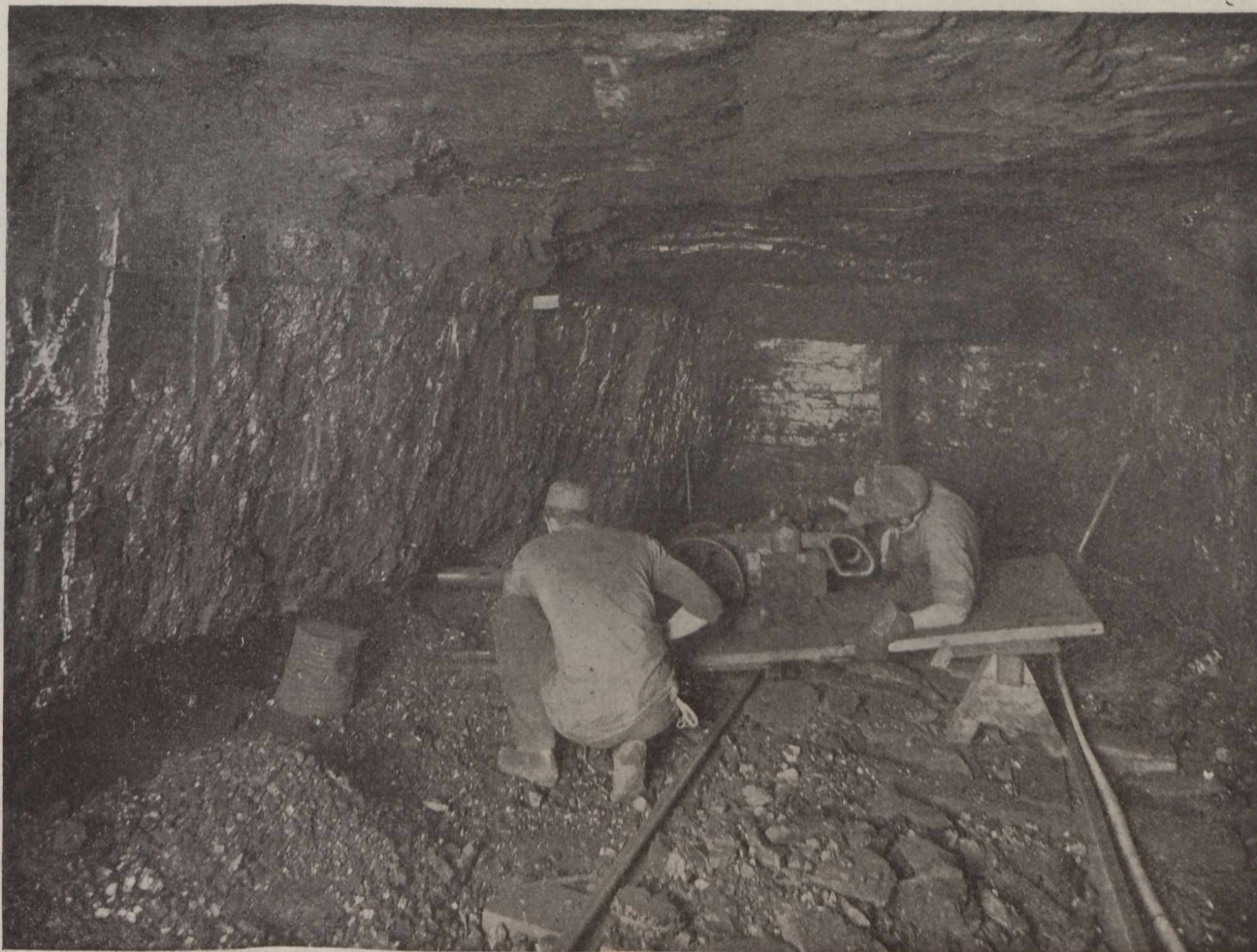
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—150 ovens at Sydney Mines, N.S.

Alberta and International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.—216 Beehive ovens at Coleman, Alberta.

West Canadian Collieries, Limited—50 ovens at Lille, Alta.

Atikokan Iron Co.—100 Beehive ovens at Port Arthur, Ontario.

The use of by-product coke-ovens is quickly superseding the beehive type of oven, and a number of the beehive plants mentioned above may be regarded as obsolete. Very modern and well-equipped by-product coking plants have within the past year been installed at the works of the Dominion Steel Corporation in Sydney, by the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton, and by the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Anyox, B.C. Approximately 10,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia and



"Undercutting" with a Compressed Air "Puncher."

Leitch Collieries, Limited—101 ovens at Passburg, Alta.

Crows Nest Pass Coal—454 Beehive ovens at Fernie, B.C.; 486 at Michel, B.C.; 240 at Carbonade, B.C.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Limited—240 Beehive ovens at Hosmer, B.C.

Canadian Collieries, Limited—150 ovens at Comox, Vancouver Island.

The ovens coking imported coal are as follows:

Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited—110 By-products ovens at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

9,000,000 gallons of tar are produced annually in Canadian coke-ovens, and during the war important assistance in the manufacture of explosives was rendered by the development of toluol extraction.

Coal occurs in what are known as seams, or layers, from a few inches to as many as 25 and 30 feet thick. Usually several seams occur one above the other. In the Cape Breton County coal fields there are nine different coal seams at different depths, ranging in thickness from three to nine feet. In these coal fields there are 24 collieries, that is, there are 24 different places at which shafts are sunk to a

depth sufficient to reach one or more of these seams. At the mouths of each of these collieries there are power plants that provide the power necessary to drive mining machinery, hoist the coal and keep fresh air pumped into the mine for ventilation. At each colliery there are also screening sheds where the coal is cleaned.

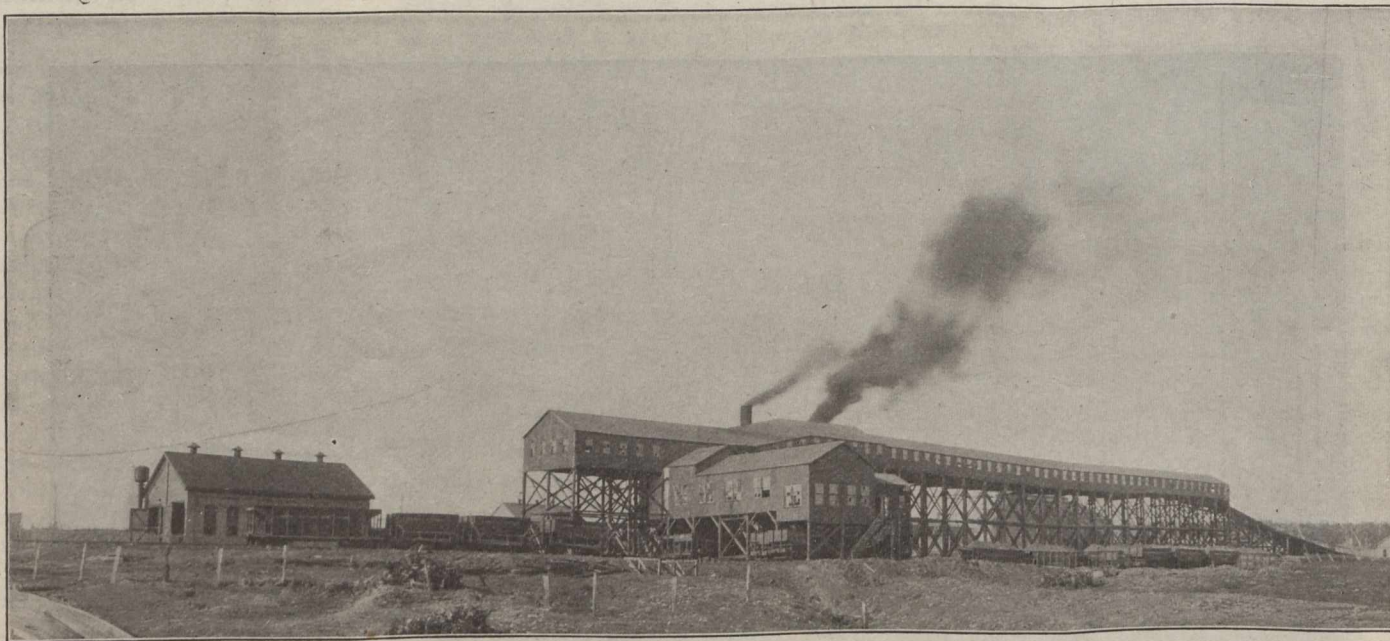
Down under the ground men are working in the various seams. With the aid of different coal cutting machinery, explosions, picks and shovels, they tear the coal down from the face of the seam, load it into cars and haul it to the shaft, where it is hoisted to the surface. According as the face of the seam is torn down and taken away the miners prop up the roof of rock and shale above with wooden pit props. In the older collieries so much of the coal has been taken from some of the seams that one has to travel back from the shaft for miles before reaching the face of the seam where the miners are working. In some of the Cape Breton County collieries the workings already extend for miles out underneath the ocean. But there is such a layer of rock, shale and

The most extensive undersea coal and iron-ore mines in the world are those operated by Canadian companies in the Cape Breton coalfield and under Conception Bay at Wabana, Newfoundland.

NICKEL.

Travelling west on the Canadian Pacific Railway, one passes through a territory, not far from the town of Sudbury, where the fields are never green and the trees never clothed with foliage. In fact, there are neither trees nor grass. The air is so saturated with sulphur fumes that it is impossible for vegetable life of any kind to exist. These fumes come from heaps of ore that are being roasted, and from the blast furnaces where this roasted ore is being treated for the recovery of the nickel and copper it contains. This barren spot of country is Copper Cliff—the great nickel camp, not only of Canada, but of the world. It is also the second largest mining and metallurgical camp of the Dominion.

The ore as it comes from the mine contains about 25 per cent of sulphur. Most of this is disposed of



No. 12 Colliery, Dominion Coal Company, Waterford, C. B.—A typical "slope" bankhead of modern design.

mud above these coal seams that the waters of the ocean cannot penetrate through. Any water that does ooze in—and in most mines there is a certain amount of seepage—is pumped out. The coal is hauled from the face to the main haulage roads by small horses, and thence conveyed to the bottom of the shaft, or direct to the surface by powerful rope haulages, or compressed-air and electric locomotives. The use of horses in coal-mines is being superseded by mechanical haulages.

Iron ore is often mined from the surface as an open quarry. At the greatest iron deposit in the world, viz., that of the Mesabi Range, Minnesota, U.S.A., where the ore is a soft hematite, it is dipped up and loaded into cars with steam shovels. This materially reduces the cost of mining. But, in many cases, iron ore is taken from underground workings. One of the very notable cases is that of Wabana, Belle Island, Newfoundland. As in the case of the coal at Sydney, the seams of iron ore at Wabana extend far out under the ocean, and the ore is hauled for several miles underneath the ocean to the Island, before being brought to the surface.

by piling the ore in heaps of from 500 to 3,000 tons each on foundations of firewood. When fired, this dry pine produces a short fierce heat that serves to ignite the sulphur in the ore, which, once ignited, continues to burn for several weeks. During this roasting process, in addition to the sulphur being driven off, important changes take place in the ore, which improve its smelting qualities. The roast yards are situated in the open, so that the wind and currents of air can play over and through the heaps of ore readily. In this way the air becomes saturated with the sulphur fumes, which destroy vegetation over a radius of about two miles, rusts wire fences, and telegraph lines, and gives a brownish tint to all wooden objects. But the fumes do not seem to have any injurious effect on man or beast. Their presence does not even make the atmosphere uncomfortable, except upon rare occasions, when they are particularly dense and accompanied by a fog. The workmen are healthy and seem to be immune to some of the ordinary ills from which people in other districts suffer.

From the roast yards the ore is taken to the blast furnaces, where it is mixed with coke and quartz, in-

stead of limestone, as a flux. The ore contains a considerable quantity of iron. Some of this combines with the quartz, forming slag, which is drawn off from the furnace in a molten state and poured on to the dump heaps as waste material. The resulting matte, as it is called, sometimes contains about 6 per cent of copper, 16 per cent of nickel, the balance being mostly iron and sulphur. This furnace matte is then treated in reverberatory furnaces, where the quantity of iron and other impurities is further eliminated and the resultant product contains about 25 per cent copper and 55 per cent nickel. In this condition it is shipped to the refineries.

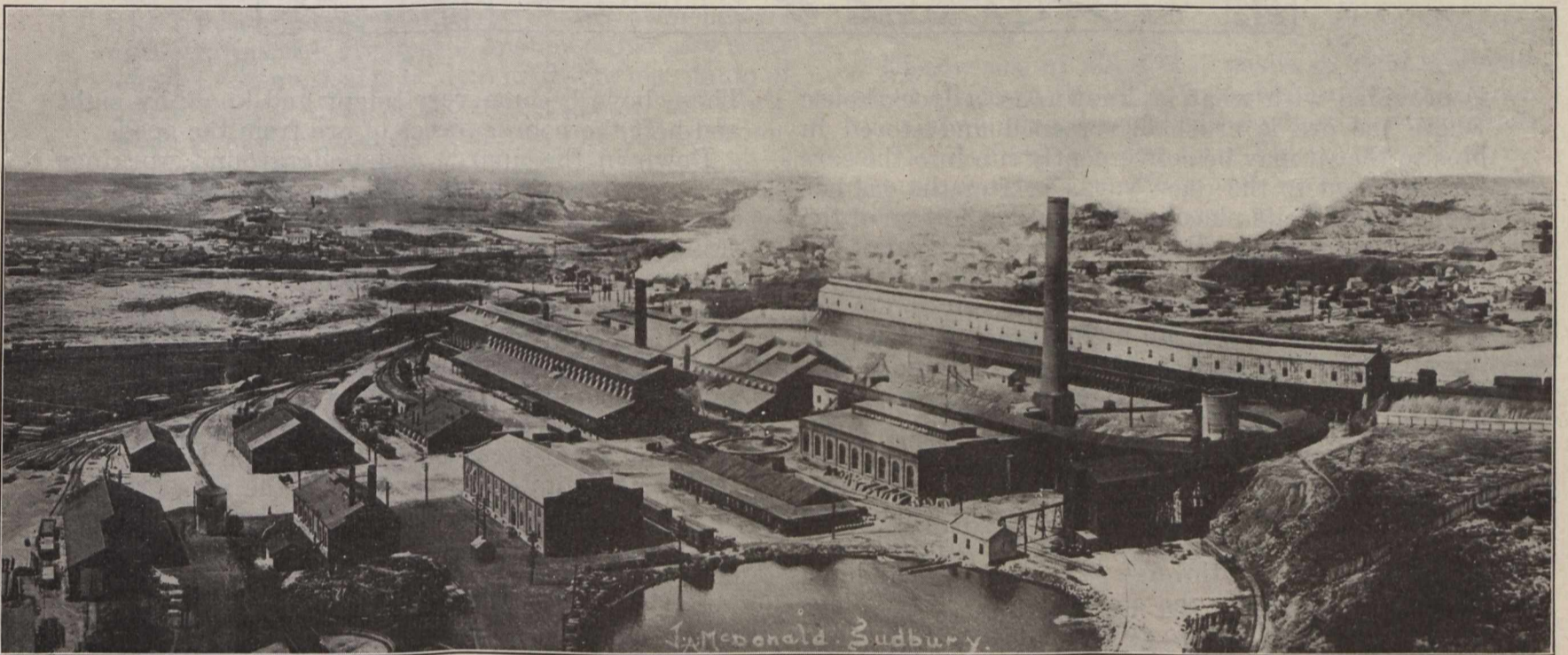
Previous to last year none of this matte had been refined in Canada, but in deference to public opinion in Canada, The International Nickel Company erected a refinery at Port Colborne, Ont., which commenced operations on July 1st, 1918.

Pure nickel is used in small amounts for a number of purposes because of its strength and durability

selection of nickel steel for the rebuilding of the Quebec bridge, which fell so disastrously some years ago.

Alloys much higher in nickel are employed for special purposes, such as Invar, steel with 36 per cent of nickel, which has the property of varying very little in length with change of temperature, making it of great value for tapes to be used in the accurate chaining necessary in geodetic surveys.

Next to nickel steel the most important alloy is monel metal, consisting of 68 to 72 per cent of nickel, with the balance copper. The proportions of nickel to copper are those of the Sudbury ores, so that the alloy may be produced directly from the matte, at a cost not much greater than that of copper. The alloy is silver white and takes a brilliant polish, which slowly turns greyish on exposure. It melts at 1,350 degrees Cent., has the same specific gravity as copper and can be cast or rolled and treated in various ways like copper or steel, but is distinctly



Plant of the Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, Ont.—The Canadian Copper Co. is a subsidiary of the International Nickel Co.

and its white color, which does not tarnish. For these reasons several nations have introduced it for coinage. Its cleanness and hardness contrast very favorably with copper or bronze on the one hand and silver on the other.

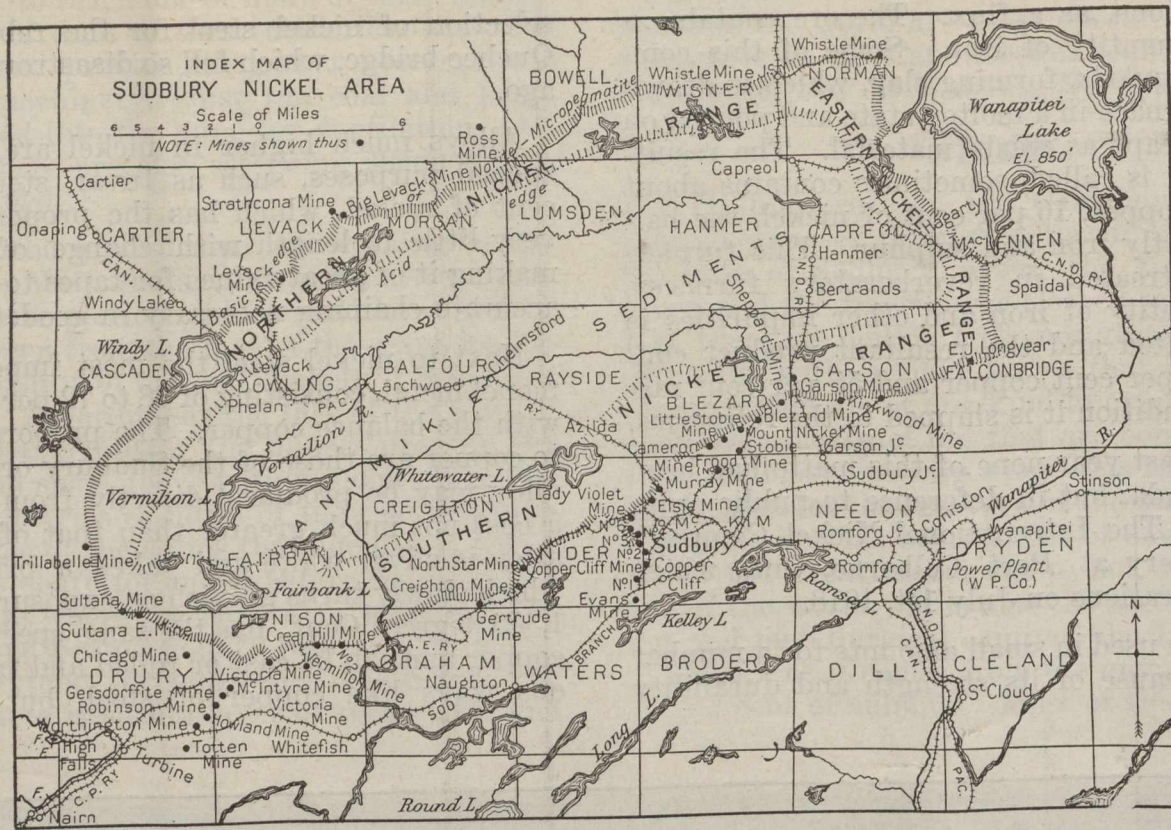
Though the importance of pure nickel is likely to grow, the chief use of the metal is in the production of alloys, particularly nickel steel, in which the greater part of the nickel now refined is employed.

Steel containing from 2½ to 3½ per cent of nickel has certain of its properties greatly improved, so that for many purposes it is replacing ordinary structural steel. Its value for armor plate has long been known, and the rivalry of the great maritime nations in the building of dreadnoughts is one of the causes for the recent increased demand for nickel. It is stated by the President of the International Nickel Company that the growth of the motor vehicle business is important in this respect also; and its value for bridge building is shown by the

stronger than ordinary steel or than manganese bronze.

The two producing companies in the Sudbury district are the Canadian Copper Co., a subsidiary of the International Nickel Co., and the Mond Nickel Co. The former company has its smelters at Copper Cliff, Ont., and a few miles away, at Coniston, the smelting plant of the Mond Nickel Co., is located. All the ore consumed by the smelters of these two companies comes from the neighbourhood, with the exception of a small but increasing quantity that is shipped from the Alexo Mine near Porcupine Junction on the Porcupine branch of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

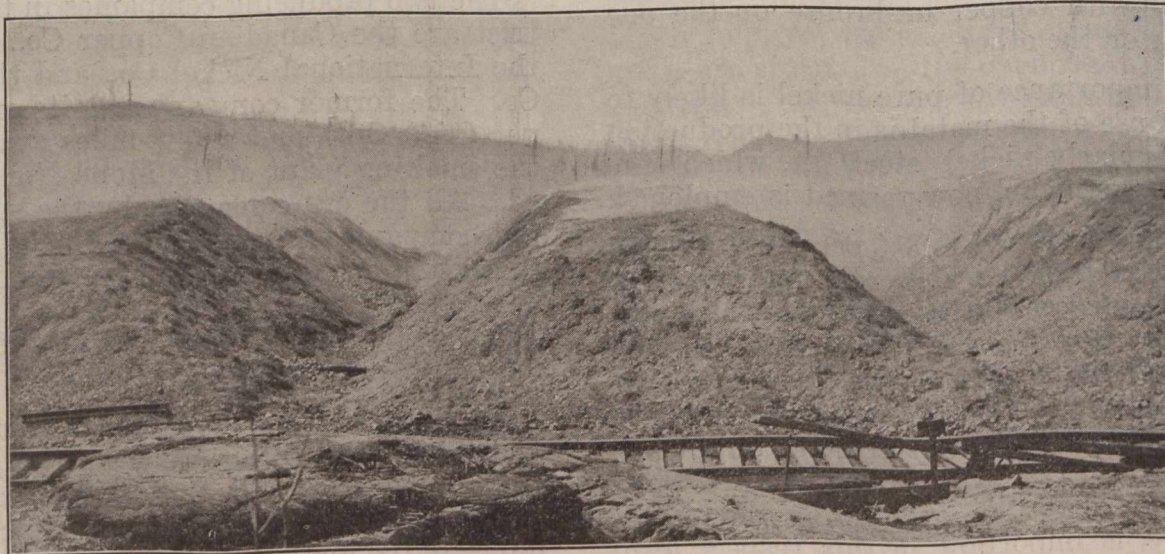
The methods employed throughout the Sudbury district in taking the ore from the ground are (1) Open quarry and (2) Sinking of shafts and underground drifting and stoping. There are several mines in the district, but all are owned and operated by the two companies above mentioned. Each mine



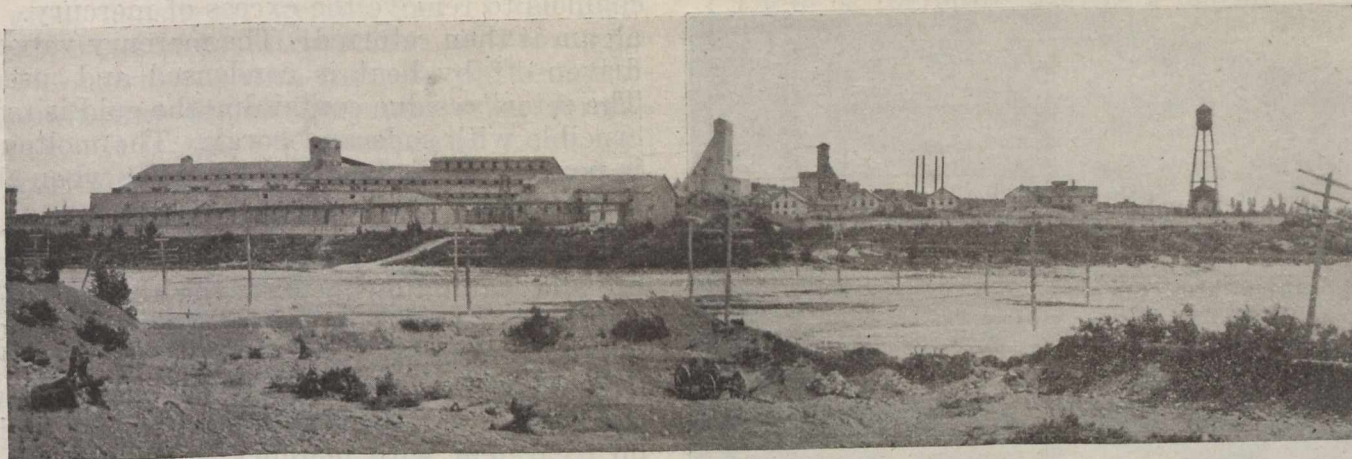
is provided with what is known as a rock-house where the ore is crushed, screened and stored in bins so that it may be conveniently run into the cars for shipment to the roast yards. After the ore has been torn from its place in the sides or bottom of the quarry, or from the sides, bottom or overhead of the underground drifts, it is loaded into steel cars or skips and hoisted out of the mine directly to the top of the rock-house, over an incline track, which runs directly from the bottom of the pit or mine to the top of the rock-house. As soon as it reaches the top it is automatically dumped on an incline screen, through which the fines and small pieces pass to the storage bins, while the larger pieces go over the screen and into the jaws of a crusher, where they are broken up. From the crusher the ore falls into a revolving screen through which pieces, under a certain size, pass to the storage bins. The lumps that are still too large to go through the mesh of the screen pass out the end of the screen and on to a travelling belt or table along side of which a number of boys sit. These boys pick out and cast aside from the ore, passing slowly in front of them, a considerable portion of barren rock or very lean ore. The better grades pass on into the storage bins.

These boys become very adept and know by sight and heft the poorer pieces of ore from the good.

Down in the quarry and underground workings there are men who do nothing else but operate steam driven and air driven drills, making holes from three to six feet deep into the solid rock. Others are engaged in loading these holes with charges of dynamite. These charges are generally set off in sections of a number at a time, so that their bursting and breaking power will be as great as possible. The instantaneous discharge of a number of blasts is accomplished by having an electric wire laid from each charge to a single battery. A stick of dynamite has very much the appearance—in shape, if not in color—of a wax candle. One stick of dynamite after another is put down into the drill hole until the hole is filled, or nearly so. Into the upper end of the last stick of dynamite is embedded a percussion cap, which is attached to the end of a wire leading from one electric battery. The battery is situated at a safe distance from the charges, and at the instant the handle of the battery is pushed down all the connected charges go off as one blast. After the dynamite fumes have disappeared the shovellers or muckers, as they are called, load



Roast Beds at Copper Cliff, Ont.—The clouds of sulphur fumes may be seen rising from the heaps of roasting ore.



A Recent View of the Hollinger Mine, Timmins, Ont.

the rock in cars or skips, which are pushed or drawn over tracks that radiate to the sides of the mine from the foot of the incline railway that leads to the rock-house.

This drilling, blasting, screening and sorting, look very simple. But it is not so easy, at least, to do it with a minimum expenditure of energy (which costs money), and the greatest despatch (time also costs money). It must also be done with the maximum of safety for the lives of those engaged in the work. Much attention has been given to this last-mentioned feature. The International Nickel Co. employ a safety engineer, whose only duty is to see that all workings and constructions are designed and carried out with every reasonable precaution against accident. The company also maintains a well equipped hospital, with medical and nursing staffs always in attendance.

The mines and smelters in the Sudbury district give employment to nearly 6,000 men.

One of the unfortunate features of so many mining camps is their comparatively brief life. When all the ore that can be profitably mined has been taken out of the ground the camp comes to an end, and the community ceases, unless there is some other industry it can turn to. This feature, however, is not true of either Sudbury, or Sydney—Canada's premier mining camps. Both the coal at Sydney and the nickel ore of Sudbury are in known quantities sufficiently large to last for generations.

The silver-ores of the Cobalt district carry a small amount of nickel which is extracted from such of those ores as are treated by the Coniagas Reduction Co., at Thorold, Ont., and The Deloro Mining and Reduction Co. at Deloro, Ont. At both these plants the product is in the form of metallic nickel and nickel oxide. These plants will be described more fully when dealing with silver.

GOLD.

Of all the good things which Mother Earth holds in store, there is nothing that allures like gold. The announcement of a new discovery of this yellow metal attracts world-wide attention, and, when of sufficient importance, it draws, from every clime, prospectors and adventurers. This is particularly true in the case of an alluvial deposit. That is, a deposit where particles of gold, ranging from the size of a pin point to a "nugget" as large as a hen's egg, lie scattered among the sands and gravel of a river bed and may be recovered by no more expen-

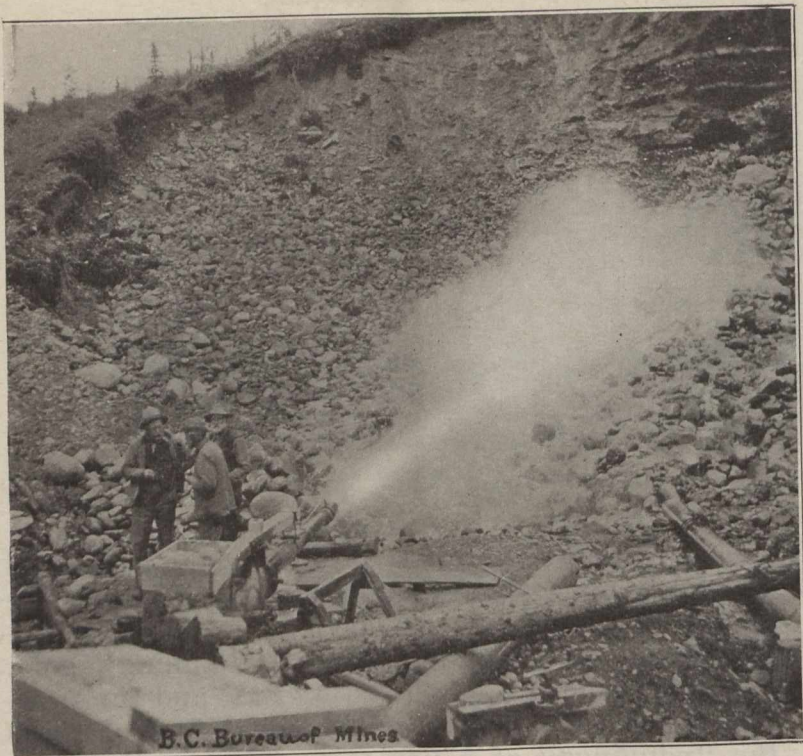
sive equipment than a pick, a shovel and a pan. Gold is much heavier than sand, and readily drops to the bottom of the pan when shaken up in water to separate the gold from the dross. "Panning" gold, however, is not as simple as it looks, and the practical mines with a pan, will recover several times the "winnings" of a novice working in the same "diggings."

Discoveries of alluvial deposits of gold are scattered all down the ages, from before the time when the Babylonians washed the sands of the river beds in Mesopotamia, to our own Yukon rush of a few years ago. Between these two periods the greatest discoveries were those made in South and Central America, immediately following the discovery of the New World, those made in California about the middle of the last century, and in Western Australia a few years later.

The recovery of gold from rock formations is a much more expensive process, and while such discoveries always attract the prospector, he is seldom the person who works the claims. This is done by companies or individuals who are in a position to spend the money necessary to first ascertain by development, if the deposit is sufficiently extensive and rich to make a mine, and, if so, to purchase the machinery and plant for the recovery of the gold from the ore. Such deposits of gold "in place" generally form much more permanent camps than do alluvial deposits, particularly during recent years, since the development of the cyanide and chlorination processes have made possible the profitable



An Ore Outcrop in the Wasapika Area.—One of the most recently developed gold areas of Canada. Values in this exposure assayed \$200 per ton.



B.C. Bureau of Mines
Hydraulic Gold Mining in British Columbia.

working of ores that carry no more than one-third of an ounce to the ton of ore. In fact, ores carrying values as low as \$2.50 to \$3.00 in gold per ton of ore, have been profitably worked. (The value of an ounce of gold is approximately \$20.)

Gold ore is taken from the mine by the ordinary process of digging a shaft or hole down into the deposit and drifting or tunneling into the bed of ore at different levels. The ore is stoped or pulled down from the sides and tops of these drifts, conveyed to the shaft, and hoisted to the surface. The larger pieces are crushed and all is conveyed to a storage bin, from where it is gradually and automatically fed to a battery of stamps, commonly known as a stamp mill.

Of the various processes for treating gold ores, stamp-mill amalgamation is one of the simplest in common use. In stamp milling, the ore is crushed by stamps falling on it in a cast-iron box or mortar fitted on one or two sides with screens through which the crushed ore is discharged. The stamps are commonly arranged in groups of five and are raised and dropped at intervals in a definite order, which has been found to give the best results. Water is introduced in the mortar and splashes about with the ore and out through the screen at each fall of the stamps, carrying the crushed ore with it. In many cases mercury is introduced in the mortar.

The crushed ore, or pulp, from the battery then passes over the apron plates. These plates have a coating of mercury, and with this the particles of free gold amalgamate and are caught, while the remainder of the pulp passes on. At frequent intervals, three or four times a day, the stamps are stopped and the plate scraped with a rubber edged scraper. At longer intervals, two or three weeks, the entire accumulation of amalgam is removed, and the plates thoroughly dressed and scraped. This is commonly known as the 'clean-up.'

The amalgam gathered from the plates commonly contain numerous hard particles from the ore and stamps. It is ground to a fine mud and mercury is added. The pulp is washed, treated with nitric acid, and again washed and then squeezed through

chamois to remove the excess of mercury. The amalgam is then retorted. The mercury vaporized and driven off by heat is condensed and used again. The retort residue containing the gold is melted in a crucible with soda and borax. The molten mixture is poured into a mould and the bar when cleaned of slag is ready for refining.

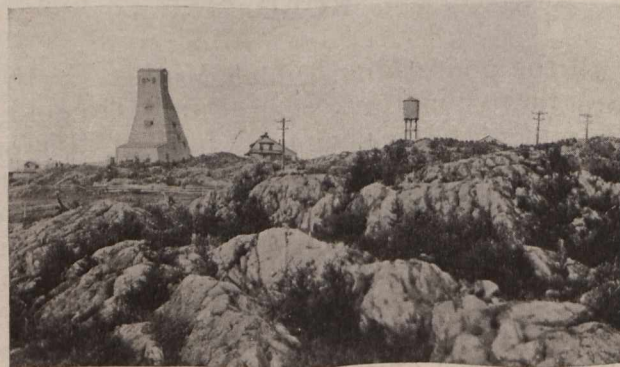
After treatment in the stamp battery, the crushed ore and water flowing from the amalgamated plates still contains more or less of the gold, either locked up inside coarse grains of sand or combined with some ingredient in the ore. All such ores which do not yield a satisfactory percentage of their values on treatment with mercury are known as "refractory" gold ores, as distinguished from "free-milling" ores.

To a certain extent, all ores are refractory, in as much as a part of the gold contained in them can not be recovered by means of mercury, no matter how carefully the treatment is carried out. Accordingly, it is now customary to further treat the tailings from the amalgamation process. Sometimes these tailings are concentrated and graded by means of concentrating tables or settling tanks. The resultant product is either cyanided, chlorinated or smelted, according to their nature and to various other considerations. If the tailings from the stamp mill require to be ground finer, they are put through a revolving cylinder filled with flint pebbles or iron balls. Such a machine is known as a ball mill.

The chlorination process depends upon the action of chlorine gas upon gold, the resultant product being gold-chloride, which is then washed out of the ore with water and the metal gold precipitated from the solution by means of chemicals, generally hydrogen sulphide. The process of cyaniding is essentially the same as that of chlorination, except that cyanide of potassium is used instead of chlorine gas, and the gold is precipitated from the cyanide solution by means of zinc shavings, or by electrolysis.

When the gold has been recovered by any of the above described methods, it is invariably impure, and after being melted and cast into bars, is sent to a refinery.

Pure gold is seldom seen either in coin or in the arts. It is generally mixed with silver or copper, and is referred to as so many karats fine—gold that is 22 karats fine contains 22 out of 24 parts of gold. In the form of leaf, gold is more pure than in any other commercial conditions. Pure gold is quite soft, and the most malleable and ductile of all metals. Leaf-gold can be made as thin as one three-hundred-thousandth of an inch thick by hammering, and an ounce of gold can be drawn out into fifty



Another aspect of Hollinger Mine, showing typical exposure of country rock.

miles of wire. Gold can readily be identified by its color, its great density or weight, and by the fact that it is not attacked by nitric acid.

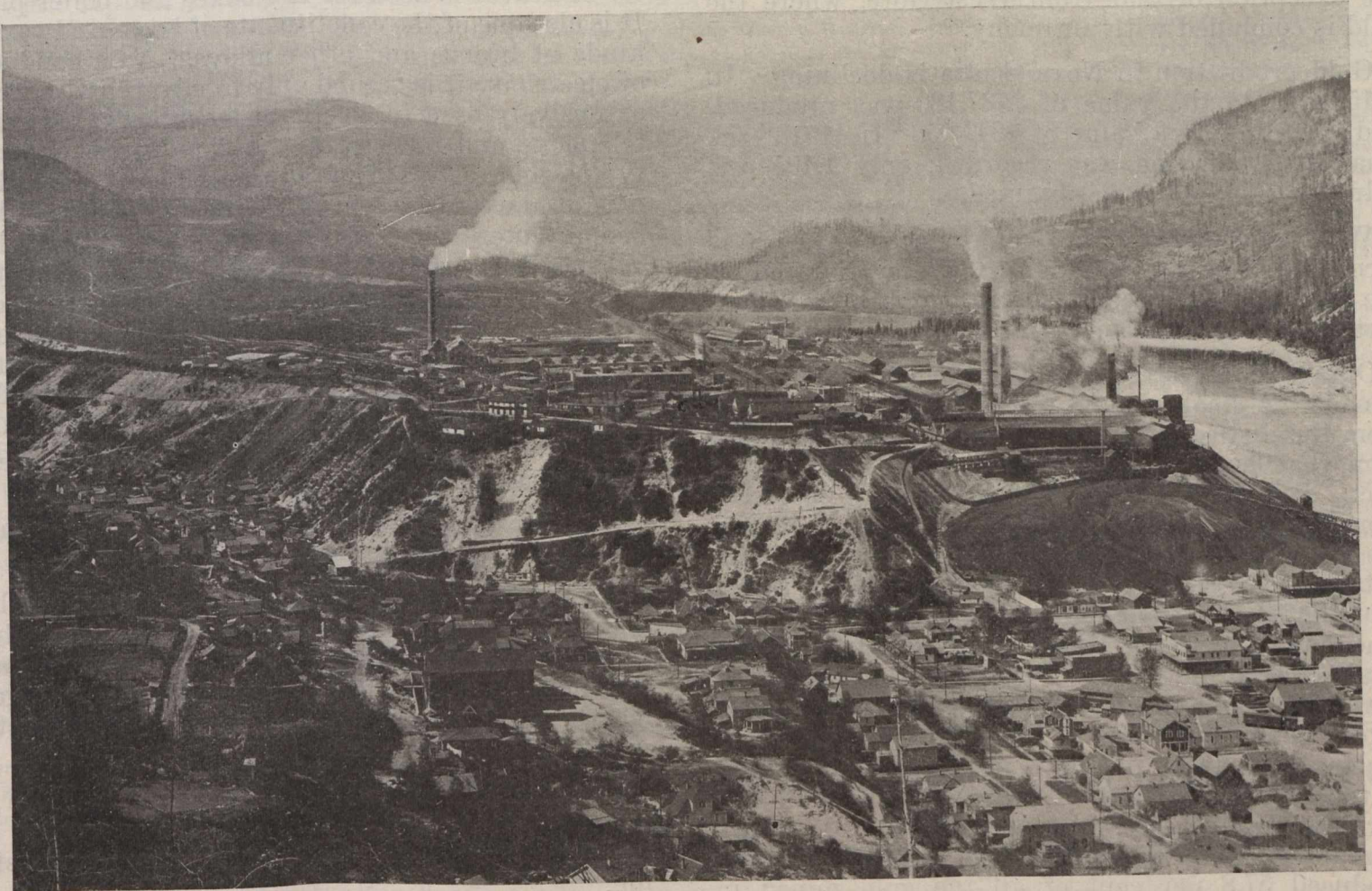
Gold is extensively used in the arts, particularly for the manufacture of jewellery and other forms of decoration. It is also the standard of value for the great majority of nations, and in all countries it is the only recognized medium of international exchange. For this reason its principal use is in the making of coins for general circulation or to be held by governments and banks as a basis on which to issue paper currency and other symbols of value.

Although England produces little or no gold herself, yet London is the world's market for the metal. Over fifty per cent of the world's production of gold passes through her markets, and practically every sale made in any part of the world is based upon the price of gold in London.

London is the only free market for gold in the world.

There is, therefore, always a market for gold, irrespective of the quantity produced. The price in London is never below \$18.92 per standard ounce troy, and the price in any other part of the world should not be less than this by more than the cost of carrying the gold to London. There are certain times, however, during which the price may be higher in other parts of the world than in London. For instance, it will be higher in New York if the balance of trade between New York and London is in favour of New York, because, in that case, conditions are such, or becoming such, that gold will require to be shipped from London to New York in order to liquidate the trade balance, as is the case today.

Until recently the producers of gold in Canada had little or no facilities for marketing their gold,



General View, Consolidated M. & S. Co., Smelter, Trail, B.C.

By an act of the British Parliament, the Bank of England, in times of peace, is compelled to buy all refined gold offered to it and to pay for the same, in Bank of England notes, £3 17s 9d (18.92) per standard ounce troy. A standard ounce of gold contains 916.6 parts in every 1,000 of gold. By the same act, the Bank of England is compelled to redeem all its notes in gold. This regulation also holds good only in times of peace. In times of war, specie payment are generally suspended. Also by an act of the same parliament, the Royal Mint at London is compelled to convert into coin at the rate of £3 17s 10½d per standard ounce troy, which is equal to \$20.67 per ounce troy, of pure gold, without any charge or reduction whatever for it, the average fineness of which is not less than standard. By reason of these two acts, London is the great reservoir into and out of which gold flows freely. In fact

and practically all the metal produced was shipped to the refineries of the United States and Europe. But in 1904 a refinery was established at Trail, B.C., by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited. About the beginning of 1909, the Mint at Ottawa began to receive gold. During the last few years, the Government assay office in Vancouver has also received, assayed and purchased gold bullion.

On an average, about one-third of Canada's annual gold production remains within the country. The balance finds its way into the United States in either the refined or unrefined condition.

During 1917 the gold production from Nova Scotia amounted to \$45,685, derived principally from West Gore, Tangier, Caribou, Fifteen Mile Brook, Lake Catcha, Renfrew and Oldham. All of this came from free-milling quartz deposits, with



Mill, Bunkers, Store and Beach Town-sites, Britannia M. & S. Co., Britannia Beach, B. C.—Mill Produces 2,000,000 lbs. Copper per month.

the exception of that from West Gore, where the gold is combined with antimony.

Gold production in Nova Scotia is declining. In 1915, gold to the value of \$137,180 was produced, and in 1916 only a value of \$94,305. In 1918 the smallest production was recorded, only 1,195 ozs. valued at \$24,700 being obtained.

What gold comes from the Province of Quebec is recovered from the residue or cinders produced by the burning of pyrites in connection with the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Ontario is the largest gold-producing Province in Canada. A small amount of the yellow metal comes from the district of Algoma in this province, and a somewhat larger amount from the Rainy River District. But the great bulk of Ontario's gold comes from the Timiskaming district, where, according to the Preliminary Report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, for 1915, "The Hollinger and Acme Mines contributed about one-half of the output of the Province, and the Dome Mines nearly one-fifth of the total." According to the Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario has since the discovery of the Porcupine camp, gradually increased its production, to such an extent that in 1917 it produced 57.3 per cent of the total, as against 52.9 per cent in 1916, 44.3 per cent in 1915, and 14.1 per cent in 1912, when Porcupine came into prominence. In 1918 Ontario produced 57.8 per cent of all the gold mined in Canada.

A small amount of alluvial gold is recovered from the sands of the Saskatchewan River, in the Province of Alberta.

In 1915 the recovery of gold from alluvial or placer workings in the Province of British Columbia, amounted to about three-quarters of a million dollars. The balance was recovered from free-milling quartz and from the ores treated in smelters.

Among the camps of British Columbia, Rossland stands first, as a gold producer, with the Boundary District second, followed by Nelson and the Coast Districts. The chief producers in the Rossland district are the Centre Star and the Le Roi groups, owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and the Josie Mine of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited. The principal producers in the Boundary District are the Granby Mines and Rawhide at Phoenix, the Mother

Lode at Deadwood, and the Nickel Plate Mine at Hedley. The last mentioned has been a considerable and steady producer for a number of years.

With the exception of a small recovery from copper ores, the Yukon production of gold comes from her alluvial deposits.

Manitoba, in 1918, produced 6,755 ozs. valued at \$139,638, as against 440 ozs. in 1917, derived from the gold and copper ores of Herb and Schist Lakes in the new mining division of Le Pas in Northern Manitoba. Recent discoveries point to Northern Manitoba becoming an important addition to the gold-producing areas of Canada.

COPPER.

Few metals are more useful in the industries than is copper. It is reddish in color, very tenacious, easily malleable and ductile. Being a good conductor of heat it is used for fire boxes and boiler pipes. It is also one of the constituents of brass and various kinds of bronze and other alloys. As a conductor of electricity it is second only to silver, and hence is extensively used in electrical machinery, telegraph, telephone and power transmission wires. Electrotyping and engraving are other processes in which it is used extensively. Of the chemicals into which copper enters the best known is blue vitriol, which substance is required for calico printing, electrotyping and for destroying weeds. The arsenate of copper is a green powder generally known as Scheele's green. The arsenate of copper, commonly known as "Paris Green," which is used as a poison for killing insects, bugs, etc. It is also used as a pigment in the printing of wall paper, artificial flowers, etc. Copper oxide gives a ruby-red colour to glass.

The world's production of copper in 1913 amounted to 2,189,732,130 pounds.

The production of 1918 was the highest reached, being 118,415,829 pounds, against the previous high mark of 117,150,028 pounds in 1916. Some idea of the increase in the Canadian copper output is gained when it is mentioned that the 1913 production was 76,976,925 pounds.

In the production of metallic copper suitable for commercial purposes three distinct processes are usually required, viz.: Mining, smelting and refining.

(To be Continued).



Employees' Houses, Departmental Store, Etc., Britannia Beach, B. C.

Shipping News

NEED DEEPER PORTS.

Unless meaningless talk is going forward in shipping circles, in both England and America, there will soon be new ports with water deep enough for much larger ships than are now steaming across the Atlantic, ships limited in size only by the depth of water at the new ports. Montauk Point is being talked of in the United States, and Falmouth in England. As for the ships, it is the belief of experts that size is not yet limited by structural difficulties, but simply by the depth of water available for navigating the vessel to a convenient dock; and at the same time that larger vessels would reduce the cost of transport sufficiently to make them highly desirable. Larger ships will not, perhaps, become the rule, for the extra-deep-water ports seem likely to remain few in number; but that there will presently be liners on the Atlantic that will make the biggest ships of to-day look small seems more than likely.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING TRIUMPH.

It is known to everybody that the construction of new British naval vessels was carried through with feverish haste during the war, but the world is only now becoming acquainted with the remarkable results which were achieved in spite of the stress of war conditions. In peace time it is the custom of the British Admiralty not to accept vessels except after exhaustive preliminary trials. Naturally, also, it is customary for the shipbuilders to take minute care of every detail of the engines and other equipment. War production, however, reached so high a stage of efficiency that the Admiralty was able to dispense with these trials. High-powered vessels went to sea after a basin trial and steamed at full speed in a very short time. H.M.S. Resolution, for example, steamed straight out into the North Sea before day-light, reached her full power within one hour, and ran without a hitch to her station in the Firth of Forth. Many battleships and cruisers went to sea fully commissioned and ran the necessary trials on their way to the appointed naval base. One particular destroyer raised her full power within seven minutes of leaving the piers on her first voyage. Only marine engineers, who know how the trials of a well-built ship may be ruined by a trifling flaw in one of a multitude of details, can fully appreciate the meaning of this series of successful flying starts from the fitting-out basin. They form a magnificent tribute to the soundness of British engineering. Nothing but the best designs, the most accurate construction, and the most skilful assembling could have produced such a triumph.

VANCOUVER SHIPPING HEAVY.

It is reported that Norton Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange Building, New York, N. Y., who are agents for a line of freight steamers, will start monthly sailings beginning in October from Seattle and San Francisco for Marseilles and Genoa.

Late in October the Pacific Mail Line expect to start monthly sailings from Baltimore to points on the Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal.

Mr. E. Cunningham, Vancouver manager for the Overseas Shipping Company, reports that his company is agent from the South American-Pacific Line now, having two boats sailing from Vancouver to points on the West Coast of Mexico, Central and South America. The next sailing will be the end of September. When operating with full service this line will have four steamers and others will be added as business warrants.

The following list which comprises 14 to 17 big ships is expected in Vancouver during this month to discharge and take on cargo:

First of the incoming ships is the Tahiti, with nearly 5000 tons of New Zealand cargo. She will be followed by the Shimpo Maru, the first Japanese ship to come here for many weeks. After her come the Monteagle and Empress of Japan of the C. P. O. S. and then the Prinzessin. Other vessels expected are the Australian and New Zealand steamships Kaiwarra, Niagara, Kurow, Makura, Waihora. Then the Tyndareus of the Blue Funnel line, the Melville Dollar and the Empress of Russia. The sailing ship E. R. Stirling is bound to Vancouver from Australia, the Laura Whalen may arrive, a sugar ship is expected from Peru and Frank Waterhouse & Co. will load a Japanese ship about Sept. 15.

The passenger traffic, both Oriental and Australian, will be very heavy.

QUEBEC RAILWAY ANNUAL.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, three of the old members of the board resigned. The three new members elected were J. N. Greenshields, K. C., and C. G. Greenshields, both of Montreal, and Senator Jules Tessier, of Quebec. The retiring members were L. G. Morin, Charles Donahue and J. T. Donahue. The annual statement showed that the earnings increased by \$300,000 to \$2,077,621, and operating expenses by about \$100,000, leaving net operating revenue at \$633,105, as against \$562,129.

Other income which has been around \$230,000 for the past two or three years, amounted to \$27,723 last year, so that the total income fell short of the previous year's by \$132,000, the amount being \$660,828.

Fixed charges increased \$30,000 to \$726,102, so that at the end of the year the company showed a deficit of \$65,274, as compared with a surplus of \$95,307 the previous year, and one of \$200,587 in 1917. In the balance sheet the company shows a slight improvement in its lack of net working capital. In 1918 the excess of liquid liabilities over liquid assets was \$1,360,399. Last year the excess was reduced by \$175,000 to \$1,154,907.

Letters to the Editor

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

Editor of Journal of Commerce,

Sir. Very much pleased to see your article of recent date in which you express an ardent desire and also furnish a practical design, for our much needed Canadian flag for the land, our only authorized flag now being the Union Jack, which is the flag of Canada, but not a Canadian flag. We have been striving through the press to start a Dominion-wide call for suggestions and designs for a Canadian flag for use on land. The point just now is to secure a proper recipient for the designs. I have appealed to Sir Robert Borden and am hoping for a favorable reply and enclosing a couple of colored suggestions, each having the Union Jack intact and located in the canton above and before all other emblems. The fly of one being composed of seven horizontal stripes of equal width, blue, white, red, yellow, red, white and blue, with nine paste colored maple leaves in the yellow and white stripes, colors representing our blue lakes, snow-capped mountain peaks; scarlet maples, golden harvests and the tri-color for our gallant French, and perhaps also our blue skies, crimson sun sets and white coal; the nine leaves denoting the provinces.

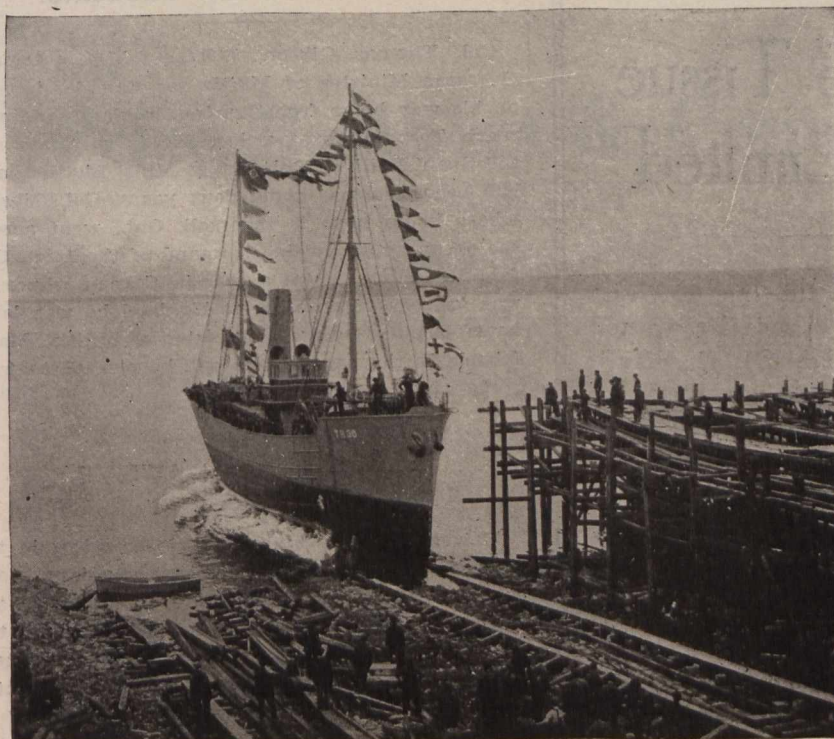
Flag No. 2, on a basis of 6½ x 13 over all, has six stripes and a wide white central field; nine inch blue stripe at the top, six inch white, ten inch red, twenty-eight inch white, ten inch red, six inch white and nine inch blue, with the nine leaves scattered over the snow of the central field in echelon, three at the top and six below. Maple leaves being much more original, national, exclusive and picturesque than stars, to represent the provinces and abundance of room provided in the flag for them to multiply as we grow by leaps and bounds. The stripes forming a bond of bunting with Old Glory, as Canada herself is the bond, geographically, economically and socially, between the Old Country and the New.

Yours, etc.,

L. V. SHAW,

Clementsport, N. S.

Da vie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd, Lauzon, Levis, P.Q.



TRAWLER
LAUNCHED
AT OUR
YARD

St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

Head Office
522-524 Board of Trade Building
Montreal

MANUFACTURERS OF
NEWS PRINT, SULPHITE,
KKAFT, GROUNDWOOD
also Sawn & Dressed Lumber

Paper Mills, Cape Madeleine, Que.
Lumber Mills, Charlemagne, Montcalm,
St. Gabriel de Brandon,
Three Rivers.



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



Montreal



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

Paper a Bulwark of Democracy

Supply of Cheap and Plentiful Newsprint is Absolutely Vital to the Successful Functioning of Modern Democratic Forms of Government in a Close-knit World

The chief speaker at the luncheon tendered to the Newsprint Service Bureau, on the occasion of its recent meeting in Montreal, by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, was B. K. Sandwell, associate editor of the Journal of Commerce. Mr. Sandwell's address was largely devoted to the function of a cheap and plentiful newsprint supply as a bulwark of democracy. He said:—

"You paper-makers may not realize it, but you are really the corner-stone of Democracy, and if Democracy is to be operated successfully in this world, it will be through the efforts of you paper-makers. The newspapers, one or other of which I have for many years been editing, could not perform their function in Democracy, if you did not provide them with a cheap supply of white paper.

"In the new world in which we find ourselves, and under the new system which has been gradually coming about for the past fifty years, and which was brought more suddenly into existence on account of the war, under this new system, the citizen of Grand Mere, Quebec, and the citizen of Spoon River, Illinois, have something to say about the way in which affairs are carried on in every portion of the civilized and uncivilized world. That is one of the exemplifications of Democracy as we have it to-day, and the war of the Nations has engendered an extraordinary intimacy by which all Nations are brought together in closer harmony by the relations of finance and commerce and mutual and universal co-operation, and it follows from this that if Democracy is to perform its function properly, if the citizen of Spoon River, Illinois, and Grand Mere, Quebec, is to fulfil his duty as a member of that Democracy properly, he must have a vastly greater amount of information than was ever possible before. And that information must be placed before a greater number of readers than ever before, and without the paper which you gentlemen have brought to its present perfection, without

the enormous supply of cheap paper which you are producing by the co-operation of capital and science—without that, I don't think that the world in its present condition could be successfully carried on, along Democratic principles. I think we should then be compelled to remain under the old-world system of government of the world by a few selected, well-informed but sometimes prejudiced persons who would administer affairs for their own benefit, and the benefit of their class, with perhaps some slight consideration at times for the interests of those less well-informed than themselves.

"It may sound absurd to say that Democracy depend upon the physical process of the production of paper from pulp, but I think it is true. Democracy could not have been brought to its present stage of development if it were not for the existence of the newsprint industry. You have done your part in providing the corner-stone for Democracy very well. Whether we, editors, have done our part as well, I will not attempt to say; whether we have done our part as well in staining the pure white paper which you have manufactured, is perhaps an open question.

"But it is true, at any rate, that by and large, we give the readers of the world approximately what they want to read, and that, it seems to me, is the only way to induce the readers of the world to read anything. You can compel a school boy to read certain things by regulations, but I don't think you could compel an adult to read certain things by regulations, by government or anything else. We do, to some extent, compel them to abstain from reading certain things by regulations, and I am not altogether impressed with the absolute wisdom of that, but you cannot compel them to read anything they don't want to. They are not obliged to read and unless the newspapers give them what they want to read, they will not read anything in the way of news at all."

News of Pulp and Paper Industry

THOMAS GIBSON RETURNS.

Col. Thomas Gibson, D.S.O., C.M.G., Deputy Overseas Minister of Militia for Canada, is now on his way home from London, England, and will reach Toronto next week. He is secretary of the Spanish River Pulp Paper Mills, Limited, and has been overseas about four years. Col. Gibson, whose home town is Ingersoll, Ont., went across the ocean as second in command of the 168th Oxford Rifles, and spent a year in France, where he was gassed. Returning to England he was later made Deputy Overseas Minister of Militia. Many friends in the paper trade will be pleased to welcome him back to Canada.

PAPER STOCKS ACTIVE.

Extreme activity and rapid rising prices in the pulp and paper section of the Canadian stock markets were the feature of the week. They are described mainly to general realization of the strong position of the industry and the prospect of higher prices for newsprint in the United States this winter.

Apart from the export markets, there is a lively anticipation of better prices at home both for

the period before that covered by the recently revised \$66 price and for the period from its termination to the present time. The manufacturers hold that the cut from \$69 to \$66, made by the Paper Tribunal, was due entirely to the Tribunal's refusal to consider any factors outside of the period under discussion, namely July 1 to December 1, 1918. But the Paper Controller, in fixing the \$69 price, was actuated by a desire to compensate the mills for the unduly low prices fixed for March 1917 to June 1918. As this compensation is now taken away, there is an obvious claim for a revision of the March 1917-June 1918 prices. Therefore a hearing has been arranged by R. A. Pringle, K. C., Paper Controller, for Ottawa, on September 17, to take up the question of readjustment of the earlier prices for newsprint, that is, those prices preceding the \$66 rate fixed for the five months ending December 1, 1918. The first price fixed was \$50 for 11 months, and the next \$57 for the next 5 months. The paper mills contend that these earlier prices are too low.

They are also confident of obtaining an upward revision of the \$69 price prevailing since December 1, 1918, on the ground that costs have increased more than \$3 over what they were when the \$66 standard was imposed.

Newspapers Are Not Dying

Allegation That Price of Newsprint is Putting Canadian Publications Out of Business is Denied by Manufacturers' Expert Representative

By EDWARD BECK.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the Canadian Press, credited to the Toronto Globe, to the effect that the 1919 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory, recently issued by the A. McKim, Limited, Advertising Agency, shows a decrease of nine in the number of daily newspapers published in Canada this year, as compared with last and the charge is made that the stoppage of these nine daily newspapers was due to the high price of newsprint paper. Most of the newspapers using the paragraph make it the occasion for a fling at the newsprint manufacturers, who are credited with the desire to put the newspapers out of business, which is absurd, because without the newspapers there could be no newsprint manufacturers. Curiosity led the writer to investigate the statements made in the paragraph referred to.

In a "Summary of Canadian Publications," in the forepart of McKim's 1918 Directory, the number of daily newspapers in Canada is given as 135, but the detailed "List of Daily Papers," printed on pages 311-313 contains the names of only 128 dailies exclusive of Newfoundland, or 133, if Newfoundland is included. The summary in the 1919 Directory gives the total number of daily newspapers as 126, but again there is a discrepancy between this statement and the detailed list, the latter containing the names of 127 dailies. So that to begin with the statement that nine Canadian daily newspapers ceased publication in 1918-19 appears to be erroneous, the detailed list in the 1918 book showing 133 against 127 in the 1919 book, or a net loss of six.

In Brantford, Ont., and St. Thomas, Ont., amalgamations or absorptions took place between existing newspapers, while in Calgary, Alberta, Rossland, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Montreal, Que., and St. John's, Newfoundland, one daily newspaper in each city went out of existence, the Vancouver displacement, however, being merely a change of name.

Examining the facts which might explain the disappearance of these six daily newspapers, with a view to finding out whether the high price of newsprint paper was primarily or even remotely responsible, it is found that Brantford, Ont., is a town credited with a population of 28,725, located within an hour or so's distance of Hamilton, and a little farther away from Toronto, whose metropolitan editions reach it on the day of publication. In 1918, Brantford had two dailies, the Courier, with an accredited circulation of 4937 copies, and the Expositor, with 7743. On the face of it, Brantford is not large enough to support two daily newspapers, if, indeed, the surrounding conditions justify the existence of one. It was surely good business judgment and not merely the price of the relatively small quantity of newsprint involved that led to the amalgamation of these two newspapers, which appear in the 1919 Directory, as the Expositor with a circulation of 8329 copies, or 4351 less than the combined circulations of both papers formerly.

St. Thomas, Ont., presents a similar situation. Here is a town whose population is officially given as 15,000 (McKim's 1918 book gives it as 18,000 and the 1919 book as 17,000 indicating that it is at least making no growth). It is in close proximity to London, Ont., the home of as good newspapers as there are anywhere in Canada, outside of Toronto and Montreal, and is also easily reached by the Toronto dailies on the day of publication. It

has as much need of two newspapers as the ordinary man has of two breakfasts. In the 1918 Directory, the Times was credited with a circulation of 6187 and the Journal with 4489. In the 1919 book, they appear as the Times-Journal, with a combined circulation of 9047, or a net difference of 1629 copies.

Calgary, Alberta, with a population of between 50,000 and 60,000, and surrounded by a sparsely settled country, had three daily newspapers in 1918, at least one too many for a place of that size and so situated to support. The Canadian stopped publication, leaving the field to the Albertan and the Herald. The 1918 Directory gave the Canadian's circulation as 15,715 copies, and that of the other two papers combined as 36,665. The 1919 Directory gives the Albertan 15,275, and the Herald 22,478, or a total of 37,753.

Rossland, B.C., with a population of 3,000, also had a newspaper in 1918 called The Miner, with a circulation of 1750 copies. This paper ceased as a daily, but is continued as a weekly. It is a venturesome publisher who would undertake a daily newspaper in such a limited field as a town of 3,000 inhabitants, no matter what the price of newsprint.

The Vancouver "daily newspaper" that went to the wall "owing to the high price of paper," is seen by comparing the two directories, to be the Chinese Reform Gazette, with a circulation so small as not to find a place in the Directory at all. It, however, seems to have been succeeded by a new Chinese daily called the Chinese Times, so that there is no net loss here.

The Montreal newspaper which "suspended," was La Liberte, an election sheet of a few months' standing. Its circulation is not given in the Directory. Its demise leaves Montreal to struggle along with only eight daily papers (three English, four French, one Jewish) to its half million or so inhabitants.

In St. John's, Newfoundland, the paper which went under was the Herald, with a circulation of

5,000 copies, but since there are still four daily papers striving for an existence in that city of 45,000 people, it would not seem that the inhabitants are suffering from any lack of newspapers.

So, figuring it all out, it is seen that the combined circulation of all the daily newspapers of Canada that went out of business during the year and allowing nothing for the increased circulation made possible thereby of those remaining, amounted to but 21,891 copies all told.

Allowing that each of the suspended newspapers when alive, published a 14-page paper every day (a generous allowance because all but one of them were eight-page papers), this combined circulation, rendered into terms of newsprint, would mean about 5,000 pounds, or 2½ tons of paper a day. Newsprint sold around \$40 a ton in 1914, so that the daily paper bill for all the suspended newspapers combined would have amounted to but \$100 a day at that time. Since 1914, paper has sold at from \$42 to \$69 a ton. Allowing that the newspapers in question were obliged to pay the maximum price of \$69 for their newsprint, their total outlay on that account would amount to \$172.50 a day, or exactly \$72.50 a day more than they were paying before the price was increased. Pro rated between the six defunct newspapers this would be an additional charge to each of them of approximately \$12 a day, which represents the difference between existence and non-existence of these newspapers to those who hold the theory that they were crowded to the wall by the excessive price of paper!

The theory is, of course, absurd, as every intelligent newspaper man is aware. Newspapers in Canada fail, when they do fail, for reasons quite apart from the price of newsprint paper, which, in reality, affects them but little. They fail because they are published in communities insufficient in size to give them adequate support. They fail because their fields are already overcrowded. They fail because their publishers are lacking in business acumen. They fail because they do not supply an essential need to the communities they are supposed to serve.

The manufacturers of newsprint paper certainly should not be accused of killing off the daily newspapers. Their own business depends upon keeping the newspapers alive and creating more of them. If the truth were known, many a struggling daily newspaper in Canada to-day would have

(Continued on Page 33.)

Cable Address
Price

Codes Used
A B C and Liebers

Price Brothers & Company,
LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

Spruce Lumber, Lath, Cedar Shingles, Ties,
Pulpwood, Sulphite and Groundwood
Pulp, Newspaper, Cardboard, &c.

QUEBEC

SAW MILLS:

Batiscan

Montmagny

Cape St. Ignace

Rimouski

Matane

Salmon Lake

Saguenay District

PAPER AND PULP MILLS:

Kenogami

Jonquiere

Rimouski

Textile Industry and University Get Together

(Continued from Page 14.)

Industrially, is in the sequence of world evolution. You are not cut off from Europe, still less from the United States, and in industry and education, in every line of thought and action you to-day are not facing different problems, but you are facing the same problems from the same standpoint and the same difficulties that we are facing in the Old Country.

MAN, NOT INDUSTRY, IS BASIS.

Technology is between the devil and the deep sea. Your educationist says that technology is not education. The technologist says that the educationist is not practical. I have satisfied myself that the basis of consideration is the growth of the student's mind. You will get a better result by working on the student than by going to the industry and thinking that you are going to impose it upon him. I know a great deal has been talked about games in the English public school system. I am going to take a very bold stand. Some may say it is theoretical. I have tested it for twenty-one years and it is the line to take, not merely for the operative but for the capable manager in the mill and the capable organizer of industry.

"The most useful definition of education, I think, is 'That training which best fits a man or woman to take a progressive interest in life—to develop to the full his potentialities.' I think as an educationist, I should say that we must see to it that all courses of instruction that are given, such courses as I am going to suggest, must be scientific in the sense of being reasonably fundamental. We have got over the idea of the scientist who thought that everything might be brought down to certain fundamentals. We know now that we must find our own fundamentals. Courses of instruction must be reasonably fundamental, sequential and capable of stimulating imaginative insight. One word in reference to sequential work. No self-acting mule had been made for the reason that there was not a man in the industry who thought he could combine six or seven movements into one. So we had to go to a mathematician, Richard Roberts, who by his various powers of sequential reasoning, put them together and that is why we have a self-acting mule.

"Mr. Saunderson, a famous English school-master, believes that you must educate your boys in the subjects in which they are interested and in which their parents also are interested. If you are going to stimulate the imaginative insight of your student you have to take something that he is interested in. The educationists need not be afraid that textile industries, properly developed, will suppress either of these three things, fundamentals, sequence and imagination.

MUST HAVE EFFICIENT SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

"Look at the matter from the manufacturers point of view. He must see to it that the conditions of satisfactory practice are attained. I would suggest that the manufacturers would attain to that by just attending to two points. First of all you can't teach satisfactorily by talking; you must have an efficient school equipment. I am changing the Leeds system from the lecture, from turning the department itself into a book, to the processes demonstrating the practical from the raw material to the finished fabric. The only way you can ensure satisfactory conditions of practice is to offer prospective students opportunities of practical experience in your mills. To my mind the ideal course is for there to be no break in the continuity of the university student's work. Give the student the practical work during the long vacation. In that way you will produce the ultimate efficient and progressive mill manager. First find



MR. T. P. WEBSTER

capable students, second give them an efficient training and, third, give them opportunity. You can't do without any one of these three things. You will find you have not too many students with the necessary ability.

"Then you may say European conditions are different from Canadian conditions. What are the requirements for the Canadian industry if satisfactory progress is to be made. Just one little difference we get here is very illuminating. You require a manager but you also require a pioneer, men trained for pioneer work. Was it Napoleon who said: 'Each private ought to have a Marshal's baton in his knapsack.' One would like to feel that each student should have a managership in his knapsack and that there should be some course mapped out for him to play the leading part in the industry.

"Hardly second to that you should have intelligent, interested and conscientious operatives and these operatives should be leading a happy life. You can't shut your eyes to the fact. I have sometimes wondered that men from the English slums had the spirit to fight for satisfactory conditions between nations. We realize what men did and we are going to make conditions which will make them disposed to fight in the future if the call comes.

"You must have well-equipped laboratories. In these days one cannot do without research. These laboratories and sheds must in some way be connected with other research equipments and that of course leads one to the idea that some association should develop between textile schools and the university. Also you require a bureau of standardization and a conditioning house making possible scientific accuracy throughout the industry. Some people say we should not attempt to make it scientific, the industry being so diffuse. It is so diffuse that it is all the more necessary to develop it on scientific lines. Certainly you will find that a conditioning house established here would promote more scientific accuracy and ultimately your industry would be developed.

ERECT SMALL PLANTS FOR RESEARCH WORK.

"What equipment would be required to carry out all these points that I have suggested. I would suggest, in the first place, that you should start with your research plans, small plants where researches might be conducted with a view to pioneer work. You might certainly start with a small wool plant, combing and French drawing, and possibly silk. Supposing you were to develop a small combing plant and you manufacturers knew you could have batches of wool put through that plant to see if you could get what you required. If it proved satisfactory it would lead to your developing a plant on these lines and thus becoming pioneers in this industry. The hosiery industry requires large quantities of worsted yarn already produced here and practically as good as we spin it in England. It seems to me that McGill might very well take on cotton and, in view of the artistic merits of the French-Canadians, possibly the development of a designing school.

"The first thing I suggest is small practical plants designed for experimental purposes and pioneer work, laboratories (physic and chemical) with the necessary classrooms. It need not be extensive. In some cases it might be advisable to refer to certain things to other departments of the university.

"Then your standardization department. We have national laboratories doing excellent work. You will find a department here of that sort to great advantage. When wool is ten shillings a pound and you know that wool as bought will vary from ten to forty per cent. in moisture, it seems to me that you would find a conditioning house and bureau of standardization would pay for itself in two ways. It would enable you to deal with expensive raw wool and silk and it would also tend to get you on a really satisfactory, trite and definite basis.

"Some of the textile problems become enormous. In many cases from the individual point of view they are working out well. The result of development on the lines I have suggested would be that you would get some sort of income to the central institution and indirectly you would save a great deal of money. As to the scheme of working such an establishment, first of all you would have to take into account the prospective manager. The ideal training of course would be to go through such a school as I had the privilege of visiting this morning, working up to the university, and it seems to me that the university ought not to be entered before he reached the age of 18 or 19, because what we want in the student later is the highest development of mathematics, physics and chemistry. So that if the student could be prepared in the industrial atmosphere such as you have in that school, still gaining that insight in the educational faculties to which I have referred, he could then be drafted into a three years science degree. I would not miss out the man trained otherwise. If a student can satisfactorily go through a three years course at the science school, then a post-graduate course in the textile industries would produce the man, not perhaps at once ready to become a pioneer but well on the way.

EXTENSION IN VILLAGES.

"Another point would be the institution of university extension classes in either cities, towns or villages or in the mills. If ten or twelve people want class in a certain subject we would be prepared to send a teacher to help them along. These classes should be of two types, vocational and technology taught as humanities with the idea

(Continued on Page 49.)

Textile Industry and University Get Together

(Continued from Page 28.)

of stimulating their interest and creating better workers, having more interest in life and having a larger outlook on life.

"Then you have to deal with the matter of fundamental and technical research and you have to train your researchers. There is only one way to train them. Let the student researcher work alongside a trained researcher. We won't debate the matter as to whether research is connected with education; they go hand in hand and there are great advantages in running them side by side. Sooner or later you will find your factories able to take advantages of these researches. There is not the slightest use in finding out things if the industry is not ready to profit by what is found out. It is as important to train researches as it is to investigate and make researches. as it is to investigate and make researches.

"Even your building should be put up to represent what the ideal should be. I feel in my department at Leeds, though we never gave a lecture, the effect of the buildings and the ideal conditions would have paid for itself. The truth is that in certain textile industries we have to fight against workhouse conditions. The woollen industry started in the workhouse. The cotton industry is entirely a machine-created industry. In some factories investigations is made to see to

what pitch one machine can be turned and all the other machines are tuned to the same pitch. Find out the best educational system and tune yours up to that. Fix the ideal first of all and make that the lowest that you are going to attain.

"It seems to me that you here on this continent have to fix high ideals, not because they are the only thing, but great future before you if you face it in the right way. You must not face it in too commercial a spirit. I have tried to fix high ideals, not because they are the only thing, but because it is natural that we should overlook them. Bradford College brought into Bradford a business worth £300,000 a year. Bradford College brought into Bradford a man who gave an order for 1000 looms to one firm. Don't imagine that what I say regarding the growth of the student does not mean the other thing too. It means the other thing in a better way. (Applause.)

CHANGING METHODS OF EDUCATION.

Mr. J. J. Harpell said that the small gathering did not represent the size of the industry nor did it represent the size of the Canadian Textile Institute. In Mr. Payne's mill alone there are 125 members of the institute. Nor does it represent the size of the Woollen Manufacturers' As-

sociation. It is an inopportune time for an annual meeting. The proper time was in January, but the executive felt that the time had come for some direct action and that if they could persuade Professor Barker to come to Canada to make the study of the situation, the most benefit would accrue.

"Then again many textile manufacturers cannot get away from their business, and when they do get away they feel like taking a holiday. There is another reason, too, a fundamental reason, and it applies to most manufacturers. There is still a very pronounced doubt in the minds of many manufacturers as to what education can do for their workers. The whole trend of education in the past has been to develop brain muscle and in proportion as the brain muscle developed, the disposition on the part of the man to work with hands lessened. That has been the discouraging object lesson to many employers of labor. Those who have been untrammelled by tradition have realized the great change that has come over our methods of education. The best example of the change that has come over it is exemplified in England, where Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh used to dominate education. Today that domination has been transferred to Leeds and other universities situated in industrial centres."

Men of the Moment

JOHN MITCHELL, for many years American labor leader, and for the past four years chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, died in New York in his 50th year. He was born in Illinois, and at the age of 11 went to work in a coal mine, studying at night and incidentally taking a very keen interest in labor problems. He soon became a leader, and eventually became one of the vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor. Despite his lack of education and pronounced activity in labor matters he found time to write a number of books, the better known being "Organized Labor, Its Purpose and Ideals," and "The Wage Earner and His Problems."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has now the right to the letters O.M. after his name. Short of the Order of the Bath, which would have involved knighting the British Premier, a proceeding not in accord with the democratic faith which is in him, the Order of Merit is the most honorable distinction which King George could bestow. Instituted by King Edward in 1902, the recipients have been few. In fact, not more than twenty-four persons can be admitted, and so far only three O. M.'s have been bestowed outside the British Empire. The red and blue enamel cross with the laurel wreath is worn by a Frenchman, Marshal Foch, and by two Japanese, Field Marshal Prince Yamagata and Admiral Count Togo. The only woman to receive the order was Florence Nightingale.

MAJOR OLIVAR ASSELIN, who is to start a new French paper in Montreal, was one of the best known journalists in this province in pre-war days. Asselin was a prominent Nationalist writer and practically the founder of the present Nationalist Party. He founded and edited *Le Nationaliste*, the weekly paper from which *Le Devoir* grew. Major Asselin went overseas with the 169th Battalion, and when it was broken up served with the famous 22nd in France. His wholehearted support of the war offended his former

Nationalist friends, but won for him the cordial support of the right-thinking people of the country. Mr. Asselin wields a facile pen, has a pleasing personality, and will undoubtedly make a big place for himself in French-Canadian journalism.

MR. W. A. AMOS, who has been nominated by the United Farmers of Ontario for North Perth, is one of the leaders of that movement. He was one of the two speakers who addressed the Dominion Parliament two years ago when they went to Ottawa over the Conscription issue, Greater Production and various other matters. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and Knox College, and for a time held charges in Presbyterian Churches at Allendale and Atwood. He gave up the ministry on account of ill-health, and went farming, where his abilities as a speaker and organizer soon made him an outstanding figure in the farmers' movement. "Bill," as he is known to his many friends, is one of the most popular men imaginable, and if elected will be a great strength to the debating forces in the Ontario Legislature.

ADMIRAL CHARLES W. BERESFORD, first Baron Beresford, who just died in his 74th year, was a typical British "Sea Dog." He was popularly known as "Condor Charlie," or "Fighting Charlie," because of his daring escapades. Beresford, who is of Irish birth, went to sea as a mere lad, working his way to the highest position in his country's navy and winning many decorations and honors. He retired in 1911 when 65 years of age with the rank of Rear Admiral. Beresford served several terms in Parliament, where he was an outspoken critic of those who would make the navy a "pink tea" affair or lessen its size or effectiveness. Beresford served during the bombardment of Alexandria, took part in the Relief of Khartoum, served in the Safia Expedition, and in general was on the spot wherever there was a scrap going on. He was the author of a number of books, two of which attracted world wide attention, namely "The Break-up of China," and "The Life of Nelson and His Times." The Admiral visited Canada ten years ago.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF MOTORS.

All signs at present point to 1920 a record-breaking year in the automobile industry of the United States.

Starting 1919 with a shortage estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000 passenger cars, enthusiasts proclaimed that production this year was going to break all previous records—but with nine months already out of the way, it is considered unlikely that very many manufacturers will realize the annual output (in some cases by about 50 per cent.), which was anticipated by them last January.

Resumption on a normal basis required more time than was expected, owing to the inadequacy of the skilled labor supply and lack of housing facilities for new employees. While labor troubles of any importance have not been experienced by very many of the automobile companies, yet a number of them were more or less hampered in their operations by delayed deliveries of equipment, some or all of which is supplied by outside manufacturers, who have been flooded with orders.

Output this year is expected to run not much above 1,500,000 machines, and using five years as the life of an automobile, with the amount of scrapped cars for the same period averaging close to 1,500,000 annually, it is apparent that the normal increase in car owners plus the requirements of foreign buyers is going to tax manufacturers to the limit in 1920.—Arthur C. Watt in "The Magazine of Wall Street."

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.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
 Capital Paid Up (July 31st, 1919). \$3,946,220
 Reserve and Undivided Profits
 (July 31st, 1919) \$4,058,224

BUSINESS LARGE & SMALL

This Bank is equipped to render complete banking facilities to individuals, partnerships and companies, both large and small. With branches throughout every province of Canada, and correspondents in all parts of the world, your banking business will be handled with promptitude and at the minimum of expense.

Our facilities are at your disposal.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
 RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid-up \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds \$16,000,000
 Total Assets \$430,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.
 E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Man.
 Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

576 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUND-
 LAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN
 REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA,
 BRITISH WEST INDIES,

SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.

FRANCE, Paris—28 Rue du Quatre Sep-
tembre.

LONDON, Eng.

NEW YORK

Prince Street. E. C. 68 William Street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all
Branches

Business Founded 1795

American Bank Note Company

Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of
Canada

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
 CORPORATION BONDS
 STOCK CERTIFICATES
 MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
 and other MONETARY DOCUMENTS.
 Head Office and Works: OTTAWA.

Branches:—

MONTREAL, Bank of Ottawa Building.
 TORONTO, 19 Melinda Street.

WINNIPEG, Union Bank Building.

Banking Transactions

MERCHANTS BANK TOUR OVER.

The annual western trip of Mr. D. C. Macarow, General Manager of the Merchants Bank, and a party of the Bank's directors, comes to an end to-day (Tuesday).

The party, which left Montreal on August 22nd, consists of Sir H. Montagu Allan, K. W. Blackwell, Farquhar Robertson, P. Howard Wilson and D. C. Macarow, general manager.

Numerous stops have been made at points large and small throughout the four Western Provinces.

WEST HAS LOTS OF MONEY.

Despite the lower yield of the crop, the purchasing power of Western Canada for the current year will be great, according to T. F. How, general manager of the Bank of Toronto, who has arrived home from his annual trip of inspection to the banks' branches throughout the West.

"While the harvest may not be more than 165,000,000 bushels of wheat," he says, "with the guaranteed price to-day of \$2.15 per bushel, there will be an enormous amount of money going into that country."

Mr. How found conditions in Vancouver practically normal. "Business is good, the lumber mills are as busy as they can be, there is even now a demand for good property in Vancouver, showing that the real estate situation has greatly improved."

BANKS AND THE ORIENT.

Representatives of the Canadian Bank of Commerce recently visited New Zealand, Australia, China and Japan, the object of the trip being principally to ascertain the possibility of trade development between those countries and Canada, and to learn something about general conditions, says the August Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce:—

Each one of the countries in question offers a market for Canadian goods and undoubtedly a share of the trade can be secured if our manufacturers will go to the expense of sending a competent representative to study local requirements select local representatives and co-operate with the later in the sale of their goods. Immediate results should not be expected and manufacturers should be prepared to bear at least a share of the cost of advertising for a few years until their goods are well established, and their reliability and durability proven. We can sell in another country only if the goods are at least equal to those of our competitors in price and quality and we should aim to have the stamp "made in Canada" represent absolutely undoubted quality, the best workmanship and the finest materials. It is only by producing a superior article that we can hope to make rapid progress in our foreign trade.

BANKS AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

There appears to be no evidence yet of any action by the banks of Canada that would lead to extension of Canadian foreign trade by their joint action, rather than the granting of credits by the Federal Government. Such a move has been urged by Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission.

It is pointed out that the Canadian banks are doing a big work already in promoting foreign trade through establishing branches in various countries, a practice which has been greatly extended since the armistice, and by facilitating the business of their customers in various parts of the world. This is regarded by many bankers as much to be preferred to the granting of credits by the Dominion Government. The more business carried on through normal channels, the better for the country.

Meantime, the enactment of the Edge Bill at Washington puts foreign trade on a better organized basis in the United States. Describing its purpose, Senator Edge, says:—"This bill is the natural and logical result of the greater opportunities of our country because of the war. The bill has been prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. Briefly, it proposes to relieve the situation in this manner. It provides for the incorporation of banks to engage in foreign business to be entirely under the supervision and control of the Federal Reserve Board, just as is our national banking system, to be in no way guaranteed or underwritten by the Government but simply to be supervised by the Government. When an American producer or manufacturer sells a bill of goods abroad in the present conditions, the credit demanded is practically impossible, so far as the average individual producer or manufacturer is concerned. That situation will be relieved through the incorporation of these banks. There will be no monopoly in them; any number may be incorporated that meet the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, and meet the conditions of the bill we are now considering.

GODERICH HAS A BOOM.

With the final purchase last week of the eleven hundred acres for the Lake Huron Steel Corporation, lying to the south of the town, Goderich is unexpectedly faced with many new problems.

The application for annexation to the present municipality will be made to the Railway Board immediately, and town planning experts are already laying out a new town-site around a large park, which is being located in the centre of the property.

By-laws covering the annexation and exemption from taxation are being prepared, and will be submitted immediately. The big problem will be that of labor and housing, and a special Commission has been appointed to take care of them.

More property has changed hands here in the past ten days than in the previous five years, the value of the new townsite alone exceeding \$250,000.



SERVICE.—Our highly-developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of the co-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his Banker.

THE
STANDARD BANK
 OF CANADA

MONTREAL BRANCH

136 ST. JAMES STREET

C. C. GREEN, MANAGER

OVERSEAS BANK FINDS FAVOR.

It is evident from advices from London that the Overseas Bank recently organized there quickly found favor with the investing public. It had been intended to hold the subscription books open for a week for the sale of 180,000 "A" shares, but on the first day subscriptions were received for 740,000 shares. The capitalization is \$5,000,000. Allotments will be made pro rata, and the bank was to commence operations about September 1. The Dominion Bank of Canada is a member of the organization, and it is expected that the new institution will have important trade and financial connections in many parts of the world.

VALUE OF CURRENCY OF INVOICE.

The following memorandum of Customs (2332-B) has been issued:

1. When the value of any currency has been proclaimed by the Governor in Council, collectors are to compute the value according to the rate so ordered and proclaimed from time to time.

2. Whenever (a) the value of a currency has not been proclaimed, or whenever (b) there is no fixed standard value, there shall be attached to the invoice of the goods imported the certificate of some consul resident in such place or country, showing the true value of the currency in which such invoice is made out, at the time when and in the place or country where such certificate is given, as compared with the standard dollar of Canada.

3. Whenever from any cause the value of any such currency, referred to in section 2 above, headings (a) or (b), has become depreciated, there shall be attached to the invoice of the goods imported the certificate of some consul resident in such place or country, showing the extent of such depreciation, and in such cases wherever the value of the depreciated currency is dependent upon the rate of exchange on London, it shall be optional with the importer, with the consent of the collector, to compute the value for duty at the rate of exchange certified by the bank through which the same is drawn, as current at the time and place when and whence the goods were exported to Canada.

4. By section 2 of the Currency Act (R.S.C. Ch. 25) it is provided that the British sovereign shall be equal to and shall pass current for four dollars eighty-six cents and two-thirds of a cent of the currency of Canada.

5. Memo. No. 1312-B, dated March 10, 1905, is hereby cancelled.

DOMINION TRUST SETTLEMENT.

Hon. Justice Murphy, on the application of Mr. Armour, for the minister of finance, J. C. Gwynn, for the Dominion Trust Co., and Mr. Walkem, for the creditors of the company, recently made an order for payment by the Minister of Finance to the liquidator of the Dominion Trust Co. of the sum of \$20,000 and interest received from the Railway Passengers' Assurance Co. in settlement of the bond given under the provisions of the Trust Companies Act, to be applied by the liquidator as part of the general assets of the liquidation.

With reference to the proposal made by the liquidator for a compromise of the depositors' claims, it is stated that the liquidator has received assents from over one-fourth in value of the depositors representing nearly \$260,000, only eight depositors representing little over \$5,000 have so far objected.

Mr. Gwynn has been in communication with over 6,000 depositors, but has received back through the dead letter office more than 1,600 letters undelivered, and there are over 3,000 yet to be heard from.

The liquidator, it is understood, does not intend to make any application to the winding up judge unless he receives assents representing a large majority in number and value of the depositors, so that all depositors who have not received a communication from the liquidator are urged to get in touch with him.

STAINLESS STEEL USES.

Sheffield, which taught the world how to make steel, is actively engaged in developing the engineering applications of that wonderful iron alloy known as "stainless steel." The most obvious use for this material was in connection with cutlery; and that was practically the only line exploited before the war. Now there is a prospect that stainless knives will be only one among a host of more imposing uses a metal unaffected by atmospheric moisture and many acids. During the war it has been used for the valves of aero engines and the blades of steam turbines—both of which demand a substance with great resistance to erosion. Valves and rods for pumps offer another wide field, and the advantages of a rustless steel for marine purposes need not be emphasized. In the electrical field, it has been found adaptable for permanent magnets and ideal for electric cooking and heating apparatus, the efficiency of which depends largely upon the brightness which prevents the waste of heat by radiation. Surgical instruments are also being produced in stainless steel, making cleanliness a simple matter and obviating the necessity of plating even under the worst conditions.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855.
Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000.
Over 100 Branches.

COURTESY TO ALL

Whether your business with us involves many thousands of dollars or is simply a small deposit in a Savings account, you will receive the courteous attention which the Molsons Bank instructs all its employees to render to all its customers.

Savings Departments at Every Branch.
E. C. PRATT, General Manager.

SOLDIERS

Cheques and money transfers representing pay and allowance of soldiers drawn in Sterling Exchange will be cashed by this Bank at \$4.86 2-3 to the Pound Sterling.

We will transfer money for soldiers, free of charge, to any point in Canada where we have a branch.

The Dominion Bank



Letters of Credit and Drafts issued to over 1,500 principal points in the United Kingdom and the world-wide British Empire, and countries of Europe and Asia not under the war ban. The service is most complete and of unexcelled efficiency.

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

TWO YOUNG MEN — RETURNED OFFICERS and possessed of capital, are prepared to purchase or take an interest in a sound and profitable manufacturing or commercial business. All replies will be treated confidentially and may be addressed to "Enquirer," care London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Toronto.

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

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

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Field Men.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION.

We Particularly Desire Representatives for City of Montreal.

Chief Office for Canada:
164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
ALEX. BISSETT - Manager for Canada.

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.

\$5,000

provision for your home, plus

\$50 A MONTH

Indemnity for yourself.

Our New Special Indemnity Policy

Shares in Dividends.
Waives all premiums if you become totally disabled.
Pays you thereafter \$50 a month for life.
Pays \$5,000 in full to your family no matter how many monthly cheques you may live to receive.

Ask for Particulars.

CANADA LIFE
TORONTO

INSURANCE

LIFE'S UNCERTAINTY.

Every life insurance man knows from personal experience how uncertain is human life, and Mr. Ramsay, the assistant superintendent of the Canada Life, had a striking illustration of this in connection with a recent trip to New Brunswick.

In company with Mr. Queen, the Manager there, in the last week of June, he visited the farm of Frank W. Nixon, whose policy for \$4,000 was issued on the 22nd day of September 1918. Mr. Nixon was found to be in perfect health. On his return to head office a week after visiting Mr. Nixon's farm. Mr. Ramsay called for Mr. Nixon's papers in connection with some minor adjustment of the policy, and was astonished to be informed that the papers were in the claims Department, Mr. Nixon having been gored to death by a bull on July 6th. Complete proofs of death in this case were received at Home Office on July 15th and the claim was paid by cheque on July 17th in favor of the widow, Mrs. Effie May Nixon.

YOU NEED MORE INSURANCE.

The man who now owns a building which was constructed several years ago is well aware that such a structure would cost more to build today than it did at the time of construction. Having the building actually in use and not being particularly concerned with the fluctuation in the cost of building material and labor, the business man is somewhat inclined to dismiss the matter from his mind and to concentrate his attention upon matters pertaining to his own line of business—but some day he may go down to his premises and find there a heap of charred ruins. When he prepares to rebuild the structure he realizes to the fullest extent that building costs have increased and then he understands the need for adequate fire insurance—if he did not recognize it before.

It is time well spent if the business man periodically revises the fire insurance which he carries, always keeping in view the cost of replacing the thing insured rather than the initial cost—particularly under present conditions. In making these periodical revisions the insured should be careful to see that co-insurance requirements are being lived up to and not treated as scraps of paper.—Canadian Finance.

CONSERVATION OF LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance is of supreme value in these uncertain times. Life insurance should not only be jealously guarded and kept in full force, but it should be increased if at all possible. It is a well known fact that the dollar has greatly diminished in value so that a given income will not purchase much more than one-half the amount that it would have yielded in pre-war days. Not only, therefore, should we resist every inducement to relinquish our insurance, we should rather increase our protection to the limit of our ability. There is nothing else to be compared with a life insurance policy as a protection for the home. During the policyholder's life it is an asset of ever-increasing value; at death it is the financial anchor of one's dependents. Do not allow your "best friend" to induce you to give up a policy in a sound company. Take a new policy if you can but never give up the old!

"BE A MUTUALIST!"

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

Howard S. Ross, K. C.

Eugene R. Angers

ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., 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.

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.
J. McGREGOR, Manager Canadian Branch.
W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager.

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.

J. E. E. DICKSON, Canadian Manager.
W. D. AIKEN, Supt. Accident Department.

Every Agent Wants

to represent a Company whose name is his introduction. One whose policies are unexcelled. Liberal dividends. Strength and security unsurpassed.

The figures for 1918 emphasize these points in the North American Life.
Business in Forceover \$70,900,000
Assets " 18,100,000
Net Surplus " 2,750,000
Payments to Policyholders " 1,700,000

These are reasons why the Company is known as "Solid as the Continent." Correspond with E. J. Harvey, Supervisor of Agencies.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

THE BIG CLAIMS OF 1918.

Statistics of the life insurance policies paid in 1918 are now available. They include a list of all policies of \$10,000 and over, paid in Canada during that year, and the list is as follows:

Bowmanville.	
John McClellan	\$15,073
Brantford.	
Gordon James Scarfe	45,000
Cape Breton.	
Kenneth McQuick	15,000
Cobalt.	
Eugene L. Steindler	236,879
(Credited to New York City.)	
Elmira.	
George Jung	10,052
Fox River.	
George M. Cochrane	15,622
Halifax.	
William B. A. Ritchie	31,000
Andrew M. Jack	25,282
Harbor Grace.	
Walter A. Strapp	10,000
Kingston.	
Edward T. Steacy	12,000
London.	
George C. Gibbons	15,082
Magrath.	
Robert B. McIntyre	25,000
Montreal.	
William Joseph Poupore	238,549
Howard C. Stone	58,602
Charles F. Sise	30,001
Daniel Gillmore	20,317
William J. Scott	18,500
G. A. Greene	17,675
Ernest J. Nadeau	17,109
Joseph Margoese	15,025
Name not given	14,380
David Stewart	11,022
Odillon Lefourneau	10,053
William Ball	10,000
Thomas J. Rutherford	10,000
Okanagan.	
T. E. Ellis	20,000
Orillia.	
Howard T. Blackstone	15,974
Ottawa.	
William Parker	52,000
H. Brennan	42,000
Archelas Bolduc	18,680
F. White	15,000
Pembroke.	
A. A. Fisher	15,622
Port Arthur.	
F. E. Gibbs	20,000
Quebec.	
John S. Budden	12,500
Pierre Hamel	10,000
Louis N. Lemieux	10,000
Russell.	
John D. McPhail	18,000
Saskatoon.	
W. W. McKim	23,500
Sault Ste. Marie.	
Frederick J. S. Martin	13,000
Sherbrooke.	
William Farwell	18,031
Toronto.	
Horace R. Emery	52,145
R. Kilgour	20,000
R. W. Sutherland	20,000
Walter Nation	15,000
G. H. Watson	15,000
Thomas D. Edmanson	10,000
Vancouver.	
Benjamin T. Rogers	21,256
H. J. Duncan	16,000
John D. McMurrich	10,000
Victoria.	
Ernest V. Bodwell	25,000
Oswald M. Jones	13,066
Richard Hall	10,000
Westmount.	
Sydney J. Hodgson	10,000
Winnipeg.	
Robert McD. Thomson	26,000
Henry F. Lewis	12,000
Archibald McLaren	10,000
Fair Stamburg Byne	10,000
Woodstock.	
J. White	15,000
Wyoming.	
F. J. Gunn	25,000
Curling, Nfd.	
James H. Baggs	13,610
St. John's, Nfd.	
John S. Munn	26,000
T. M. McNeil	19,035

Why Newspapers Are Not Dying

(Continued from Page 16.)

gone under long ago had it not been for the credit extended to it and the tolerance of the concerns from whom they obtain their newsprint.

Furthermore, a reference to the directories also shows that while a few small and unimportant dailies stopped publication in the period under review, most of the remaining newspapers enjoyed greater prosperity as is evidenced by increased circulation at an advanced price and by increased advertising patronage at higher rates. It shows that the number of weekly publications increased bi-weeklies from 8 to 11, the monthlies from 228 to 246 and that the total number of periodicals of all descriptions had advanced from 1490 in 1918 to 1552 in 1919, or a net increase of 62, which is clear proof that the price of paper is not and never has been ruinous to the publishing industry of Canada.

Some of the newspapers are much given to decrying their own business which is neither a dignified nor a becoming proceeding. It inspires neither confidence nor respect. If a newspaper is published on a business basis and conducted by sound methods there is no reason why its affairs should be any more hazardous than those of any other commercial enterprise. It is only which publishers come to regard themselves as a cross between an eleemosynary institution and a public benevolence and ask for support on other than strictly business grounds that they claim considerations not accorded to other business.

As a matter of fact the touting of their poverty by a large section of the newspaper press doesn't accord with the known facts. There have been fewer newspaper failures in Canada during the past ten years than in any other line of comparable commercial business. And, finally, the price of newsprint has had as much to do with such failures as there have been as has the price of gooseberries.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIVIDEND NO. 199.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent. on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., August 15th, 1919.



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 Wednesday, the TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 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 Gaol of the said District, and 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.

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 20th August, 1919.

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

Public Opinion

WORK FOR INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The cold truth is that a number of Canadian manufacturing industries, particularly the steel and metal industries, are facing an extended period of unemployment with winter approaching, and the most pressing item upon the agenda of the Industrial Conference at Ottawa is how to lessen the costs of production and how to increase the volume of output, and these vital considerations should take the precedence their actual importance calls for over the relatively secondary and political considerations that form so large a part of the matters now outlined for the consideration of the Conference of next week.—Canadian Mining Journal.

REPORTS THAT ARE NOT HEARD.

The work of civil servants is too often disregarded when it is reported in report form, notwithstanding the lavish distribution of government publications without cost to the reader. It is one of the contradictions of human nature that things easily come by are lightly regarded. The Final Report of the Fuel Controller is a striking example of this curious fact, and while a few specialists have recognized the value of Mr. Magrath's work, and of his final testament as Fuel Controller, this Report, which is the most authentic and complete monograph on Canada's fuel problem yet attempted received practically no notice in the newspapers, and scanty reference in the technical press of Canada.—Iron and Steel of Canada.

STAYING WITH THE SOIL.

We are glad to see so many young men turning to the Agricultural College to obtain the training it affords. That bids well for Ontario farming. It means that agriculture is winning young men of education. Agriculture begins to be felt by the professions and commercial businesses as a rival for the attraction of bright young men of good schooling and laudable ambition. The 250 freshmen to whom the Agricultural College will open its doors this Autumn are not deserters of the soil, are not fleeing from it to find employment in the towns and cities, as the "blue ruin" agitators would have us believe the young men of the rural districts are nearly all doing. It is safe to say that the young men of the rural districts are becoming more attached thereto and are finding the inducements to stay there stronger than ever.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

TITLES AND THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

There is reason to believe that the representatives of Canada, who were sufficiently presumptuous to request the King not to confer further titular honors on the large remaining number of Canadian citizens not consulted by our legislators in framing the resolution, were influenced not so much by a dislike to titles, but by disgust at the manner in which titles have been granted. The persons selected for titles, as persons whom the King delighted to honor, have not always been distinguished by such eminence above their fellows as to make the reason for the honor conferred entirely apparent, or it may be said, in some instances, the reasons have been only too apparent.

The recent formal opening of the Quebec Bridge by the Prince of Wales is a reminder that not a single honor has been conferred on the engineers who constructed this unique Canadian achievement. We believe the engineers who, after many tribulations, achieved this modern marvel—for it is not less than that—would be the last to ask titular honors, but the patent omission, and the extraordinary, but by no means self-denying ordinance of our legislators referred to, indicate the necessity for some means of honoring those men amongst us who contribute notably to the advancement of the race.—Iron and Steel of Canada.

Commodity Markets

Week In Brief

Live hogs.—Weakness continues, and the Toronto market closed \$1 per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago, which makes a net decline since August 7th of \$5.50, the latest sales being at \$19.50 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars, and at \$19.25 fed and watered. This coupled with the downward tendency of prices of late in the Chicago and Buffalo markets has also had a depressing influence on the Montreal market, and prices show a decline for the week of \$1 per 100 lbs., with selected lots at the close quoted at \$19.50 to \$20 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars, and the prospects are that they will go still lower in the near future. The offerings here for the week were not large, but they were ample to meet all immediate requirements, and a fair trade was done at the lower level.

Eggs.—The market developed a decided strength and prices were marked up 2c per dozen. This was attributed to the improved demand from English importers for supplies of fresh eggs for prompt shipment, the smaller production here, and the higher prices ruling at country points. The demand for home consumption has also been good and an active trade was done. It is reported that quite a few cars of eggs are being imported from the United States for domestic account, which are costing 49c per dozen delivered here. Receipts for the week were much larger, but a large percentage were for export account on sales made some time ago for fall shipment.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows: Strictly new laid eggs, 00c to 66c; selected stock, 00c to 62c; No. 1 stock, 00c to 55c; No. 2 stock, 50c to 52c.

Butter.—Situation unchanged. Supplies are large, as many factories have transferred to butter from cheese. There is no improvement in the demand for supplies here from outside sources and in consequence stocks are steadily accumulating, but in spite of these factors in the situation local buyers were keen bidders for the offerings of the best goods at the auction sales on Friday, and prices were advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{3}{8}$ c per lb. The offerings at these sales for the week amounted to 2,816 packages, and the pasteurized creamery sold at $54\frac{1}{2}$ c to $54\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb., and the finest at 54c to $54\frac{3}{8}$ c, while the prices bid for the lots of fine were $52\frac{3}{8}$ c to $52\frac{1}{4}$ c, which were refused at both sales. At Gould's Cold Storage there were 700 packages sold at 53c per lb., f.o.b., country points, and at $54\frac{3}{8}$ c delivered here. The wholesale jobbing prices were marked up 1c per lb to 57c per lb for solid packages, and to 58c for 1-lb. blocks. There has been a better demand from grocers and other dealers for finest creamery butter, owing to the fact that they are commencing to provide for winter.

Flour.—Buyers from Continental Europe are offering very satisfactory prices for the new spring flour, but the Canadian Wheat Board, which absolutely controls this business, has taken no action as yet. In the local market prices are firm and will probably be marked up in the near future on account of the higher prices ruling for wheat this year as compared with last and the increased cost of milling. The demand for flour for domestic consumption and for shipment to the country is good, millers in some cases being fully two weeks behind hand with their orders, which indicates that stocks in consumers' and jobbers' hands at the end of the old crop year were considerably depleted. Sales of car lots were made for shipment to country points at \$11 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers at \$11, ex-track, or at \$11.10 delivered, and smaller quantities sold to city bakers at \$11.10, ex-track, and to grocers and other dealers at \$11.20, ex-track, all less 10c per barrel for spot cash.

Millfeed.—Supplies continue scarce and buyers are having difficulty in meeting their immediate requirements, and this, coupled with the high ruling as compared with previous years at this period is inducing farmers to dispose of their young stock. The mills here are all operating and the production is on the increase, but millers say it will take some time before they overtake the orders already booked. The market is very firm, with car lots of bran quoted at \$45 and shorts at \$55 per ton, including bags, ex-track, while smaller quantities of bran are selling at \$46 to \$46.75, and shorts at \$56 to \$56.75 per ton, including bags, delivered, all less 25c per ton for spot cash.

BRADSTREETS MONTREAL REPORT.

The weather during the past week has been raining and cold, which has been detrimental to the retail trade, keeping buyers, indoors, so that the volume shows quite a decrease with that of a week ago.

In the wholesale grocery trade, the trade from the cities are reported active but the country trade is rather quiet; the markets are normal, with prices ruling firm. Raisins show an increase of two to three cents per pound over prices ruling last fall. There has been quite a lot of raw sugar arriving during the week and some further large quantities are due to arrive during the month. Refineries are now operating again, which will greatly relieve the sugar shortage all over the country.

In the wholesale dry goods trade, stocks of most commodities are light. Cotton manufacturers are not anxious for business as they are already over-sold. The foreign exchange situation is of considerable assistance to Canadian buyers, and merchants are much more interested in English merchandise on this account. This state of affairs allows some lines of British goods to be purchased which otherwise could not be bought at all.

There is a strike in most lines of the building trade, but there is so little building operations going on that contractors do not find any difficulty in getting all the men they require.

Hail storms during the week were not very beneficial to the field crops, especially the early potatoes, but the late potato crop has benefited. Other crops were slightly damaged. The weather conditions have been very favorable to apple growers. Quite a number of apple brokers representing English houses are here for the fall buying and shipping.

The egg market advanced two cents per dozen. The British Ministry of Food announces that they will not be in the market for any further supplies of cheese now that they have secured their requirements of twenty thousand tons. Exporters here are now looking for new markets to dispose of their future exports. During the week quite a lot of cheese went forward to Antwerp.

At the suggestion of the Canadian Trade Commission, the fishing industry of British Columbia has a representative now on his way to the United Kingdom and France in the person of Mr. A. E. Howard.

Mr. Howard's duties will be the opening up of new markets for British Columbia canned, frozen and cured fish.

This move is in accordance with the endeavors of those interested in the British Columbia fishing industry to open up new fields for the distribution of this great natural resource of the Province, and will, it is believed, produce direct results at an early date.

The Canadian Trade Commission secured an order for \$25,000,000 of manufactured goods, chiefly textiles, for Greece.

The Dominion Cabinet on Saturday informed the Toronto delegation of returned soldiers that a \$2,000 gratuity is impossible.

The Toronto Times, until recently the Toronto News, has suspended publication. Sir John Willison had retired from the paper in 1917.

The date for taking the referendum ballot on the prohibition question throughout the Province of Ontario has been fixed for Monday, October 20.

An unofficial cable states that the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, will be appointed Governor-General of Canada next summer in succession to the Duke of Devonshire.

A crowd of several thousands returned soldiers and others in Queen's Park, Toronto, howled down Stewart Lyon, editor of the Globe, when he sought to explain to them the Globe's attitude on the gratuity proposals.

Appeals to the Public Utilities Commission against the new fare schedule have been made both by the Montreal Tramways Company and by several of the interested municipalities. The increase is therefore temporarily suspended.

Deaths of the week included John Robinson Cartwright, K. C., Deputy Attorney General of Ontario for thirty years, and a prominent Anglican and U. E. loyalist, Hiram Robinson, oldest pioneer lumberman except John R. Booth, in the Ottawa district, president of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., and is noted philanthropist.

Winnipeg eight strike leaders who have been held in the provincial jail pending their trial on charges of seditious conspiracy, were granted bail, in the sum of \$4,000 each, and two sureties of \$2,000 each. The court found that it had not been proven that the accused would not appear to stand their trial, and the decision went on to state: "The court would not be justified in refusing bail on the sole ground that public safety might be endangered by permitting the accused to be at large."

Strong protest against the action of the Government in fixing wheat prices is included in the statement of the United Farmers of Ontario presented to the Canada Wheat Board at its Toronto sitting. The Wheat Board is endeavouring to fix the price at which 1919 wheat shall be sold. The Government has fixed a price, with an added rider that advantage may be taken of the export demand to get more if possible. The producers are fighting for an increase figure, while the millers oppose any advance.

The new Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island, was sworn in as follows: Premier Hon. J. H. Bell, K. C., Summerside; provincial secretary-treasurer and commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Walter M. Lea, Tyron; commissioner of public works, Hon. Cyrus Crossby, Bonshaw; attorney-general, Hon. J. J. Johnston, K. C., Charlottetown; without portfolio, Hon. G. E. Hughes, Charlottetown; Hon. Benjamin Gallant, Bloomfield; Hon. Robert N. Cox, Morell; Hon. David McDonald, Hon. Glen Finnan, and Hon. Frederick J. Nash, Charlottetown. C. G. Duffy, of Charlottetown will be the new speaker.

Book Reviews

By H. S. ROSS.

The Clash: A Study in Nationalities, by William Henry Moore, is published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London, Paris and Toronto, at \$1.75 net.

The author, like many well-known writers, is a son of the parsonage, his father having for years occupied the pulpits of Baptist churches throughout Ontario. He was admitted to the Bar but did not take up active practice in the law courts but as a director of some of the largest companies in Canada has had ample opportunity to make use of his legal training. His hobby in addition to his literary pursuits is his model farm near Toronto where he spends as much time as possible with his family.

His wide, varied and intimate acquaintance with all the leading men in Canada during the past twenty years gave him a splendid ground work for the writing of a book which has been so well received—the one before the reviewer being the seventh edition.

He makes a strong case for Canadians of French descent and pleads—we hope not in vain—for harmony and tolerance and gives his reasons for assuming the inalienable right of the French in Canada to “group personality” and to be treated as a separate nationality in the Dominion of Canada. “The state is the casting; the nationalities are the incasing.”

He writes of their oneness of race and their descent from Nordic provinces of North France and holds them to be a striking example of purity of blood and continuity of racial heredity.

He deprecates the careless charge that their language is a patois and quotes eminent authority to the contrary and points out that a proper standard is kept up by the study at schools and colleges of the language, traditions, history and literature of France.

He gives many interesting facts on which he bases his claim against Anglo-Saxon superiority in trade, education or religion. He also makes it clear that one of the causes of conflict is a “land grievance.” Ontario has in the north unoccupied land suitable for farming to the extent of at least

sixteen million acres. The farming population of Ontario is growing less and French Canadians are going in to take up the fertile soil of Ontario. Naturally enough they take with them their churches, schools, language and customs. English speaking Canadians are pressing the Ontario Government for stringent laws which will tend to discourage intending French Canadian settlers.

He says truly of race superiority: “The theory of inherent race superiority has been time and time again blown up, and yet as often revived by a race which seeks to dominate, which pursuing its own advantage at the expense of another, seeks to ease its conscience by the pleasing idea that it is the will of God that the fittest should dominate. To those who still persist in believing in race superiority, I commend this sentence from Mills’ “Principles of Political Economy.” “I cordially subscribe to the remark of one of the greatest thinkers of our time, who says of the supposed differences of race, ‘of all vulgar modes of escaping from the consideration of the effect of social and moral influence on the human mind, the most vulgar is that of attributing the diversities of conduct and character to inherent natural differences.’”

The brilliant dialogue in the introduction between the author and his farm foreman is a fine piece of work and shows at once the authors sense of justice thrown into clear relief against the dark background of Bonnett’s bigotry and intolerance—the real sources of which, we suspect, being unknown to Bonnett.

Mr. Moore’s generous and skillful plea for even-handed justice for the Canadians of French descent would apply with equal force to our economic problems. Is there not a probability that if equal economic freedom—the author pleads convincingly for freedom—and equal economic opportunity could be brought about the root cause of racial, religious and commercial strife would be removed. While there is the economic incentive the bitter struggle for place and power will go on and we will hear false race cries and seekers for place and power will continue to use the methods we are all too familiar with. When will we learn to be fundamental and insist on getting at the cause and removing it. Such a book as “The Clash” assists us in the right direction.

CUNARD ANCHOR

ANCHOR - DONALDSON

Regular Passenger Service

ANCHOR—DONALDSON

Montreal to Glasgow

(Daylight.)

SATURNIA....Sept. 20 CASSANDRA. Sept. 27
SATURNIA....Oct. 24 CASSANDRA. Oct. 30

CUNARD LINE.

New York to Liverpool.

(Noon.)

AQUITANIASept. 18
ORDUNA.....Sept. 23 CARMANIA...Oct. 4
ORDUNA.....Oct. 28 CARMANIA...Nov. 8
New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg.
CARONIA.....Sept. 27 CARONIA.....Nov. 1

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, Southampton.

ROYAL GEORGE. Oct. 4 ROYAL GEORGE Nov. 1

N.Y.—Cherbourg, Southampton.

MAURETANIA..Oct. 2 MAURETANIA. Oct. 28

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, London.

SAXONIA.....Oct. 16 SAXONIA.....Nov. 18

ANCHOR LINE

Boston to Glasgow.

ELYSIA.....Sept. 24 SCINDIA.....Sept. 30

New York to Glasgow via Moville.

(Noon.)

COLUMBIA.....Oct. 4 COLUMBIA....Nov. 1

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

The ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED,
20 Hospital Street, Montreal, P.Q.



Are You a Canadian?

Do you want a Canadian View-point on Current Literature?
Then you need the

CANADIAN BOOKMAN

50 cents
a copy.

Quarterly

\$1.50
a year.

“Why should Canadians take all their views and tastes on literature or art from British or American sources? There is a Canadian attitude towards literature and art, and it is finding expression, and the more it finds expression the more shall we develop a characteristic Canadian art and literature of our own.”

The Bookman may be purchased at the leading Booksellers, but to ensure regular delivery we recommend that you place a subscription through your Bookseller or direct to this office, using the accompanying coupon.

SOME OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Stephen Leacock
J. A. Dale
Beatrice Redpath
W. D. Lighthall
Ramsay Traquair
E. J. Hathaway

John Murray Gibbon
W. S. Wallace
O. D. Skelton
J. E. Middleton
W. T. Allison
W. C. Grant

George H. Locke
Mary S. Saxe
Warwick Chipman
F. William Wallace
Edith Wherry
R. H. Hathaway

Maud Goings

Arthur L. Phelps

Send to

the Canadian Bookman for 1 year
for which I enclose \$1.50.

OCTOBER ISSUE (No. 4) OUT SHORTLY.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$16,000,000 Reserve Funds \$17,000,000 Total Assets \$470,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President

EDSON L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director

C. E. NEILL, General Manager

M. W. WILSON, Supt. of Branches

1869

1919

*Statement to the Dominion Government
(Condensed) showing Condition of the
Bank on July 31, 1919*

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	\$ 16,144,550.00
Reserve Fund	16,397,275.00
Undivided Profits	535,757.19
Notes in Circulation	34,412,062.74
Deposits	383,318,713.02
Due to other Banks	8,367,900.08
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	504,744.27
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	11,607,490.78
	<u>\$471,288,493.09</u>

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 80,960,107.57
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	20,500,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	63,094,503.71
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	16,904,957.44
Call Loans in Canada	14,574,059.37
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	32,277,161.49
	<u>228,310,789.58</u>
Loans and Discounts	222,124,811.61
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	11,607,490.78
Bank Premises	7,026,080.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises ..	1,390,534.61
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	78,786.50
Deposit with Dominion Government for Se- curity of Note Circulation	750,000.00
	<u>\$471,288,493.08</u>

*595 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West
Indies, Central and South America, etc.,
distributed as follows:*

Canada	520
Newfoundland	8
West Indies	54
Central and South America	9
Spain (Barcelona)	1
U. S. A. (New York)	1
Great Britain (London)	1
French Auxiliary (Paris)	1
	<u>595</u>

SPAIN, BARCELONA - - Plaza de Cataluna 6
LONDON, ENGLAND, Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.
NEW YORK CITY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

French Auxiliary:
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (France) PARIS,
28 Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

COLLECTIONS

throughout Canada, Newfoundland, West
Indies, Central and South America handled
promptly and on favorable terms.

The Province of Quebec

Canada's Largest Province

Area....over 700,000 square miles, or 18 per cent of all Canada

Rich in Natural Resources, Soil, Timber, Fisheries, Mines. Waterpower estimated at 6,000,000 h.p. of which 875,000 are developed at the present time.

Rich in Fish and Game and the best of sport for hunter and sportsman.

A Land of great Waterways, of mighty Rivers and Lakes, of extensive Forests.

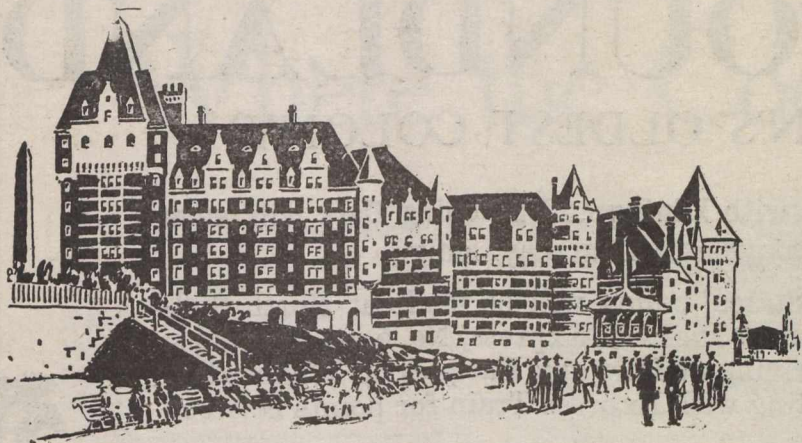
A Land where Farming and Dairying is profitably pursued, with an annual production value exceeding \$200,000,000.

A Province that leads all the provinces in the Pu^lpwood and Asbestos Industries.

A Province that offers exceptionally favorable terms to the settler.

Send for Booklets and Information to

The Department of Lands and Forests
Quebec City, Quebec.



CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC.

Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel System

Canadian Pacific Hotels from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific set the standard for hotel accommodation in Canada. Each hotel is distinctive in appointment and style; each has the same superb Canadian Pacific service

THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC, Quebec, is a famous hotel in the most characteristic city of North America. Standing on Dufferin Terrace, it commands magnificent views of the River St. Lawrence.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA, Winnipeg, so well known and so popular with travellers that it has been enlarged to twice its original size.

THE PLACE VIGER, Montreal, is an ideal hotel for those who prefer quietness and yet wish to be within easy reach of the business centre.

THE PALLISER, Calgary, a handsome new hotel of metropolitan standard, from the roof of which the snow-capped Canadian Pacific Rockies are visible.

THE HOTEL VANCOUVER, a spacious hostelry that overlooks the Straits of Georgia and contains 650 rooms.

THE EMPRESS, Victoria, a luxurious hotel that appeals to the artistic sense, in a city of picturesque homes and Old Country atmosphere.

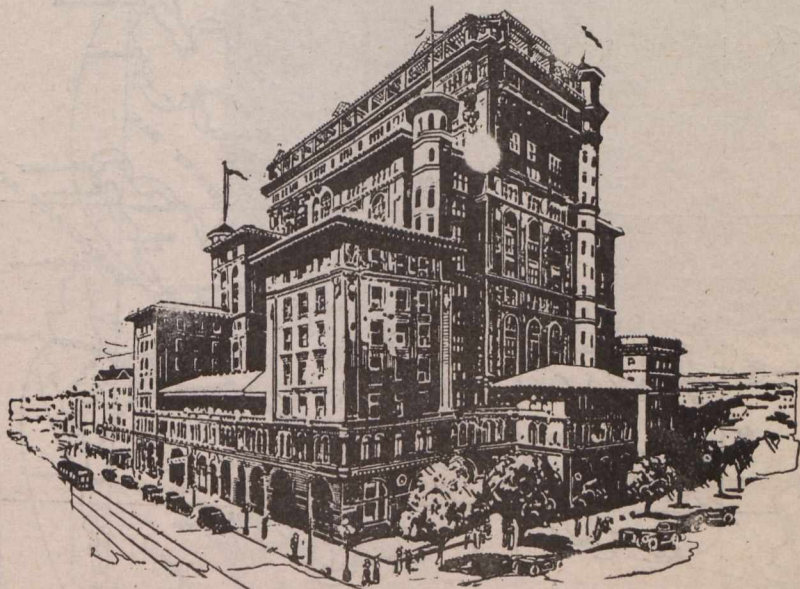
The above hotels, and others similarly situated at strategic points on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at McAdam, N.B., Sicamous, B.C., and Penticton, B.C., are open all the year round. Six other hotels, including four in the wonderful Canadian Pacific Rockies, are open in summer only.

Any C.P.R. Passenger Agent will furnish particulars, or write

C. E. E. USSHER,
Passenger Traffic Manager

F. L. HUTCHINSON,
Manager-In-Chief Hotel Dept.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, MONTREAL.



HOTEL VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER.

The Hartt & Adair Coal Co.

DEALERS IN THE
DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY'S
LACKAWANNA COAL

TELEPHONE MAIN 5645

146 Notre Dame Street West - MONTREAL

G. H. SMITHERS J. J. M. PANGMAN G. W. S. HENDERSON

BURNETT & CO.

(Established 1868)

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

12 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Authorized Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	247,015.79

General Fire Insurance Business Transacted.

THEODORE MEUNIER,
Manager.

B. A. CHARLEBOIS,
Assistant Manager.

H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.

MEMBERS

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Transportation Building, Montreal

Telephone Main 1345

Canada's
Leading Hotel

THE WINDSOR

Dominion Sq.
MONTREAL

HEADQUARTERS FOR CONVENTIONS, BANQUETS,
PRIVATE DANCES, RECEPTIONS & SOCIAL EVENTS

European Plan Exclusively

Centrally situated in the heart of the shopping and theatrical district. Service unsurpassed

JOHN DAVIDSON, Manager

The Canada Casing Company, Limited

Head Office: 140-142 Duke Street

MONTREAL

QUEBEC - CANADA

OPERATING---Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Vancouver, B. C.; St. John, N.B.; New York, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; London, England; Auckland, N.Z.; Rostow-a-Don, Russia.

See NEWFOUNDLAND

(BRITAIN'S OLDEST COLONY)

For the Winter Months, an Express Train with Dining and Sleeping Cars will leave St. John's on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

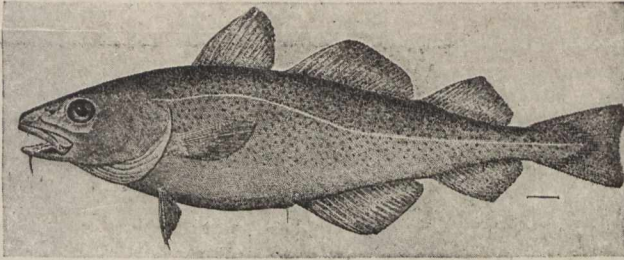
Connection from Canada and United States' points will be made at North Sydney, after arrival of the Canadian Government Railway Express, No. 5, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the steamer arriving at Port aux Basques on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning, there connecting with Express Train for points between Port aux Basques and St. John's.

For further information, apply to
F. E. PITMAN, General Passenger Ticket Agent,
REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.



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 :-:

HER 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.

A Company tank truck employed to keep service stations, garages, other dealers and larger users supplied with Imperial Polarine and other Imperial products.

Polarine
FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL
"Makes a good car better"



Keeping Everyone Supplied

To make sure that our patrons are kept supplied with Imperial Polarine and other products, we operate fleets of motor trucks and tank wagons. Distribution never lags—deliveries are prompt and frequent.

Imperial Polarine perfectly meets the lubricating requirements of automobile truck, tractor and stationary engines.

Spreads a thin, unbreakable coating of lubrication between rubbing parts. Intense heat can't make it break or gum. Friction is prevented, wear retarded. Imperial Polarine imprisons power in the cylinders—burns without leaving carbon.

Three grades—Imperial Polarine, Imperial Polarine Heavy and Imperial Polarine A.

Ask the Imperial Oil Man which you need.

In one-half, one and four-gallon sealed cans, twelve and a half gallon kegs, half-barrels and barrels.

Sold by good dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power · Heat · Light · Lubrication
Branches in all Cities