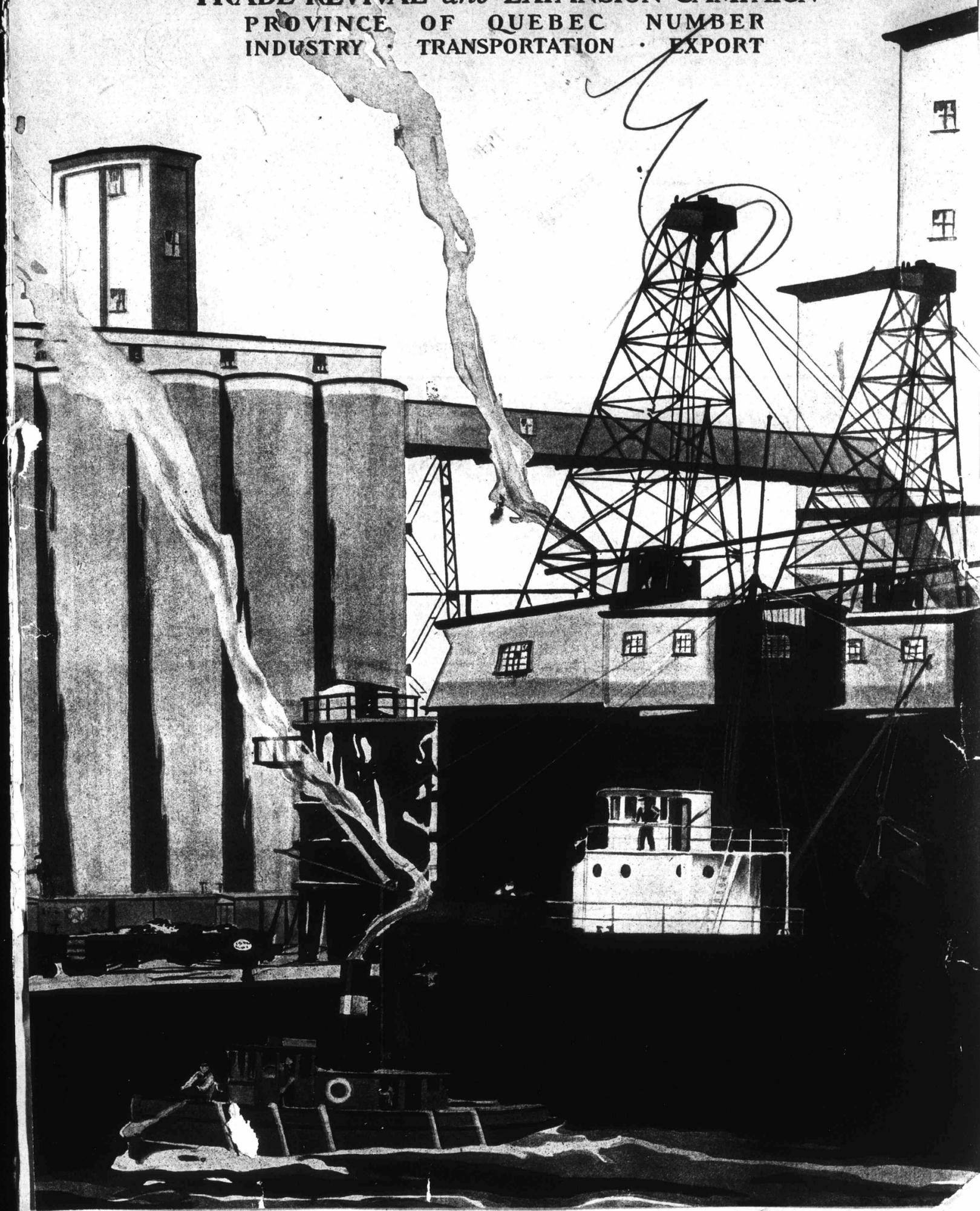


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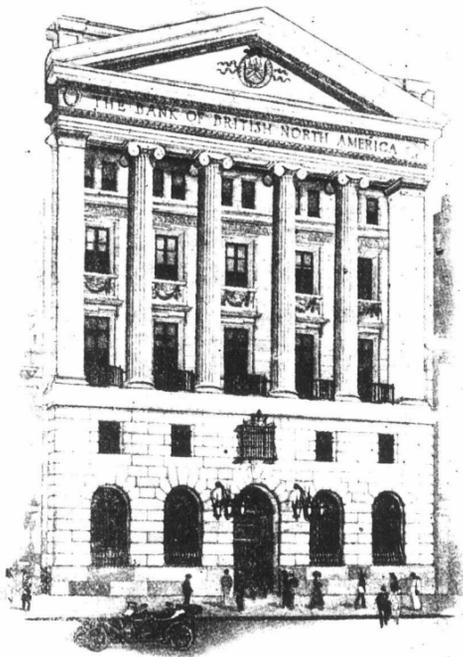
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# FOREWORD

BY THE  
HON. W. S. FIELDING  
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**I**N the early days of the war somebody invented for Canadian use the slogan, "Business as Usual." Probably it served a good purpose in constantly reminding us that there was much to be done beyond the drill halls and the camp grounds in planning for Canada's part in the winning of the war. The slogan is seldom used now. It is no longer appropriate. The people are awakening to the fact that neither in the arena of commerce nor in the world of public affairs will it hereafter be sufficient to carry on business "as usual", and that conditions are arising which call for new thought and new effort.

"New occasions teach new duties,  
Time makes ancient good uncouth,  
He must upward still and onward,  
Who would keep abreast of truth."

But while the situation is thus calling for new lines of thought and action, it is full of hope and encouragement. If Canada has much to do to meet the new conditions, she can face the task with courage and confidence, for she has proved her capacity for doing to an extent that is surprising to many of her people. In various ways she has given evidence that when the right spirit prevails, when her people are heartily united, they can do great things.

On the side of military organization for the war, although there is still much to be done to raise the full force desired, what has already been accomplished is remarkable, considering that our citizens in time past have given so little attention to military affairs. For a people, devoted through all their lives to the arts of peace, to raise in two years, under a voluntary system, three hundred and fifty thousand men for the war, armed and equipped, a large portion of them sufficiently qualified by training and service to enable them to take their place with Britain's finest soldiery on the battlefields of France and Belgium, is an achievement of which Canadians may well be proud. In the field of munition making, too, wonders have been accomplished. The mechanical skill of our workmen has been developed in a striking manner, until our factories are able to take a part in the production of munitions which is contributing materially to the Empire's war service. In the field of finance remarkable things have been accomplished. Accustomed as we were for generations to look to Great Britain for most of the capital required for the development of the country, we had to face a stoppage of that supply, except that a sum has been loaned by the Imperial Government to meet part of our war expenses in Europe. This stoppage of money from England was at the beginning a cause of much anxiety to all concerned in financial affairs. But the situation has been bravely faced. The Canadian banking institutions and the Canadian people have been able to finance Canada's needs to a very gratifying extent. Immense sums have been raised by our own people for the war service, and more can be provided when it is required. In the great primary industry of agriculture, while sending many of our farmers to the war, Canada has carried on the work of production efficiently, growing and harvesting last year an enormous crop, and giving promise of an output this year which, while short of that of 1915, will still be a large harvest. All the immediate problems in military, financial and industrial affairs have been met with a courage and a success which may well hearten our people and give them new confidence in the future of the country. Burdens the war is bringing, and there will be heavier ones to come. But they are met bravely and borne cheerfully.

The end of the war will present in their most urgent form new problems that are now coming into view, and many old ones will require more serious consideration than they have usually received in the past. To provide for the care of those who return from the war in a disabled condition, and for the families of those who have given their lives for the Empire; to replace in the work of civil life those who will no longer wear the Khaki; to find employment in the ordinary business of the country for the many who are now temporarily employed in the making of munitions; to bring into Canada the best class of immigrants and to lead them into the lines of occupation best adapted to their condition and most likely to make for the development of the country; to enlarge our home industry by supplying from our own factories, efficiently and economically, many of the things that in the past have been brought from the countries that are now our enemies, countries with which we shall hereafter desire to trade little if at all; to strengthen and broaden our relations with our ordinary markets; to look abroad and avail ourselves of the opportunities for marketing the products of our various industries in friendly countries with which we have heretofore had but few dealings; to improve the condition of the masses of the people, so that patient toil and faithful service shall have their reward in comfortable and happy homes; to make the work of government, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, clean, intelligent and in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age; to equitably distribute the burdens of the war so that they may fall as lightly as is reasonably possible on those to whom the battle of life is hardest; to find a common ground upon which the sometimes conflicting interests of East and West may be brought together; to promote toleration and mutual respect between races and creeds, and harmony and co-operation between labor and capital, so that there may be unity of effort to create an intelligent, patriotic and God-fearing citizenship—these things open out a field of opportunity and of duty that appeals to all that is best in Canadian life. There is every reason to hope and to believe that the appeal will not be in vain.

*W. S. Fielding*

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# The Big Thing for Merchants to Consider

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How to take care of the Money  
that crosses the counter in  
exchange for merchandise

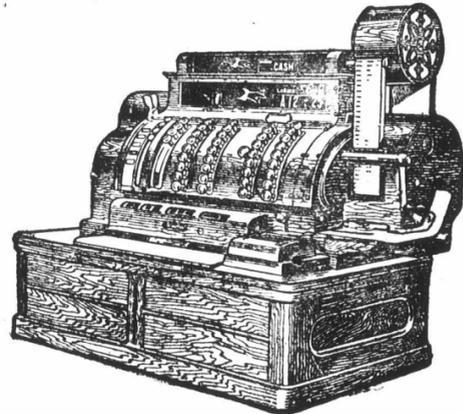
A good location is important. A clean, well-arranged store is important. A good volume of trade is important.

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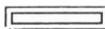


# THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA

—BY—

RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

PREMIER OF CANADA



**T**HE TASK and purpose of Canada, now and always, is to defeat the enemy. For two years we have held our lines and made our preparation; now we know by the test of events themselves that if we but endure we can in the end achieve that purpose. But victory is to be gained only by unsparing devotion and unremitting effort on the part of all. So much at least is demanded by the glorious memory of our dead and by the cause to which they consecrated their lives. The prime duty of Canadian manhood is to aid the Government in dispatching adequate forces to the front. But those engaged in the production of munitions and all the material of war will realize that in a very direct sense they are contributing to the actual prosecution of operations in the field; and they should constantly ask themselves whether there is any possible further effort which they can make to carry out Canada's purpose. So also those who are carrying on the agricultural, commercial and industrial activities of the Dominion will recognize that on the stability and quality of their achievement our ultimate victory is no less dependent and will do their utmost to adapt themselves to the conditions imposed upon the country by the direct necessities of the war.

As for the future the new problems and conditions to be met are varied, complex, and in some aspects incalculable. But earnest consideration and preparation can do much. Already special means are being devised whereby the machinery of the state may be employed to assist in meeting these problems; and those who are responsible will not shrink from taking further like steps in extending the justifiable functions of the state. But the Canadian people will realize that they also have a duty and a function quite as essential, and that upon their comprehension, their efforts and their willingness to co-operate, the future of the Dominion depends.

When the carter called upon Hercules for aid, the divinity appeared and invited him to put his own shoulder to the wheel. I have alluded to this legend before; its moral is one which I am confident will appeal to the genius of the Canadian people.

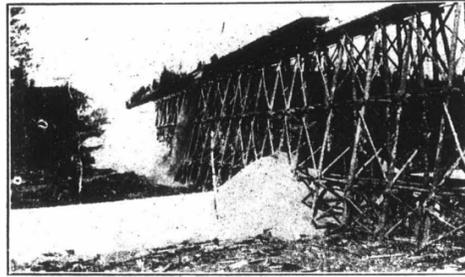
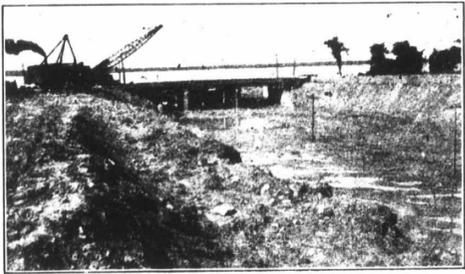
May I, therefore, say that your project for a special "Trade Revival and Expansion" edition of The Journal of Commerce seems peculiarly commendable.

*R. L. Borden*

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# Trade Conditions in Quebec

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## A BRIEF REVIEW

BY

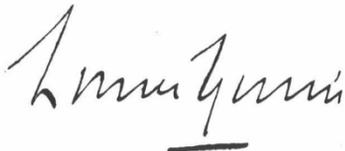
SIR LOMER GOUIN, Premier of Quebec

If we are to judge of trade conditions in Quebec by the operations of our banking institutions, as those versed in financial affairs are accustomed to do, then I have only to point to the increase in our province within the last year or two, in the number of branch banks in operation, which is far larger than in any of the sister provinces, and to the volume of our banks' clearings and the character of their statements, to establish our provincial prosperity.

How the prosperity and the credit of Quebec impresses itself upon the investing public outside of our province is indicated by the fact that the recent sale of provincial debentures was made to J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, at 99.20, while the price which the same firm paid last year for the war bonds guaranteed jointly by the Governments of Great Britain and France was in the neighborhood of 97, and 97½ was the highest price obtained last year by the Dominion Government for its war loan.

Various causes have contributed to the existing prosperity. The manufacture of munitions of war has undoubtedly had its influence upon trade conditions in Quebec, though the volume of this business has apparently been greater in some of the other provinces.

The real secret of the better commercial conditions in this province must be looked for in the increased prosperity of the agricultural community, and this must be largely attributed to the higher prices obtained for farm produce of every kind, and especially for the products of the dairy industry, which it has been the special policy of the government to foster by means of encouraging the establishment, and of perfecting the inspection of cheese and butter factories, and also to the Good Roads policy, upon which no less a sum than twelve millions of dollars have been expended during the last four years.



# The Journal of Commerce

**Q** The Journal of Commerce is one of the oldest commercial journals in Canada. As its name implies, it gives prominence to commercial information, but it by no means confines itself to strictly commercial questions. It makes a specialty of information concerning the production, distribution and marketing of Canadian commodities. It is recognized as a leading authority on commodity markets. It gives accurate, timely and impartial weekly reviews of events in the industrial, commercial and financial world. In its editorial and other columns, it discusses all the interesting problems of the day. It deals with politics, not party politics, but the politics which should and do interest men and women of all parties; the trend of events at home, throughout the Empire and in the neighboring Republic—such notes and comments as are helpful to the reader who desires to keep himself informed on current events. All questions which touch the development of Canada's resources, or that have a bearing on the promotion of the moral or material welfare of the Dominion, fall within the field of the contributors to the Journal's columns, who include many of the ablest thinkers and writers of the day.

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# The Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916

## The Journal of Commerce

Devoted to  
CANADIAN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE  
AND FINANCE.

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916.

## The Journal of Commerce and its Work

COMMERCE is the traffic or trade in goods. When this traffic takes place between people situated in places within the same country, it is referred to as the domestic or home trade or commerce of that country; when the traffic or trade is between people in different countries, it is regarded as the foreign or international trade or commerce.

As long as mankind lived in scattered and isolated families and tribes, each supplying its own wants by its own labor, there was little or no commerce or trade. Commerce had its birth in the division of labor, and in proportion as specialization of labor and production advanced did commerce expand.

The greatest division of labor began with the introduction of machinery and the use of power. As these two factors became developed, the factory product replaced more and more the home made and home grown article, until, at the present time, the activity of the whole people of any country, and even of the world, may be divided into distinct industries, each providing a certain kind of article or articles for domestic use or export, which, through the medium of trade and commerce, is exchanged for the articles required to satisfy the wants of its workers, who purchase them with the wages or salaries they receive from their work.

Commerce is further enhanced by reason of the fact that many industries tend to become local on account of some particular circumstance. For instance, Canada, by reason of the exceptional richness and extent of her natural resources, supplies the world's markets with nickel, asbestos and cobalt, and is an important factor in the world's supply of pulp and paper, lumber, wheat, flour, fish, etc.

Again, some communities excel in the production of certain articles, with the result that

they become the centres of the industries producing them. Furthermore, industry often seeks a certain locality on account of its better shipping facilities, or on account of cheap power, or for some other advantage.

But whether it is because of the division of labor, or by reason of an abundant harvest in one place, or an exceptional demand in another, or by reason of the advantage which one place possesses over others on account of some facility for production, the foundation of trade and commerce is the same. It lies in the fact that commodities, after bearing the cost of transit, are of more value in one place than in another, and it is the business of the merchant, the salesman, and the purchasing agent, assisted by advertisements, to seek out these inequalities, and to gather in what profit the process of equalization may afford. In the process of equalization or levelling up, the tendency of commerce is to connect one seat of population with another, to open up new routes, to seize on every physical advantage of transit between them, and by the union, not only of labor and capacities, but of almost boundless diversified territorial resources, to increase the production of commodities and bring their prices as nearly as possible to a uniform level. To this end commerce has enlisted, if she has not herself created and developed, every conceivable and practical means of transportation and banking and insurance, and all their diversified forms of credit.

Commerce is the connecting link between supply and demand, and the Journal of Commerce is a medium through which its activities, particularly as regards Canada, find expression. It is also the purpose of the publishers of the Journal of Commerce, by enlisting the best economic and scientific talent, to seek out and give publicity to the principles of distribution best calculated to promote the domestic and foreign commerce of Canada along lines most effective, yet equitable as regards the other interests of the country.

As a fitting recognition of this special work, which the Journal of Commerce has undertaken, the Dominion Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada has placed the following resolution in the minutes of its transactions:

"Whereas, after mature consideration of the principles which form the common ground for organization amongst the wholesale and retail interests of the country, the executive officers of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada are convinced that some movement should be started for the scientific consideration, from a national point of view, of such questions as production, transportation distribution, and

"Inasmuch as the Journal of Commerce is preparing to take up this matter in a very comprehensive way, and is about to

appoint an efficient, well-trained and capable man to study and dilate upon these questions through the columns of that Journal,

"We deem it highly advisable that retail merchants give their support to and co-operate in this effort in a way that will give the problems we are endeavoring to grapple with the benefit of this special effort, and thereby enhance the service we are desirous of rendering to the members of our Association."

Since the passing of the above resolution, the Provincial Boards of the Retail Merchants' Associations for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have made arrangements whereby every member in these Provinces will receive regularly a copy of the Journal of Commerce.

### Trade Revival and Expansion Campaign.

This number of the Journal of Commerce is the first of a series of four special issues that are being published under the caption of "The Trade Revival and Expansion Campaign." It deals mainly with the industry, commerce and finance of the Province of Quebec, with special attention to Montreal as the principal industrial and transportation centre of Canada.

The second issue, which will be published in about two weeks will deal mainly with industry, commerce and finance of Ontario, with special attention to the facilities which that Province offers industry by reason of her hydro-electric development.

The third issue, which will appear in about four weeks hence, will deal mainly with Western Canada.

The fourth issue will have to do mainly with the Maritime Provinces.

All issues will be about the same size, equally well illustrated, and, in the treatment of the respective sections of the country, equally comprehensive. Each issue will be furnished with an original cover design in colors, typical of the special interest emphasized in the issue.

### Work in Foreign Markets.

Canadian manufacturers and other producers are looking to the foreign markets for the orders which will keep up their present output after the close of the war. For the purposes of locating these markets, several commissions have already been appointed, but such commissions can do but little to create a demand for Canadian goods in these markets; this must necessarily be done by the distribution of literature and by personal effort. It is for the purpose of laying a foundation for this effort, that these four special issues of the Journal of Commerce are being published.

On completion of the series, it is our intention to send capable, well informed young men into the principal foreign countries for the pur-

pose of soliciting subscriptions to the Journal of Commerce. These agents, in the course of their work, will make known to importers and merchants in these foreign markets the commodities which Canada has to offer, as well as the names and addresses of the principal producers. The subscriptions which they secure will be an immediate guarantee of the success of their efforts, and at the same time they will be establishing the most effective means of regular communication thereafter.

Our "Trade Revival and Expansion Campaign" issues will provide these young men with excellent canvassing material, and will enable them to put into the hands of prospective purchasers just the class of information concerning Canada, her resources, industries and products, which they should have.

### Town and Country

THE speech of Hon. Sydney Fisher at the Montreal Reform Club a few days ago, although made at a political centre, was in the main of an economic character and the facts to which he invited attention were well calculated to impress his hearers and the public generally. "Back to the land" is not a new slogan. It has been heard often in the past. But the need of greater attention to the development of the primary interest of agriculture is brought out with greater force and clearness under the present conditions when the high cost of living, and particularly the high cost of foodstuffs, is so much in the public mind. To some extent the increased cost of living is compensated by increased wages, but there is a large class in every community whose salaries or incomes are practically of a fixed character, and to these the era of very high prices is one of burden and sacrifice. While the farmer, as the primary producer, benefits in some degree by the high prices of his produce he will claim that, having regard to the higher cost of all that he has to buy, and of every service that he has to employ, he is no better off than before. It is a striking fact that, although farm produce has for a long time commanded good prices, the farming industry of Canada, apart from wheat-growing in the West, is not progressing. Indeed, the facts presented by Mr. Fisher show that in important branches of the industry, Canada, which should be one of the great food-producing countries of the world, is falling back rather than advancing. There has been a great and in many respects a gratifying development of industrial activity. If this development can be carried on at the same time as a corresponding degree of development of favorable conditions in rural life, the results will be good. But if our industrial progress is taking place through a lessening of the interest in rural affairs, if, as has been the case for some years, the proportion of our people engaged in the production of food is to decrease while the proportion engaged in industrial pursuits increases, the situation is one that gives much ground for anxiety and much need for serious reflection by all who wish our country to progress in the things that make for prosperity and contentment.

Diminishing population engaged in the primary industries of the country must mean diminishing markets for the products of the factories. Clearly something must be done to make the farm life of the country more remunerative and more attractive in comparison with the industrial life of the cities and towns. What that something is becomes a question

of the highest importance to all who study our public affairs. We append some of the striking passages from the Hon. Mr. Fisher's address:

"Now let us take for a few minutes the trade in agricultural products, but before saying anything about the trade, I want to speak about the labor applied to agriculture. In 1911 there was seven per cent less labor applied to our agricultural lands per acre. There was a smaller ratio of the value of farm property and the value of farm products in 1911 than in 1901. There were 3,200 less weeks' labor applied to general farming in 1911 than in 1901, and yet the farmers were obliged to pay \$10,000,000 more for their labor than in 1901. You can see therefore that the profits of the farm were more precarious.

"Now as to population. In 1901 the rural population was 62 per cent, and the urban population 38 per cent. In 1911 the rural population was only 54½ per cent, and the urban population 45½ per cent, and I venture to say that to-day that the urban population of Canada is more than half of the whole population of the century.

"Now a word about the trade. In 1910 and thereabouts—I am speaking in round figures—we exported \$61,000,000 worth of agricultural products. That is not including livestock and their products. We imported 17 millions, leaving a balance of \$44,000,000 of exports over imports. You will be a little surprised to learn that Canada, an agricultural country, imported \$17,000,000 worth of agricultural products. We exported \$40,000,000 more of our wheat in 1911 than in 1901, and we exported five million more of flax, showing that in these two departments we increased \$45,000,000 and the whole exports of Canada was only \$44,000,000. In other words, we decreased by one million our exports of all agricultural products except wheat and flax.

"We have always imported more horses than we exported. Ten years ago we exported about \$10,000,000 worth of cattle; then it dropped to \$3,000,000; but the last year or two we have exported more on account of the demands for the war. The result is that our cattle is being depleted to a still greater extent than before. For the last five years every kind of live stock in Canada has been decreasing. Canada is essentially and greatly a livestock country—a country of stock-keeping in our agriculture—and yet we have fewer animals to-day than we had five years ago.

"About ten years ago we exported about six million dollars worth of butter. For the last two or three years we have actually imported as high as two million dollars worth of butter more than we exported. Canada does not make enough butter to supply her own demands. Of cheese, we have exported about the same quantities steadily, about \$20,000,000 worth; but ten years ago cheese was of a value which showed that \$20,000,000 worth meant 200,000,000 pounds; to-day the same value represents 150,000,000 pounds. So that in the production of cheese we have three-quarters as many pounds as we had ten or twelve years ago, although the value of our export is about the same.

"Ten years ago we exported as high as one million dollars worth of eggs. Ever

since 1908 we have been importing largely more eggs than we exported. To-day we import more poultry than we export.

"In meats generally we used to export about \$15,000,000 worth. In 1914-15 we only exported three-quarters of a million dollars worth. That export again practically disappeared until the war. During the last two years we have gone up a little and exported a considerable quantity of meat, which accounts partially for the fact that our live stock has decreased.

"In 1904-5 the total of animals and their products that we exported was \$63,000,000 worth, and in that year we imported \$15,000,000, a balance of \$48,000,000 of exports. In 1913-14 we exported \$53,000,000 and imported \$29,000,000, leaving a balance of nearly \$24,000,000 of exports, half of what we had ten years before.

"These things are, I think, serious, and well worth the consideration of anybody who is studying the economic situation of our country. In regard to the employment of the people there has been a change detrimental to agriculture. From 1891 to 1911, twenty years, the population of Canada increased about 50 per cent. The proportion of workers in transportation during those twenty years increased 300 per cent; 250 per cent more were engaged in general distribution. In manufacturing the increase was 116 per cent. But when we come to agriculture for the same period we find that the increase was only 27 per cent.

"Now, to my mind this is a serious situation. In 1901, 40 per cent of our workers were engaged in agriculture, 15 per cent in manufacturing, 9 per cent in trade, and 4 per cent in transportation. In 1911 only 34 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 18 per cent in manufacturing, 10½ per cent in trade and 8 per cent in transportation.

### Curiosities of Prohibition

A VERY curious, though perhaps unavoidable, feature of the prohibition legislation in some of the Provinces is attracting notice. The local sale of spirituous and malt liquors is forbidden, but one may import such things from another Province for his own use. Thus in, say, Halifax, where there are several breweries which continue to manufacture ale and porter under Dominion authority, the brewer cannot sell to a citizen. He can, however, sell to a dealer over in New Brunswick. The thirsty Haligonian can then buy the Halifax beer in St. John and have it shipped back to Halifax. The thirsty one, of course, must pay not only for the beer but also for freight to St. John and back to Halifax. Prohibition is not yet the law in New Brunswick, but it will come into operation shortly. Then, perhaps, business will adjust itself to the situation. To save one freight charge it will probably be found convenient to use Halifax beer in St. John and St. John beer in Halifax. It will not be a case of encouraging home industry, it is true, but it will probably be the most economical method of meeting the demands of those who still desire to look upon the beer when it is brown, if not upon the wine when it is red.

## Britain's Control of Food Supplies

### What the British Government Has Done to Prevent Speculation and High Prices

The measures taken by the British Government toward the regulation of the prices of foodstuffs in the United Kingdom are clearly presented in a letter sent by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to a member of the British parliament, in reply to the latter's communication concerning high food prices.

Mr. Runciman defends the action of the Government, and declares that Governmental interference must not be expected to bring "miraculous relief." Moreover, he calls attention to the danger that ill-conceived action, artificially fixing prices may easily create an actual shortage of supplies.

#### What The Government Has Done.

President Runciman cites three instances of Government interference, namely:

1.—At the very beginning of the war the Government, foreseeing the danger of a serious shortage of sugar, in view of the extent to which this country depended on German sources for supplies of that essential article, took immediate control of the entire sugar supplies of the United Kingdom, a control which, as you know, still continues.

2.—Another essential commodity and one of which as a consequence of the war both this country and our Allies have required greatly increased supplies is imported meat. Steps were taken to deal with the meat question also at the earliest stages of the war. I have requisitioned practically the whole of the refrigerated tonnage in the Australian, New Zealand and South American trades, so that the utmost use may be made of the carrying capacity of these steamers for the maximum amount of meat that can be transported. The whole of the output of frozen meat from New Zealand, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia available for export has been purchased.

In this transaction the Colonial Governments concerned have helped us in every possible way by special legislation and by other measures. Large

purchases have also been made of South American meat. Arrangements, which have been in force since the early months of the war, were made for part of the meat so purchased in New Zealand and Australia to be available for the civil population. That meat has been marketed through the ordinary channels, all purchasers and localities getting the same proportion of the reduced supplies as they previously got of normal imports. A modest commission is paid to our selling agents, and they are instructed to keep prices steady and moderate. All speculation is forbidden, and wholesale distributors are restricted in the addition which they can make to the prices at which they bought. Further, the drought in Australia severely restricted supplies in the latter part of the year, but the board, having control of all the available imported meat, was able to regulate issues to the market so as to tide over the period before the opening of the new season; but for this there might have been at times an actual absence of colonial meat, and prices of all meat would have soared to great heights.

3. The Cabinet Committee on Food Supplies have from the outbreak of war given close attention to the question of maintaining the supplies of wheat in the country, more especially with a view to provide a reserve in case of an interruption of the regular imports. In November, 1914, arrangements were made to purchase a supply for delivery in the early months of the following year, and this supply was gradually put into consumption as the danger of diminishing reserves disappeared owing to the approach of the next harvest. In March, 1915, in co-operation with the Indian Government, the Government arranged for the shipment of wheat from India and its sale by Government agents in this country, and these supplies proved especially valuable in view of the delay in supplies from the new American crop in the latter part of the year. At the end of 1915 the Government again arranged for the

accumulation of a reserve for the spring and summer of 1916, part of this reserve being held by millers and gradually sold to them in August and September.

#### "World Price" Beyond Control.

"The cardinal fact, both as regards prices and freights, is that we are dealing with a world problem," declares Mr. Runciman. "No responsible person would be so foolish as to question the importance from a national point of view of low food prices; but we must not be blind to the danger that ill-conceived action, artificially fixing prices in this country, may easily create an actual shortage of supplies, which would indeed be the gravest of dangers. Broadly speaking, we cannot control the world's price, and in such prime necessities as wheat and meat our supplies come largely from abroad, and are purchased in competition with other countries, whose needs are as great as or greater than ours. It is interesting to note in this connection that the prices of three important foodstuffs, the supplies of which have been brought more completely under Government control than any others, have nevertheless risen to a very considerable extent since the outbreak of war.

"In conclusion, I can assure you that the Government is giving unremitting attention to the problems of food prices. It has, as you know, recently appointed a strong committee to inquire into the whole matter and to recommend any further action which appears to them practicable and expedient, having regard to the cardinal necessity of maintaining supplies

"But, whatever further measures may or may not be taken, we must not expect Government interference to bring miraculous relief. There is, I imagine, no other country in the world where Government interference with food supplies has gone so far as in this country, except Germany, and in Germany the prices of food have risen since the war to something over 117 per cent, while in this country they have risen 55 per cent."

"I'd like to see Mr. Jones," said the lady caller.

"Mr. Jones is engaged, ma'am," replied the new office boy.

"Engaged, fiddlesticks," exclaimed the lady. "He's married, and I'm his wife."

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## The Paper Situation

**Canadian Paper Mills in Strong Position which should be Little Affected by Regulative Measures**

The outcome of the negotiations between the paper manufacturers and the press of Canada, in which Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has acted as intermediary, will probably be an inquiry conducted by the Department of Finance into the rising cost of newsprint in the Dominion. The paper manufacturers agreed upon a minimum price of sixty dollars a ton on new contracts, but the publishers failed to agree with this offer. Manufacturers claimed that the increased cost of production today, together with the uncertainty as to further increases, justified the increase in the price of newsprint as proposed, but the publishers took the position that the proposed minimum price of three cents a pound was prohibitive and that no means could be taken by them to offset the increased cost.

The entire question has opened up opportunity for inquiry into the profits being made by Canadian paper manufacturers at the present time, and the future prospects of the industry. The shares of a number of larger paper concerns have been the centre of interest on the Canadian exchanges. Some notable advances have already taken place in the prices of these shares, in most cases justified solely by reported enormous profits being made on paper and other products. The existing situation in the paper and pulp trade, and the probable effect of any regulative action on the Canadian mills, do not appear at all detrimental to their present position.

North America, that is United States and Canada, is the market for the products of the Canadian mills. The statistical situation as reported by the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association shows a decided shortage in supply of newsprint. With a greatly increased consumption of newsprint in the United States due to increasing prosperity and the fact that the presidential elections are close at hand, the newsprint shortage has become acute and prices have advanced materially. On the other hand, imports of sulphite and mechanical pulp into the United States from Europe have fallen off to practically nothing, so that Canadian mills are called upon to make up the deficiency. The Canadian production of newsprint is approximately 1,900 tons per day, and exports of newsprint to the United States from Canada have averaged more than 1,500 tons per day during the past six months. The American demand for pulp, chemical and mechanical, has also been abnormal, and exports of these products

have been proportionately large. During the twelve months ended July last, Canada exported 3,735,960 cwt. of chemical pulp and 4,534,406 cwt. of mechanical pulp to the United States compared with 2,446,635 cwt. and 3,480,278 cwt. respectively during the previous twelve months. Current quotations on these products in the American markets are from \$65.00 to \$75.00 per ton for newsprint, compared with from \$36.00 to \$40.00, two years ago. From \$35 to \$40 a ton for mechanical pulp compared with from \$12 to \$16 a ton two years ago, and from \$106 to \$110 a ton for chemical pulp compared with from \$40 to \$50 a ton two years ago. Of course, many old contracts are still in force at around the \$40 a ton rate on newsprint but these contracts are rapidly being worked out and the new basis is altogether at the increased rates. American publishers are in urgent need of supplies. Delivery is the principal object, and on all these products fancy increases over current quotations can be obtained for immediate delivery.

It will be seen, therefore, that whatever may be the result of the inquiry will have little effect on the Canadian mills. The Canadian publishers have been taken care of so far and all old contracts have been honored. A few of the mills depend solely on the home market for the sale of their product, while others export practically their entire production. The Canadian consumption is about 400 tons per day, so that if regulative action is taken only about one-third of the daily production of newsprint will be affected, and the pulp production will be left untouched. The mills will still be in a very strong position so long as the American demand is maintained.

As stated above, the manufacturers did not claim that increased cost of production was sufficient to account for the increase in the price of paper. It is estimated, however that labor costs, increased cost of chemicals, machinery and other supplies, do account for an increase of about 25 per cent in the cost of production. Moreover, the shortage of men will hamper woods operations during the coming winter and the mills may face a shortage of pulpwood next season.

However, the situation as regards the mills is most satisfactory and their prosperity should be little affected by whatever action the government may take.

In entering this active phase, which will certainly bear fruit, the Association answers the wish of merchants from all sections whose assistance is assured. The period of study and suggestion was desired by both the merchants and the public and the work which will be done will greatly overcome the misunderstanding which seems to exist between the public and the retailer. The real wish of the merchant is to give entire satisfaction to his customers and to sell all his customers need at the lowest possible price. The public does not always understand this ideal upmost in the live retailer's mind, often he is held responsible for the high cost of living, and still often the public is influenced by the unknown emissaries that the retailer is the one, above all, who is the enemy of low prices and that the present system of distribution must be changed to remedy the evil. While there are defects in the system now in use, nevertheless to do away with it would be ruinous in the extreme. What is most important at the present moment is to improve our distribution system, and to arrive at this we must have a concerted and energetic action and this is where the members of The Retail Merchants Association of Canada may intervene.

The Association, true to its traditions, undertakes another educational campaign in the public interest. It is not a matter of making money, it is only, an institution whose sole desire is to help the retailer and the public, by having equity and justice triumph.

According to the very statutes of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada each province has its own organization, makes its own local rules and regulations and fixes its membership fees. This liberty of action permits every province to undertake any local work, beneficial to itself. In Ontario by an arrangement recently completed all members will be regularly informed of the work accomplished by the Toronto office and an information bureau will be inaugurated to give to its members the scope of the association.

This organization will have the tendency to create a very lively interest among the retail merchants of Canada desirous to see their position improved and all those merchants who have not seen the benefits to be derived from being a member should join the ranks, at once.

### CANADA WINS GRAIN PRIZES.

In open competition with agriculturists of the entire continent, Western Canada won nearly all the grain prizes at the International Soil Products Exposition now being held at El Paso, Texas, Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., won the sweepstakes for wheat and barley, this being the third time he has captured the world's championship for wheat. Most of the other sweepstakes went to Western Canada as well.

## The Retail Merchant and His Association

**The Retail Merchants' Association has been a Power in the Development of Commerce in Canada. Education is Now a Supreme Consideration**

The Retail Merchants' Association had its inception years ago, and during these years the organization of the great body of retailers throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion has been perfected. The huge expanse of territory covered has presented many great difficulties, but none proved unsurmountable. Today the Association has attained the high position where the interests of the public and the dealer can be thoroughly looked after.

The Association has established offices in every Province well provided with means for the furtherance of its aims. Each Provincial Board possesses a thoroughly competent staff for the carrying out of the work, and through them a close working understanding has been formed between the members and the public. The need for such union has been intensified by the war, and during the past two years the Association has accomplished great work in the interests of its members and the development of the country.

In all localities, either small or large, the retail merchant is "somebody". His position is such that he is consulted when any danger appears; he is known to be full of initiative and is fully competent to head any movement undertaken for the betterment of the town. In the municipal sphere, he plays a really very important part because he is interested in all public or municipal undertakings. At election time, his sup-

port is sought on account of the votes which he may be able to influence; he is listened to on account of the very sane views he sets forth on any matter of importance. His prosperity does not always entirely depend on his personal work, but rather on the general progress of the locality. It is not surprising then that time and gain he is willing to make personal sacrifices for the benefit of others. Whenever a good work is to be kept up, a charitable affair, undertaken or some unfortunates to be cared for, you will always find him leading subscription lists and helping with both his money and time, consistent with his means.

The retail merchant creates in his domain an atmosphere which is sought on account of his knowledge of things in general, his ready sound advice, and therefore, his strong personality are necessary to the solution of national problems which confront us. It is with pleasure therefore, that we have seen the majority of the retail merchants throughout Canada agree it was high time to improve commercial situation and try to reduce the ever increasing cost of living. This thought, suggested by a few members, was immediately taken up by all merchants and the Retail Merchants Association has only to make a call to its members to have them group themselves around, their society and try to study the situation and to undertake a decisive course of action to remedy the present conditions.

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### British Revenue Returns

#### Excess Profits Duty Largest Contributor.

The returns of public income and expenditure for the first half of the current financial year show that the revenue for the period amounted to £163,922,899, being an increase of £65,568,135 over that for the corresponding period of 1915-16 and compared with an estimate of £502,275,000 for the whole financial year, so that some £340,000,000, or double the income of the first half of the year, has to be gathered in the next six months if the Chancellor's estimates are to be realized.

The following table shows the amount received under the various heads during the past six months,

and comparing them with the corresponding period last year:

Customs	£32,113,000	£11,350,000
Excise	24,920,000	*2,935,000
Estate, etc., duties	15,178,000	*1,537,000
Stamps	3,475,000	439,000
Land tax	40,000	20,000
House duty	280,000	*40,000
Property and income tax	34,805,000	18,020,000
Excess profits duty	31,385,000	31,385,000
Land value duties	111,000	60,000
Postal service	11,300,000	1,310,000
Telegraph service	1,600,000	70,000
Telephone service	3,100,000	20,000
Crown lands	240,000	30,000
Suez Canal shares	2,381,011	1,777,240
Miscellaneous	2,994,888	1,086,895

(\*)—Decreases.

The chief contributor to the half year's revenue was the income tax, which yielded £34,805,000 against £16,785,000, and, although this is still a long way short of the £195,000,000 estimated for the twelve months, the bulk of the revenue from this source always falls in the second half of the financial year. Customs receipts at £32,113,000, are well below the average needed to fulfill the estimate of £71,000,000 for the whole of the year, and, in view of the recent further calling up of men for the army,

the latter figure is hardly likely to be realized, nor is that for excise, where the present receipts of £24,920,000 compare with an expectation of £65,000,000 to March 31st next. This item and that of death are the only important departments where the income fell below the level of a year ago.

#### Exchequer Balance Sheet.

The Exchequer balance sheet for the six months

ended September 30th shows that the receipts into the Exchequer have amounted to the great total of £1,968,687,085, as compared with £1,050,898,854 in the same period last year. The total issued out of the Exchequer for the six months amounted to £1,942,038,803, as compared with £986,712,147, an increase of nearly one thousand million pounds. Balances in the Exchequer for the period amount to £26,648,282.

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## Mentioned in Despatches ∴ ∴ ∴

**C. H. Lovell, M.P.**, of Stanstead, who has just died, makes the sixteenth vacancy in the House of Commons. The late member was born in the Eastern Townships in 1854, educated at the Coaticook Academy and entered the lumber business, in which he had extensive interests. He was elected to the House of Commons in the Liberal interests in a by-election in 1908 and was re-elected at the general elections in that year and again in 1911. He was the third member of the family to represent the county in Parliament.

**Capt. the Hon. Hallam Tennyson.**—To the already long list of British Peers who have been bereft of their eldest sons and heirs must be added the name of Lord Tennyson. His son, Capt. the Hon. Hallam Tennyson, has died from wounds received at the Battle of the Somme. Another son gave his life for his country some months ago while serving in the Navy. Lord Tennyson was formerly Governor of the Australian Commonwealth, and now holds the office of Deputy Governor of the Isle of Wight. While not a famous writer like his father, he has written considerably, including a memoir of his father and several volumes of verse. He was extremely successful as Governor of Australia.

**Mr. R. B. Bennett**, who is the new Director-General of National Service, is Member of Parliament for Calgary. He is a New Brunswicker, having been born at Hopewell in 1870, called to the New Brunswick Bar in 1894, and after practising for a time in his native province took Horace Greeley's advice and went West. Bennett has had a marked success in his chosen province being in turn Member of the Northwest Territories Assembly, and for the past few years Member of Parliament for the Conservative interests from Calgary. Bennett is a director of a large number of corporations, the most important being the Calgary Power Company. He is an effective speaker, a good campaigner, and will put lots of vim and "pep" into the recruiting campaign. In many respects he is an excellent man for the position as he has been overseas in a semi-official capacity and knows the need of men.

**Mr. A. Gordon McIntyre**, who has been appointed head of the Committee on Paper of the American Publishers' Association, is a New Brunswicker, son of the late Rev. Dr. McIntyre, a well known Baptist clergyman and writer. McIntyre is a graduate of McGill in Arts and Science, and one of the best known paper experts in the country. He was formerly editor of the Pulp and Paper Magazine, director of the Forest Products Laboratory at McGill, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and for a time managing director of the paper section of the Bathurst Lumber Company, and still later managing director of the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company. In his new work Mr. McIntyre will confer with publishers and manufacturers and try to lessen the acute differences which now separate those two bodies, differences due to the shortage and high price of paper.

**Col. Swinton.**—The most talked of things in Great Britain at the present time are the Tanks, the contrivance which the British devised to ride roughshod over the German trenches and demolish everything in sight. Col. Swinton, of the British Army, is credited with being the inventor of this land dreadnought, which has achieved even more than its inventor claimed for it. Swinton, who is an old army officer, had a distinguished career in the army and during the early days of the war won well merited praise for his services as British Eye Witness.

**Col. C. H. Mitchell, D.S.O.**—That the Canadians occupy a very large place in the affections and estimation of the British is further shown by the appointment of Col. C. H. Mitchell, D.S.O., to the position of First Staff Officer of the Second British Army in France. This is the most important position yet given a Canadian by the Imperial authorities. Before the war Col. Mitchell was an officer in the Corps of Guards, and head of a firm of consulting engineers in Toronto. He has been in the thick of the fighting ever since the outbreak of hostilities.

**Major Hugh H. Chisholm**, of Montreal, who has been wounded at the front, deserves some recognition. He went overseas as a lieutenant in one of the first battalions, and has been in the very thick of the fighting ever since. When the Canadians took Mount Sorel last June Major Chisholm was the first man to reach the summit. Now, after fifteen months of severe fighting, he is sent to the hospital with a gunshot wound in his side. A brother went overseas with the Princess Patricia's, was wounded, taken prisoner, and died in Germany. The young officer is a son of the Rev. John Chisholm, a Presbyterian minister of Montreal.

**Don Marquis.**—Another newspaper man has broken from the daily routine of his work into the more prominent field of literature. Don Marquis, who runs a column called "The Sun-Dial" in the New York Evening Post, has just issued a book, "The Crew of the Jasper B.", which is one of the most humorous and enjoyable tales which has appeared for some time. Don Marquis is a familiar name to newspaper men throughout the continent; his philosophy, wit and humor bringing pleasure to thousands daily, not only to the readers of the New York Evening Post, but to thousands of other readers who see his writings copied in other papers. He says himself that his chief worry in life is "girth control."

**Prof. Hugo Muensterberg.**—With the usual bungling which characterizes Prussian diplomacy, Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, of Harvard University, is making all sorts of foolish statements regarding the Allies' desire for peace. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities Muensterberg has been defending in American journals everything that Germany has done, from the invasion of Belgium to the sinking of the Lusitania. He claims to know the mind of the Allies, and one of his fantastic predictions is that England at the close of the present war will seek an alliance with Germany. The Professor gives evidence of possessing the crudest kind of neutrality, and the wonder has been that a great university like Harvard should allow one of its professors to write and speak as he has done.

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## Public Opinion

### PIERCED DELUSIONS.

(Boston News Bureau).

It appears now in yet another and perhaps more sordid sense that German air "frightfulness" does not pay. Heed was from the first deliberately refused all moral objections to indiscriminate nocturnal bomb-dropping; likewise notice or credence was denied the long obvious facts that the midnight excursions accomplished no real effect, either military or terrorizing. Germany had the invention, and was bound to pervert it. But will the more tangible balance sheet be quite as obdurately ignored?

England at last appears to have devised a fairly effective sky defence, at least to the points safeguarding worthwhile targets and of bringing down occasional invaders, hitherto scot-free. As time goes on, by the inevitable process of war's equalizations, the defence should further gain; and England already is reported to have made air plans on a vast scale for all future aerial protection.

But the German public cannot now well help an increasing degree of disillusion when the air dreadnoughts, so long immune, became themselves the victims of swift and horrible extinction, and the inference thereby becomes clear that they cannot so easily as before, or as was believed, reach their chosen targets.

Zeppelin "success" at its best meant, apart from all ethical considerations, a military gain rather for the attacked enemy; it was one of the very best recruiting stimuli. Zeppelins revealing indubitable signs of checkmate and failure must mean conversely another little shock to German morale in the weakening of still another supposed element of invincibility.

### CANADA'S DUTY TO BELGIUM.

(Ottawa Citizen).

The report that the children of Belgium are threatened with anaemia, due to malnutrition, is vouched for by the Belgian relief committee, and should cause Canadians to put forward every effort to prevent what will prove one of the greatest disasters of the war as well as the most pathetic, should it be allowed to happen. In this case it means slow starvation. It is reported that thousands of Belgian children are merely existing and it is this situation that makes serious the onset of any disease. It is to be hoped that Canadians will make a special effort in this humane and patriotic work. Any aid will be gratefully acknowledged by the Montreal Committee for Belgian Relief.

### HOW LONG THE WAR?

("The Annalist...")

At the outset of the European war a banker, who many times since has aided in the raising of vast sums for the Allies, made the prediction that the war would not last more than three months and he based this prediction upon the assumption that money could not be had to conduct the war for a longer period than that. He foresaw a frightfully expensive struggle and did not see whence money could be had to finance it very long.

Actually the war has been more expensive than any foresaw, but, that has not kept it from lasting longer than anybody expected, unless it was the late Earl Kitchener. Early in the struggle he spoke of a three years' war. It was said of that estimate of its duration that he was looking to the need of arousing England to a great effort. In the light of experience his estimate may have been much more than that. He may have thought that it would take England nearly that long to become fully prepared. Whether that was his view or not it has since been the view of many Englishmen who have had some part in preparing Great Britain.

### KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY.

(Republic).

What the success of the last British blow on the Somme chiefly proves is that the armies of General Haig have finally achieved — or are at the point of achieving — tactical superiority over the Germans. We no longer read complaints about lack of artillery support; on the contrary the skill of the British gunners is attested by German commanding officers. Infantry now runs gallantly wild; company officers have learned their duties; connection between battalion units is being maintained; staff work of a scientific character has at length co-ordinated the efforts of the auxiliary arms, while each particular arm, artillery, engineers, air service, transport and supply, has gradually been brought to a point of real efficiency. Kitchener's army has ceased to be a mass of raw material, and has at last become an army.

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WAR LOAN.

(Monthly Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.)

Of far greater significance than the mere amount of the subscriptions to the September loan of \$100,000,000 is the evidence thus furnished of the national determination to supply money as well as men to carry on the war until a satisfactory peace is assured. Although the aggregate of the subscriptions has not yet been officially announced, it is known to be in excess of twice the amount called for. This gratifying result, to which all classes freely contributed, cannot fail to lend encouragement to the cause of the Allies.

With the proceeds of the loan the Minister of Finance will be able to provide for the requirements of the country, and for Treasury notes amounting to \$32,000,000 which mature November 1st and December 1st, as well as to lend to the Imperial Government for munitions purchased in Canada, \$25,000,000 in November and \$25,000,000 in December. As this latter operation will necessitate further borrowing later on, the banks have arranged to advance to the Dominion Government \$25,000,000 in January and a further \$25,000,000 in February against four months' Treasury Bills. During September approximately \$112,000,000 of the amount advanced by the Imperial authorities for war purposes was funded and forms part of the collateral for the recent loan obtained in New York.

The chief factors in placing the affairs of the nation in favourable position at so critical a time are the continued expansion of our foreign trade and higher prices our chief products. The ability of the country to keep on financing its own requirements and at the same time to lend money to the Imperial Munitions Board depends upon the continuance of munition orders, and upon the exercise of the strictest economy in every direction by the people as a whole.

### COST OF LIVING AND THE FARMER.

(Canadian Farm).

There is a tendency to put the blame for increase in the cost of foods to the consumer upon the farmer or producer. A thorough and unbiassed canvass of the whole situation will, we believe, show up the farmer in a very favorable light. While prices for what he produces have increased considerably since the war, this increase is no more than the farmer is entitled to, considering the scarcity of labor, the shortage in this year's crop, and the increased cost of production. Commissions of investigation will have to look elsewhere for the culprit. He will be found coming in on the line between the producer and consumer. If we must have numerous middlemen in this country, they should be content with a reasonable profit. Middlemen made rich in war time because of unduly enhanced profits taken out of both the producer and consumer, should not be tolerated. Other countries have taken action in the matter, and Canada should do so too.

### THEN AND NOW.

(New York Tribune).

It seems now strange and incredible that at the outbreak of the war we shut up the New York Stock Exchange for fear we should have to buy back our securities from Europe, and that when we re-opened it timidly five months later we established minimum prices, which was in effect to say to Europe: "At these prices you may sell us our stocks and bonds, but no cheaper!" Well, we are rich enough as it is—too rich, perhaps—but if we had not been afraid of bargains in our own securities in the latter half of 1914 we should be now so much richer that it would seem scandalous.

### NOT STRANGE.

(New York Sun).

President Wilson has employed force when it brought dishonor to our flag and failed to employ it when the honor of our flag demanded it. He has shaken his fist in the face of the weak and his finger when he confronted the strong. If his is the record of a passionate pacifist, is it strange that the country should long for a leader whose greatest passion is for justice and who is equally incapable of maintaining a peace that is dishonorable or waging a war that is unjustifiable?

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# AMONG THE COMPANIES

## CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has announced a new issue of \$2,106,835 stock to be offered at par to shareholders of record on October 1st. The issue is in the proportion of one share of new for every four shares of old and at yesterday's closing price of 41, for stock of a par value of \$25, the subscription privilege has a mathematical value of \$3.2 per share. Payment for the new stock is to be made in four instalments, to fall due the first days of December, January February and March. The issue will bring the outstanding capital of the company to \$10,534,375.

It is stated that the issue is being made for the purpose of providing funds for further extension of the company's various enterprises. Further zinc contracts have been secured which will necessitate expansion, and development of the copper business of the company will shortly demand increasing the capacity. It is understood that the Coast Copper Company, which has large copper properties in the Quatsino district, Vancouver Island, will be taken over and developed.

## HAMILTON STEEL WHEEL CO.

A new concern, the Hamilton Steel Wheel Company, is establishing a plant in Hamilton, Ont., for the manufacture of steel wheels, a product heretofore furnished to Canada by Germany and the United States.

When completed, the new industry will represent an investment of approximately \$200,000, and will employ upwards of 200 men. It is figured that the factory will turn out about 75 tons of steel wheels per day, when running to capacity. The steel blanks will be purchased from the Steel Company of Canada and the Dominion Steel Foundries. C. W. Sherman, of the Dominion Steel Foundries is financially interested in the new concern.

## BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the \$106,000,000 common stock of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company was declared by the directors last week thereby removing all doubt as to the permanency of the dividend for the time being at least. No announcement was made of any new financing arrangements. The inference taken from the payment of the dividend is that it establishes a policy for the remainder of the war and that the finances of the company are on such a basis that unless unforeseen contingencies arise the disbursement on the common issue is assured.

## COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

Cobalt ore shipments for the month of September totalled 2,830,894 pounds of silver ore. The various companies contributed as follows:

	Pounds.
Beaver Consolidated Mine.....	70,213
Mining Corp. of Canada.....	76,154
O'Brien Mine.....	66,000
Right-of-Way Mine.....	40,000
Timiskaming M. Co.....	83,099
Hudson Bay Mine.....	60,627
Coniagas Mines.....	159,435
Trethewey S. Mines.....	89,604
McKinley-Darragh-S. M.....	261,783
Dominion Reduction Co.....	250,000
La Rose Mines, Limited.....	182,350
Penn-Canadian M.....	166,442
Nipissing M. Co.....	1,230,533
Casey Cobalt Mine.....	54,654
Miller Lake-O'Brien Mine.....	40,000
Total.....	2,830,894
Alexo Mine (Mond Nickel Co.).....	769,300

The operating revenue of the Mackay Companies' land for the first six months of 1916 is given as \$4,552,000. Operating expenses were \$4,405,000, and the net earnings of \$53,282 shown, compare with an operating deficit of \$96,140 in the same six months of 1915.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Harrington Walker, of Walkerville, Ont., has been elected a director of the National Trust Company.

## WILL BUILD AEROPLANES.

Official announcement has been made that the government will establish an aeroplane factory, presumably in Toronto, a cost of about a million dollars, to be equipped to turn out six machines weekly.

The flying school, which is also to be established, it is understood, will be financed by the imperial government, and will be controlled by a board of three members, one representing the admiralty, one the war office, and a business man nominated by the imperial munitions board. The factory is to be built and equipped by the Canadian government, or out of moneys advanced by the government. It will be administered by the imperial munitions board, and the imperial government will place with this board a contract for the output of the factory.

The supervision of all matters connected with the establishment of the factory will probably be entrusted to Mr. C. S. Wilcox, of Hamilton, chairman of the Steel Company of Canada, who is also likely to be the board's nominee on the committee which will have charge of the flying school. This plan follows an inquiry which has been in progress by members of the imperial munitions board since the early summer. It was found that large orders for aeroplanes had been placed in the United States, some \$12,000,000 with the Curtiss Company, of Buffalo. As a result, the board made representations to the ministry of munitions to the effect that this industry, with proper organization, might be built up in Canada. There has since been much correspondence on the subject, leading to the arrangement now outlined.

## NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

The Port Hawkesbury, N.S. plant of the North Atlantic Fisheries, Ltd. has been sold to Leonard Brothers of Montreal and St. John. The Company John, and is thus enabled to pay off the claim of the bank for a sum approximating \$100,000, and for which the bank was pressing. This money had been loaned, and liquidation of the company was threatened. The directors had given their personal guarantee for the debt.

To meet the situation previous to this sale the company held a special meeting and authorized the issue of \$250,000 in 6 per cent. bonds at 75 of par. This issue has been withdrawn.

## THE WELAND CANAL.

The scarcity of labor is affecting operations on the construction work on the new Welland Ship Canal. Work is now being done on five of the nine contracts which must be let before the canal is under construction for the entire distance. It is considered doubtful whether the remaining four contracts will be let for some time. Difficulties have been encountered in connection with the labor situation on the canal work, and it is not known what the outcome of this will be. The Government has the power, under the terms of the contracts, to suspend the work, and could resort to this power if the difficulties became insurmountable.

## OPENINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Among the articles required by South African concerns for which inquiry is made through the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cape Town are zinc sheets, iron bedsteads and farm implements. Full information concerning these articles may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, quoting File 15638, and Trade Inquiry No. 1307 respectively.

Production of copper of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd., in September amounted to 2,440,035 lbs., compared with 2,218,847 lbs. in August, 4,368,846 lbs. in July, 4,011,361 lbs. in June, and 4,727,829 lbs. in May, the high record.

Duluth-Superior Traction Company earnings for the second week of October were \$26,560, an increase of \$4,184, or 18.7 per cent.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Gross traffic earnings of the three principal Canadian railroads for the week ended October 14th, amounted to \$5,181,795, compared with \$4,823,619 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$358,176. Comparative returns are shown in the following table:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
C.P.R. ....	\$3,034,000	\$2,988,000	\$46,000
G.T.R. ....	1,300,095	1,067,819	232,276
C.N.R. ....	847,700	767,800	79,900

Totals ... .. \$5,181,795 \$4,823,619 \$358,176  
Gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway system for the period July 1st to date amounted to \$12,412,100, compared with \$8,317,600 during the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$4,094,500.

## DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common shares of the Dominion Bridge Company, together with the bonus of 3 per cent. was declared by the directors of the company last week. This rounds off the company's fiscal year, and means that from all twelve months' profits the shareholders will have received next month a total of 20 per cent., 8 per cent. in dividends and 12 per cent. in bonuses.

## PLASTER QUARRIES LIMITED.

Plaster Quarries, Limited, has been organized by Montreal interests to operate quarries at Island Point, Bras d'Or Lake, N. S. The company's capitalization is \$300,000 of stock of one class, and bonds to the amount of \$150,000 bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum have been authorized. It is proposed to issue \$100,000 bonds at 90 and accrued interest with a bond of 50 per cent. capital stock. The president of the company is E. G. Rykert, president of the Mica Company of Canada. The other directors are Messrs. W. A. Wood, Louis DeGuise, Alfred Laroque, James Seath Smith, and James R. Lowden, all of Montreal. C. G. Fletcher is secretary.

## COMPANIES.

The following companies obtained Federal charter last week:

North End Amusement Company, Limited, \$150,000; River Front Land Company, Limited, \$50,000; Victor Box Toe and Counter Limited, \$50,000; E. J. Sibley, Limited, contractors, \$50,000; Evans and Company, Limited, \$50,000; Toys, Limited, \$45,000, all of Montreal; The Manor Estates, Limited, Toronto, \$50,000; American Linseed Company, Limited, Winnipeg, \$40,000; Universal Button-Fastening and Button Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, \$20,000; Canada Gelatine Company, Limited, Brantford, \$250,000.

ONTARIO: Sandwich West Co-operative Telephone Company, Limited, \$9,400, Loiselleville, Essex Co.; The Earle and Cooke Company, Limited, \$40,000, Belleville, dry goods; Central Building, Limited, \$400,000, Port Arthur, real estate; Inspiration Gold Mines, Limited (n. p. l.), \$2,000,000, Toronto; George Higman & Sons, Limited, \$40,000, Ottawa; Slater & Company, Limited, \$40,000; Gravenhurst, real estate and insurance; North Cavan Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$450; The Tillsonburg Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, \$25,000; Tellsonburg; D. L. Campbell, Limited, \$40,000, Ottawa, real estate; The Canadian Defence League, Toronto, to maintain Canadian nationality and British connection, Col. W. H. Merritt, A. W. MacNab, T. C. Brown, R. S. Hudson and D. A. Cameron incorporators; James MacKay Company, licensed to do business in Ontario, F. W. Wegenast, Toronto, solicitor; The Exalon Company, of Mass., licensed to do business in Ontario; The Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Company, Limited, change corporate name to The Kit-chener Rubber Company, Limited.

The by-law to grant exemption from taxes (except school and war taxes) for a period of ten years to the Port Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Port Hope, Ont., carried by a large majority. Mr. L. M. Wood of Toronto is head of the new concern.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £945,000, circulation decreased £186,000, bullion increased £758,722, other securities decreased £1,384,000, other deposits decreased £865,000, public deposits increased £454,000, notes reserve increased £907,000. Government securities unchanged.

Proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 23.30 per cent. against 26.27 per cent. last week, 21.23 October 5th and 22.90 September 28. The highest percentage thus far in 1916 was 33.59 in the week ending June 8th; the lowest 20.95 on January 8th. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gold . . . . .	£56,555,241	£58,885,570	£60,062,756
Reserve . . . . .	38,336,000	44,762,225	43,713,856
Notes reserve . .	36,518,000	44,609,925	43,148,690
Res. to liab. . . .	23¼%	31%	27½%
Circulation . . .	34,347,000	32,573,345	34,798,900
Public deposits .	55,590,000	46,128,445	15,764,074
Other deposits .	110,491,000	98,380,914	143,058,369
Gov't secur . . .	42,187,000	18,895,781	24,074,087
Other secur. . . .	101,391,000	98,618,396	108,787,978

## CANADA'S SEPTEMBER TRADE.

Returns of Canadian trade during September issued by the Department of Customs maintain the large increases shown in previous months of the current fiscal year. The monthly return shows an increase from \$92,487,862 to \$161,797,951 in the total trade for September, bringing the grand total for six months on to \$1,148,899,412, as compared with \$559,533,363 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The customs revenue in this period has risen from \$44,421,033 to \$70,102,854.

Exports of domestic products, exclusive of coin and bullion, have more than doubled in six months, the figures for this year being \$536,721,514 and for last year \$246,392,148. September exports amounted to \$90,285,181, a gain of \$44,155,446.

Excluding coin and bullion, the September imports amounted to \$68,796,262 compared with \$38,030,320 in September of last year. In the six-month period the imports have reached a total of \$390,995,243, an increase of \$177,402,724.

The export expansion is found chiefly under the heads of agriculture and manufactures. The increase under the former was from \$11,139,935 in September, 1915, to \$25,164,034. Exports of manufactures in September increased from \$9,244,974 to \$37,801,177. In the six-month period these exports were, agriculture \$206,141,326, a gain of \$146,794,343, and manufactures \$190,823,240, a gain of \$119,346,421. Exports of forest and fishery product declined slightly during September.

## PERSONALS.

Hew R. Wood, of Messrs. Hew R. Wood & Co., Montreal, who has been specializing in municipal bonds, has joined the firm of Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., Limited, of that city. Messrs. Nesbitt, Thompson & Co., who have been making a specialty of public utility and hydro-electric bonds, propose dealing more extensively in municipal bonds, and Mr. Wood will give special attention to this department.

## BANK OF FRANCE REPORT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 29,250,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 3,726,000 francs, notes in circulation decreased 228,899,000 francs, Treasury deposits increased 31,153,000 francs, general deposits increased 195,911,000 francs, bills discounted increased 16,923,000 francs, advances decreased 1,702,000 francs.

## U. S. TREASURY RETURN.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the close of business on Thursday last was as follows: Net balance in general fund, \$156,675,363; total receipts, \$2,977,401; total payments, \$2,310,962.

The deficit this fiscal year is \$74,320,352, against a deficit of \$43,139,457 last year, exclusive of Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

## DOMINION BONDS IN DEMAND.

A growing demand for the offerings of both Dominion war loans was in evidence on the Canadian exchanges last week, both offerings being quoted at 99 bid. This bid quotation for both compares with a low of 97½ for the old loan last month, when it was sentimentally depressed by the new offering, and 97¼, the net price at which the second was brought out, allowing for the discount on prepaid instalments.

Considering the size of the issues the dealings on the stock exchanges have been little more than nominal, and exchange transactions have represented only a very small part of the actual trading that has been going on in the two issues. When it was apparent that the last loan would be largely over subscribed, and that large subscriptions would be greatly reduced in the final allotment outside bond houses received substantial buying orders and large transactions have since been carried through to fill these orders, and the advance in the quotation has been reflection of this trading rather than of what has actually taken place on the exchange.

The paucity of offerings on the exchanges is an excellent indication of the good distribution which the first loan secured prior to the second loan, and it appears as though the distribution of the last loan will be accomplished even more thoroughly. Investment houses report a steady demand for the bonds from American sources and this demand is likely to continue. The fifteen-year bond of the Canadian issue at New York is selling around 101¼ and as long as that strength persists it can be expected that virtually the same bond of the Canadian domestic of last month will appear attractive at the current quotation of 99, and even higher.

Walter J. Francis, C.E., Frederick B. Brown, M.Sc.  
 M. Can. Soc. C.E. M. Can. Soc. C.E.  
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TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$100,000,000

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Edward C. Pratt, - General Manager.	

**CANADA'S IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.**

Manufacturers and merchants very generally complain that it is impossible to procure goods in sufficient quantities to meet the demand; yet at the same time merchandise is being imported on a scale quite unprecedented. The October commercial letter issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce states that in August the imports were valued at \$72,331,014, figures only approached in recent months and exceeding the average before the war by 82 per cent. Since January of the present year, as compared with the average of 1914, the increase in dutiable goods is 32 per cent and in free goods 76 per cent. The latter class is composed largely of raw and partially manufactured materials, the increased demand for which arises from the fact that our domestic industries now supply a larger proportion of our home demands, in addition to making munitions of war.

Large as are the imports compared with those of corresponding periods immediately preceding the war they show proportionately a much smaller increase than do the exports. For the first eight months of the present calendar year exports of domestic produce amount to \$676,512,923, or \$62,383,078 more than for the whole of 1915, and the exports for the four remaining months as a rule show the heaviest movements.

A comparison of the value of the exports of domestic produce for the first seven months of 1914 preceding the war, and the month of August, with those for corresponding months of the present year, show how remarkable have been the changes:

	1914.	1916.	Increase Per cent.
January . . . . .	\$25,218,737	\$83,731,184	232.0
February . . . . .	20,553,087	57,931,168	181.8
March . . . . .	26,700,991	88,414,238	231.1
April . . . . .	17,753,071	55,092,035	210.3
May . . . . .	30,005,635	94,653,138	215.4
June . . . . .	28,000,200	95,635,862	241.5
July . . . . .	41,807,648	104,964,270	151.1
August . . . . .	31,510,732	96,091,028	204.8

**GERMAN BANK STATEMENT.**

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued October 14th, shows the following changes: Total coin and bullion increased 6,751,000 marks, gold increased 8,200,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 29,645,000 marks, notes of other banks increased 1,374,000 marks, bills discounted increased 10,860,000 marks, advances decreased 4,000 marks, investments increased 1,770,000 marks, other securities increased 6,888,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 103,638,000 marks, deposits increased 72,336,000 marks, other liabilities increased 28,356,000 marks. Total gold holdings, 2,501,222,000 marks.

**NEW BOOKS.**

**Canadian Trade Index.**

Books of reference are important assets in any office, and when such books are of direct service in connection with daily purchases their value is a tangible matter. The Canadian Trade Index, published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is such a directory of information for and regarding Canadian industry. The new edition, just published, differs somewhat from previous issues in that colored paper is used for lists of ready reference regarding the concerns listed in the main index, and the French index to commodities. The book has been brought up to date, and is divided into three parts. The first part contains a list of Canadian Trade Commissioners and British Consuls in all parts of the world, advertising of banks, legal firms, patent attorneys and commercial concerns, and an alphabetical list of Canadian manufacturers with addresses, branches, export representatives, etc. Second part is devoted to a directory of the manufactures of Canada, classified according to the articles made. This list is very complete. Third part is an alphabetical index in French of the headings in part two.

The publication of this book of reference to Canadian industry is a forward undertaking for the Association. The compilation entails a large amount of work, and great care, and much credit is due the compilers for the service they have rendered Canada in the publication of the volume.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

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Advisory Committee in Montreal:

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**CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.**

The total clearings of Canadian banks for the week ended October 19 amounted to \$257,729,554, an increase of 27.3 per cent over the corresponding week last year. The payments on the second instalment to the war loan swelled clearings considerably, Winnipeg being the only city that returned a decrease from last year's figures. The following increases were shown: Montreal 43 per cent, Toronto 41.1 per cent, Ottawa 57.3 per cent, Hamilton 48.1 per cent, Quebec 22.3 per cent, Halifax 43 per cent, London 27.2 per cent, St. John 46.1 per cent, Brantford 41.6 per cent, Peterborough 53 per cent, Vancouver 20.1 per cent, Calgary 27.7 per cent, Edmonton 14.9 per cent, Victoria 28.6 per cent, Regina 48.5 per cent, Saskatoon 7.5 per cent, Moose Jaw 3 per cent, Fort William 12.7 per cent, Brandon 21.4 per cent, Lethbridge 73.7 per cent, New Westminster 6.2 per cent, Medicine Hat 41.6 per cent. Sherbrooke clearings amounted to \$502,021, and Kitchener \$605,091.

"I tell you," said Pat, "the old friends are the best, after all, and, what's more, I can prove it."

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Incorporated 1869

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Capital Paid up . . . . .	\$11,820,000
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Total Assets . . . . .	\$236,000,000

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CAPITAL PAID UP..... 3,000,000  
SURPLUS..... 3,475,000

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### NEW FRENCH CREDIT IN NEW YORK. WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

A syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., of New York, has practically completed arrangements for a secured commercial export credit to French industrial concerns to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000. In this transaction the Government of the Republic of France will act as an intermediary, French Government notes being deposited as security for the credit. The proceeds of the credit are to be expended in the United States for merchandise exported from that country.

The French Industrial Credit is the name given to this latest loan. Some fifty well-known French importing concerns would be the drawees of the drafts, which are to be drawn at three months' sight, with five renewals of three months each, making the life of the credit 18 months. The discount rate, plus the commission, will give the banks participating in the loan a return of slightly more than 6½ per cent. per annum.

The total French borrowings in United States since the outbreak of the European war, including the recent City of Paris loan, aggregate \$660,000,000. Of this total, \$90,000,000 has been paid, the balance of unmatured loans being \$570,000,000.

Following is a complete list of all the loan transactions:

Half of Anglo-French loan.....	\$250,000,000
Collateral loan, 3 years, 5 per cent. (Am. Foreign Securities Co.).....	100,000,000
Treasury notes, one year, 5 per cent. (paid).....	10,000,000
Treasury bonds, one year, 5 per cent. (paid).....	30,000,000
Collateral loan made through Rothschild's of Paris (paid).....	30,000,000
Commercial credit (Brown Bros. & Co.) (paid).....	20,000,000
Commercial credit (Brown Bros. & Co.).....	25,000,000
Acceptance credit (Bonbright).....	15,000,000
Acceptance credit (Bonbright).....	15,000,000
City of Paris (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.).....	50,000,000
French industrial credit.....	100,000,000
	<b>\$660,000,000</b>

### PAPER PRICES AND FOREST FIRES.

Independent of other causes operating to increase the price of paper to Canadian publishers, the constant destruction of spruce and balsam forests by preventable fires has played a serious role. Without question, there is abundance of woods to meet all demands of paper mills, but abundance and accessibility are frequently two different things. Transportation distances between the woods and the mills is a factor of first importance, as not a few unsuccessful Canadian and American paper mills have been forced to realise. Every additional mile a paper mill is obliged to travel for logs, the costs of the paper product will reflect an advance.

E. H. Backus, President of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. at Fort Francis, Ont. stated recently that the increasing inaccessibility of pulp limits from the mills is making paper dearer. Unlike small saw mills, permanently located pulp mills cannot take up its equipment and follow the retreating forest. Forest Engineers are agreed, however, that with care in operating limits and thorough protection against fire, pulpwood forests can be perpetuated indefinitely; accessibility of supplies need be lessened by little.

Up to the present stage in Canada the lack of modern fire protection for which the Governments, as trustees of the timber resources, are chiefly responsible has reduced the near-at-hand bodies of pulp wood far more than the actual cut of logs. The Northern Ontario fires of last summer are an illustration of this fact. In the 1,200 square miles devastated were substantial quantities of paper making materials. In the same fire an Ontario paper company lost 400,000 cords of wood, ready piled in the mill yard. Quebec's 1916 fires also cleared out large quantities of spruce and balsam as well as white pine. The forest fire record in Ontario and Quebec during the past ten years accounts for vastly more forest wealth than has passed into lumber and pulp.

If the pulp areas at the mill door are allowed to disappear in flames, the longer drive or rail haul automatically increases the cost of manufacture. Without doubt, other causes than unheeded fires are at the root of the paper price advances in war time, but it remains true that since the first paper factory in Canada began to operate, the fire fiend has been laying his tax on the paper consumer.

By A. R. DOBLE, President of the Khaki League, Montreal.

The Military Hospitals Commission and many official and private organizations are spending much time and energy in behalf of the returned soldiers, but every Canadian citizen should and can take an interest in the national heroes.

Many have neither time nor opportunity to join an organization for that purpose, but much is to be done by individual and independent effort, intelligently directed. Here are a few suggestions which may help you to do your part:—

#### Give Them A Welcome.

When you see in the papers that any of the boys are returning to your neighbourhood, get together with a few of your neighbours and give them a hearty reception.

Don't treat them to alcoholic refreshments. Many of the are not in normal state, owing to what they have been through. While, under ordinary circumstances, a drink might do them no harm, under present conditions it might be a very bad thing for them. You will not wish to do an injury to those who have endured so much for you.

#### Employment.

Find out what jobs are vacant in your community. Make it a matter of pride for employers to give the first chance to a returned soldier.

Encourage the men to get back to work. Loafing is bad for them, as it is for any of us.

If you are an employer give them a fair show. It may take a little time for them to get their bearings. Have patience with them, and encourage them, they have suffered so much for you.

#### Advice.

Be in a position to advise the returned soldier where to go in case of need. If you see one in any difficulty, try to help him out, or go with him where he can get proper attention. Help the men who have helped you.

Some of the places where information and assistance can be obtained follow:—

The Military Hospitals Commission of the Dominion Government has its chief office at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa. Branch offices, — Room 301 Drummond Building, 511 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Que.; and 1 Queen's Park, College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Here is a list of the Provincial Organizations:—

Nova Scotia.—Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee, Metropole Building, Halifax.  
New Brunswick.—Returned Soldiers' Aid Committee, 49 Canterbury Street, St. John.

Prince Edward Island.—Returned Soldiers' Commission, Box 306, Charlottetown.

Ontario.—Soldiers' Employment Bureau, 64-65 Dandurand Building, 294 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal.

Manitoba.—Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission, 185 Lombard Street, Winnipeg.  
Mission, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatchewan Division of the Military Hospitals Commission, Leader Building, Regina.

Alberta.—Central Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission, Government Buildings, Edmonton.

British Columbia.—Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Some of the Provincial organizations have local committees in many towns, and more of these local committees are being formed.

Then there is the Khaki League, which maintains at its Khaki Club, 660 Dorchester Street West, a Soldiers' Employment Bureau and Information Department in charge of a returned soldier, in addition to which it operates another Club at 184 Peel Street, as well as the Khaki Convalescent Homes at 46 Belmont Park and 128 McTabish Street.

Khaki Clubs are also established in the cities of Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax.

In conclusion, TAKE A PERSONAL INTEREST in the returned soldiers. They don't need treating, nor coddling, nor charity, but they need human sympathy and kindness, as well as justice.

Canada owes her soldiers a debt which money can never pay. Will you DO YOUR BIT, towards paying it as above suggested.

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#### SOAP FOR AUSTRALIA.

With an embargo on exports of soap from Great Britain, and restrictions on imports from neutral countries, Canadian manufacturers of soap should find a good market in Australia for their products. The importation of soap into the Commonwealth has been prohibited, except with the permission of the Minister of Trade and Customs, but the order does not affect Canada or any of the Allies. Heretofore, this trade has not been exploited to any extent by Canadian soap manufacturers, but since the embargo was placed on imports by Great Britain the increase of shipments from the United States has been most marked.

#### BRITISH TRADE WITH ITALY.

As is well known, Germany occupied first place in the foreign trade of Italy previous to the war, but Great Britain is now taking active steps to oust German goods from that market. In addition to the formation of a corporation for the furtherance of trade relations between the two countries, the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy has now opened showrooms at Genoa for British manufacturers. British goods are exhibited at a small cost and in collaboration with the Italian Chamber of Commerce in London everything possible is being done to bring British goods to the notice of Italian importing houses.

Canada has also had a trade commission in Italy during the past few months investigating possible openings for Canadian products in the Italian markets. The report of the commission has not yet been made public, but the commissioners were most heartily received and gathered a host of information which will shortly be at the disposal of Canadian manufacturers. There should be good openings for the products of our natural resources at least, paper, pulp, iron and steel, flour, etc., and with direct shipping facilities the trade should be profitable.

#### ADVERTISING AMERICAN GOODS IN RUSSIA.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, of New York, has organized an extensive advertising campaign for American products and American firms to be carried on through the use of the advertising pages of the leading newspapers in Russia. The campaign is being undertaken in the belief that unless active and aggressive steps are taken at once to introduce American interests in the Russian market the opportunities which the Russian field offers will not be realized to their fullest extent. Four of the papers selected by the Chamber are published in Moscow, three in Petrograd and the other five are distributed through Southern Russia and Siberia. An "American Page" will be run in these papers with suitable reading matter describing United States industry and commerce.

#### LUMBER EXPORT ORGANIZATION.

The organization of an export sales company representing 80 per cent of the Douglas Fir cut in the United States has been affected by lumber interests. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States states that, "The organization of this company is regarded as the most important and far-reaching step the industry has taken to broaden its markets and meet the competition of the thoroughly organized lumber exporters of northern Europe. In conjunction with the investigation of European lumber markets, recently undertaken by the lumbermen and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it should give American lumber a decided advantage over all competitors in the trade struggle that will follow the war."

The company was organized as a result of meetings of interested lumbermen, held recently at San Francisco, and the following officers are announced: President, W. H. Talbot; general manager, A. A. Baxter; secretary, Charles E. Hill.

#### LIVE STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In a country at war, one would expect a decrease in the number of meat-producing animals, says Canadian Farm. But this does not hold good in all cases, as the following table, compiled from Government reports in Great Britain, indicates in regard to cattle. The figures show the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the United Kingdom and Ireland for 1915 and 1916. The increase in cattle may be due to the enforcement of recent legislation regarding the slaughtering of calves:

	1915.	1916.	
Cattle	12,130,775	12,412,221	*281,446
Sheep	28,182,088	28,053,825	x128,263
Swine	3,783,994	3,605,229	x178,765

(\* )—Increase. (x)—Decrease.

## Zenith

### Machine Company

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MIDLAND, Ontario.

#### GRAIN ELEVATORS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. C. F. Just, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Petrograd, states, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, that the construction and ownership by the Government of grain elevators in Russia is now a settled policy of the country. The whole question has been placed in the hands of the State Bank, which sub-lets and finances the construction, and directs the subsequent operation of the elevators.

According to the official statement just published on the 1st January, 1915, there were open for exploitation eighteen Government elevators having a total capacity of 6,000,000 bushels. On January 1, 1916, the number had increased to thirty-three elevators with a total capacity of 12,000,000 bushels. According to the building programme submitted by the State Bank, which was officially approved in July, 1915, it is proposed to construct seventy-seven grain elevators, with a total capacity of 40,000,000 bushels, but the full realization of this programme will only be possible after the war. Meanwhile the State Bank is putting up only elevators of the larger type, with a capacity of 600,000 bushels, in the important grain growing centres, at points where the need of them is more pressing.

In March, 1913, there were also 61 railways and private elevators in Russia, having a total capacity of 14,000,000 bushels.

The average capacity of the Russian port elevator is about a million bushels; that of the railways average 150,000 bushels, while the size of the State Bank elevators is some 350,000 bushels. The railway elevators serve merely for the temporary storage of grain in the interior, pending transfer to the ports, where the larger elevators for storage are provided. The State Bank's policy is to construct grain elevators in the larger grain trading and exchange centres in the interior, in order to permit of longer storage when necessary according to the market situation.

The supplying of the equipment of grain elevators is a business which should interest Canadians, who possess great experience in this class of work. In order to obtain contracts for the building of the elevators, Canadian contractors would require to associate themselves with local firms.

Regulations against the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain will be continued, according to a statement made by the secretary of the Board of Agriculture in the British House of Commons.

**THE**  
**Dominion Savings**  
**AND**  
**Investment Society**

Capital - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve - - - 235,000.00

**T. H. Purdom, K. C. Nathaniel Mills**  
President Managing Director

**Dominion Savings Bldg.**  
**LONDON, CANADA.**

**AN IDEAL INCOME**

can be secured to your Beneficiary with Absolute Security by Insuring in the  
**Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,**  
Portland, Maine  
on its  
**MONTHLY INCOME PLAN**  
Backed by a deposit of \$1,688,902.65 par value with the  
**DOMINION GOVERNMENT** in cream of  
Canadian Securities.  
For full information regarding the most liberal  
Monthly Income Policy on the market write, stating  
age at nearest birthday, to  
**WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager**  
Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.  
Suite 502 MCGILL BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.

**Commercial Union Assurance Co.**  
LIMITED OF LONDON, ENG.

The largest general Insurance Company in the world  
Capital Fully Subscribed ..... \$14,750,000  
" Paid Up ..... 1,475,000  
Life Fund and Special Trust Funds.... 74,591,540  
Total Annual Income Exceeds ..... 47,250,000  
" Funds Exceed ..... 142,000,000  
" Fire Losses Paid..... 183,366,690  
Deposits with Dominion Government ... 1,225,467  
(As at 31st December, 1915.)

Head Office, Canadian Branch:—Commercial Union Bldg  
232-236 St. James Street, Montreal.  
Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented  
districts.  
**J. MCGREGOR** - - - - - Mgr. Canadian Branch  
**W. S. JOPLING** - - - - - Asst Manager

**A Free Course in**  
**"Salesmanship"**

We have thought about the young man who sees no prospects ahead. Would you like to be in a business that will give you  
**A GOOD LIVING WAGE**  
**A PROFITABLE FUTURE**  
**A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE**  
We teach a man the Insurance Business, which offers permanent success, does not fluctuate, is a professional occupation, and has been truly named "The best paid hard work in the world."  
This is done by a correspondence course and personal assistance, free of charge.  
When he is fully prepared for the work, we place him in a position and help him to make good.  
The first two lessons of the Company's correspondence course will be sent to anyone interested. It will pay young men who desire to get on in the world to look into this.  
All correspondence strictly confidential.

**CANADA LIFE**  
**ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
Head Office, Toronto.



**Canadian Bank Mergers**

**There Have Been Seventeen Mergers in the Past Sixteen Years.**

Assuming that the Royal-Quebec bank deal goes through as planned it will make the seventeenth bank merger in Canada in the past sixteen years or at an average rate of about one a year.  
The Canadian Bank of Commerce still holds the record for absorption of smaller banks with four to its credit while the Bank of Montreal and the Royal have each three to their credit. The Bank of Nova Scotia acquired two.  
The list is as follows:

Name of the Purchasing Bank.	Name of the Selling Bank.	—Paid-Up Capital—		
		Purchasing Bank.	Selling Bank.	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Bank of British Columbia.	\$ 6,000,000	\$2,919,996	Dec. 1900
Bank of New Brunswick.	Summerside Bank.	500,000	48,666	June 1901
Union Bank of Halifax.	Commercial Bank of Windsor.	1,000,000	350,000	Nov. 1902
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Halifax Banking Co.	8,000,000	600,000	May 1903
Bank of Montreal.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.	13,609,200	267,659	Aug. 1903
Bank of Montreal.	People's Bank of Halifax.	14,000,000	1,000,000	June 1905
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island.	10,000,000	350,400	May 1906
Bank of Montreal.	People's Bank of New Brunswick.	14,400,000	180,000	Apr. 1907
Standard Bank of Canada.	Western Bank of Canada.	1,562,500	555,000	Feb. 1909
Royal Bank of Canada.	Union Bank of Halifax.	5,900,000	1,500,000	Oct. 1910
Union Bank of Canada.	United Empire Bank of Canada.	4,000,000	582,231	McH. 1911
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Eastern Townships Bank.	11,808,610	3,000,000	Feb. 1912
Royal Bank of Canada.	Traders Bank of Canada.	7,976,560	4,480,000	Aug. 1912
Bank of Nova Scotia.	Bank of New Brunswick.	4,801,010	1,000,000	Feb. 1913
Home Bank of Canada.	Banque Internationale du Canada.	1,305,247	1,359,833	Apr. 1913
Bank of Nova Scotia.	Metropolitan Bank.	6,000,000	1,000,000	Nov. 1914
Royal Bank of Canada.	Quebec Bank.	11,987,070	2,735,000	Oct. 1916

**Fraudulent Advertising**

The far-reaching importance of the legislation in connection with fraudulent advertising, passed about two years ago by the federal authorities, is in evidence in a very convincing manner in wholesale and retail trade at the present time. The purpose of the legislation is primarily to protect the consumer against the purchase of goods which have been wrongly represented to him. During the past two years a number of very interesting cases of false representation of goods has been brought to the attention of the public. Not long since, the T. Eaton Company was shown to be advertising paint that did not contain the percentage of ingredients represented. Other large retail merchants have been called upon the carpet for somewhat similar offenses, but usually the blame has been attached to the manager of the department from which the false representations emanated, and to our knowledge, no prosecutions have been attempted.

The latest case to be brought before the attention of the public effects men's clothing. Those resident in some of our larger cities are thoroughly familiar with the huge painted advertisements on which the slogan, "Take the elevator and save ten" is portrayed in most convincing, if not artistic, array. The business is conducted by Robinson's Clothes Shop. This company has stores in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and other large Canadian centres. The stores are always located on the floor above the ground floor, and the method of the company is to endeavor to convince the public that by taking the elevator, or ascending to this floor by the stair-way, a saving will be made on the price of the clothes purchased over that sold by stores occupying the ground floor, owing to the difference in rent and other charges. The advertising and literature of the Robinson Co. states that the \$15.00 suits sold by them are the equal in quality and design of the \$25.00 suits sold by retailers occupying the ground floor.

The retail merchants of the city of Winnipeg

doubted the truth of the statements made by the Robinson Co. in their advertisement; that is, they doubted whether any company could save such a large difference in the price of a suit of clothes from the comparatively small matter of rent. They obtained several representative suits from Robinson's stock at \$15.00 each, also several representative suits from the stocks of retailers occupying ground floor stores at \$25.00 each. The identity of these suits was obscured, and fabric and style experts were obtained to examine the suits and report on the comparative quality and style of the suits. The report submitted by these experts was most unfavorable to the Robinson suits as compared with the suits purchased in the other stores. In view of this, the retail merchants are prosecuting the Robinson Company under the Criminal Code. The case is now before the courts.

**BIG BUSINESS FOR THE FISHERIES.**

It now seems assured that Canadian fish will be put on the daily rations of not only the Canadian forces overseas, but also of the British and French forces. Sir Sam Hughes has announced that while in England he completed arrangements with the British and French governments to this effect, and that Canada will shortly be called upon to supply a million pounds of fish weekly, for export to Great Britain and the Continent. For the present the contracts will be placed through the War Purchasing Commission, and full details are now being worked out by the Commission and representatives of the fisheries.

This increased business will tax the fishing industry to its utmost capacity. Returns on both coasts have not been up to normal, and added to this there is a great shortage of men to engage in the active trade of catching the fish owing to the heavy enlistments from the fishing sections. A concerted campaign has also been instituted to increase the domestic consumption of fish, so that, all in all, the fisheries are facing busy times.

## PROSPEROUS and PROGRESSIVE

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.

More than 166,000 of its policies are now in force for assurances totalling over \$265,000,000—much the largest amount carried by any Canadian Life Company.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

### Milestones in the March of the Mutual.

1868.—The act providing for the incorporation of "The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company," now The Mutual Life of Canada, received the royal assent on the 19th of December, 1868.

1869.—Under the provisions of the act it was necessary to secure five hundred policyholders for at least \$1,000 of insurance each before the Company could issue policies. This was accomplished during the year 1869.

1870.—It was not until March, 1870, that the Company completed its organization, collected its initial debts and began business in earnest.

1871.—The First Annual Meeting of the Company was held on February 15th, 1871. There were reported \$6,216 assets and \$521,650 of business in force.

1916.—The Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Company was held on February 3rd, 1916. Business in force \$101,092,030, assets \$26,894,524 and surplus \$4,258,737.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE  
Company of Canada  
WATERLOO ONTARIO

### MERCHANTS CASUALTY COMPANY PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY.

The Merchants Casualty Company which has its provincial offices in Montreal is one of Canada's most progressive insurance companies, having a wide range of policies which cover accident, death, sickness, loss of limbs, loss of eyes, etc. The accident policies cover either class of ordinary or travel accidents and most liberal policies are issued for monthly indemnities.

With a view to increasing their deposit with the Dominion Government to \$100,000, the Merchants Casualty Company subscribed for \$30,000 war bonds of the new issue, making their deposit at Ottawa for the protection of their policyholders \$76,000 of \$36,000 in excess of the amount required by the Insurance Department.

The Company has offices in all the provinces and the list of claims paid from time to time shows generous payments of claims in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and Ontario, and in the western provinces. A number of very attractive booklets have been issued by the Company and can be had at the Montreal office, at 260 St. James St.

### THE FAMILY SECRETS.

Martha, aged five, precocious and observant, had been severely spanked by her mother. She sat on the floor, her eyes filled with angry tears. Suddenly she rose with a determined look upon her little face and seized her hat. "Where are you going?" asked her mother. "Out to tell all the family secrets to the neighbors," said the child firmly.—Life.

The total value of fisheries caught in Canadian waters during the twelve months ended March 31st last amounted to \$35,608,708, a net increase of \$4,596,077 over the previous year.

## Correspondence

### DOMINION TEN YEAR BONDS AS LEGAL TENDER.

The Editor, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE:

With reference to the suggestion of "Simple Simon", that Dominion Ten Year two per cent. be made legal tender for use as currency, which he again urges in letter published in last week's JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, it seems to me that the impracticability of the proposal is shown by mentioning that through accretion of interest the bonds would have a different value from day to day. The demand notes of the Dominion, and of the Royal and Merchants' Bank which he refers to, are constant or unchanging value—they are worth the same today as yesterday; but a ten-year two per cent. bond would be worth more today than yesterday, because one day's interest at 2 per cent. would require to be added. Thus, as currency, they would be entirely impracticable.

"FINANCE."

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO.

Very little is heard of the operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, and few people grasp the magnitude of the operations of this institution. The total amount paid out in losses by all companies doing business, other than fire and life insurance, which includes accident, sickness, guarantee, plate glass, burglary and steam boiler insurance, was in 1914, \$1,930,569 for the whole of Canada. The amount paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Board in Ontario for accidents affecting workmen only, amounts to approximately \$22,000 a week, or about \$1,150,000 per annum. About eight hundred and fifty compensation cheques are issued each week.

The administration expenses of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year 1915 amounted in all to \$77,436.27, while the cash assessments levied were \$1,539,492. This is about 5 per cent. of the assessments levied. The expenses of the companies doing business of accident, guarantee, plate glass, burglary and so forth, amounted to \$2,376,850, while the premium income was \$4,631,412, the expense being approximately 51 per cent. of the amount received in premiums, as compared with 5 per cent. administration expenses by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

### LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO.

Mr. George Weir, has succeeded the late D. W. Alexander as Canadian manager of the London Guarantee & Accident Co., with headquarters in Toronto. Mr. Weir was born in Scotland in 1876, and began his career as law clerk in Thurso in 1893. He came to Canada in 1907, and became assistant manager of the company in 1914.

### BRITISH ASSURANCE MERGER.

The Guardian Assurance Company, of London, Eng., is absorbing the Reliance Marine Assurance Company, thereby entering the marine insurance business, which was the only class of insurance which the Guardian Company had hitherto not undertaken.

### NOW WRITING MARINE INSURANCE.

The Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, which is closely affiliated with the Aetna Life and the Aetna Accident and Liability insurance companies of Hartford, has now actively entered the marine insurance field and is accepting ocean marine and war risks on cargoes. The Automobile Insurance Company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a net surplus of \$871,000.

### NOT A MEMBER.

In a recent issue of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE it was stated that Mr. P. W. Cashman, of J. P. Bickell and Co. of Toronto, is a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange. We are informed, however, that Mr. Cashman is not a member of this exchange.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851

Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine  
and Inland Marine Insurance.

Assets Over - - - \$4,000,000.00

Losses paid since organization, over - - - 63,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

W. R. BROCK, President. W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man.

QUEBEC PROVINCE BRANCH:  
61 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714

Canada Branch, Montreal:  
T. L. MORRISEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.

North-West Branch, Winnipeg:  
THOS. BRUCE, BRANCH MANAGER.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

## 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

Founded in 1805

## THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON

ASSETS EXCEED \$48,000,000.  
OVER \$12,500,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.  
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canada Head Office:

57 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL  
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada  
J. E. E. DICKSON, Canadian Manager.  
W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent Accident Dept.

## Success and Progress

These are two outstanding features of the history of the North American Life over the past 30 years.

Year.	Income	Payments to Phldrs.	Assets.	Assurance in Force.
1885	153,401	38,016	343,746	4,849,287
1895	581,478	105,712	2,300,518	15,779,385
1905	1,660,064	538,827	6,968,014	37,580,047
1915	2,749,951	1,386,025	15,716,889	56,245,318

This is a rapidly growing institution and offers an attractive opportunity for a live agent.

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

"Solid as the Continent."

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

## The Independent Order of Foresters

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your family and cannot be bought, pledged or sold.

Benefit are payable to the beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.

Policies Issued From \$500 to \$5,000

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID.....\$42,000,000

FRED J. DARCH, S.S.,  
ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON, S.C.R.,  
Temple Bldg., Toronto, Canada

## 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



### PROFESSIONAL

THE REV. M. O. SMITH, M.A., WILL ADVISE  
with fathers concerning the instruction and education of their sons. No. 544 Sherbrooke St. West. Or telephone Main 3071, and ask for Mr. Kay.

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

**ROSS & ANGERS**  
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal



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 TUESDAY the SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER 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 all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX,  
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 19 October, 1916.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over sluice ways, in St. Charles River, at Quebec, P. Q." will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Thursday, October 26, 1916, for the construction of a steel bridge, (two spans) over sluice ways in St. Charles River, at Quebec, P. Q.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, P. Q., Post Office Building, Quebec, P. Q., and Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at the De-

## To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

### DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, October 16, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

#### Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited.

(No Personal Liability).

### DIVIDEND NO. 53.

The regular four-weekly dividend of 1 per cent. upon the outstanding capital stock has been declared payable 3rd November, 1916, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on 27th October, 1916.

DATED, 20 October, 1916.

D. A. DUNLAP,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### Bank of Montreal

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF Per Cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, also a BONUS OF ONE Per Cent., both payable on and after Friday, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st October, 1916.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th October, 1916.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 104

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of November, 1916, to shareholders of record of the 23rd of October, 1916.

By Order of the Board,

Toronto, September 25, 1916.

G. P. SCHOLFIELD,  
General Manager.

### QUEBEC'S MINING INDUSTRY.

The annual report of the Quebec Mines Branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, the head of which is the Hon. H. Mercier, has just been issued and forms a very attractive volume of 145 pages.

It is, in the main, divided into three parts, as follows: (1), mineral statistics and mining operations; (2), accidents in mines and quarries and preventive measures; (3), report on the geology of the lead and zinc deposits of Portneuf County.

The progress of the mining industry of the Province of Quebec in the last ten years may be gathered from the fact that in 1905 the annual value of the mineral production was \$3,750,350, whereas in 1915 it had reached the figure of \$11,465,873.

The table of production shows that the main items which make up the total are: Asbestos, \$3,544,362; copper and iron pyrites, \$1,021,777; chromite, \$245,297; magnesite, \$137,353, as well as lesser quantities of gold, silver, lead, zinc and graphite. The building materials enter for a value of some \$6,000,000.

It is interesting to note that a great number of the mineral substances mined in the Province of Quebec have been the object of special war measures on the part of the Federal Government either to conserve them or to prevent them from reaching the enemy. Such are asbestos, chromite, molybdenite, copper ores, lead ores, zinc ores, mica, graphite, which now can only be exported by special export permit for each shipment. These permits are obtained from the Department of Customs in Ottawa.

The volume is well printed and should prove very interesting to all persons who take an interest in the mining industry and the mineral resources of the Province of Quebec.

# CANADA'S FUR INDUSTRY

— AND —

## A GREAT FUR HOUSE

By S. H. COWARD.

**Revillon Freres**, operating in Canada under the title of **Revillon Freres Trading Company, Limited**, is a house not only of world-wide reputation as retailers of the finest fur garments, but one which is strongly represented in all fur producing countries. With the strong and constant demand for high grade furs coming from its beautiful retail establishments in New York and all great European business centres, the house was bound to make Canada one of its fields of operation. Many years ago it sent its representatives here to establish fur trading posts, and through their indefatigable efforts, the strenuous business opposition, and the almost insurmountable barriers of a rigorous climate, great distances and primitive methods of travel and communication, were overcome. These preliminary efforts meant the investment of millions of dollars, but now with its great wholesale establishments and its hundred fur trading posts operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the outskirts of civilization to the Arctic circle, the **Revillon** house is firmly established.

Stories of the fur trading business have fascinated all, and not without cause, for the association with Indians, dogsleights, snowshoes and canoes, has a charm which even those feel who have to suffer the many hardships inseparable from travelling in Canada's wilds. The fur trader has been the pioneer of Canada, for he has played a prominent part in opening up the country, and in making possible not only the building of the great transcontinental railroads, but in opening up sections of the country like that of the great Peace River, first for the surveyor and then for the farmer.

But enchanting as is the story of Indian travel, hunting and trading, our object is to take a broader view of the fur business, and explain the part it has played and now plays to a still greater extent in keeping Canada before the eyes of the world. Canada's earliest industry, and that which first attracted Europeans to its shores was that of the fur. In the early days the quantities sent annually to Europe were probably small, but as the population gradually increased, and the traders ventured farther and farther from their bases on the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay, the volume became greater until to-day it has assumed very considerable proportions. Government statistics show that for the past few years the annual exports were:—

### Furs Exported.

1911...	\$4,715,133
1912...	4,086,259

1913...	5,415,118
1914...	5,824,302
1915...	2,906,584

Now that great cities have grown up in Canada, its ladies desire to dress, at least as well as do their sisters of New York, Paris and London, and this necessitates the importation of furs either partially prepared, or already made into beautiful articles of dress. This is illustrated by the following table of fur importations:

### Furs Imported.

1911...	\$5,016,585
1912...	5,793,156
1913...	7,993,651
1914...	3,784,448
1915...	2,238,762

It is interesting to note the effect of the war on the fur trade as shown by the reduced imports and exports of 1915.

It is not many years since Canada was obliged to send the furs she required for her own use to other countries to be prepared and made into garments, but enterprising furriers have commenced operations and much of the fur used here, is both prepared and made into garments at home. It is estimated that furs valued at \$2,000,000 are dressed annually in Canada.

Enterprising spirits attracted by the world wide demand for Canada's furs, have experimented in keeping the wild animal in captivity for breeding purposes, and now the business, although still in the experimental stage, has assumed considerable proportions. In many different parts of the Dominion we hear of farms for raising such animals as the Silver Fox, Mink, Raccoon, and some have had the courage to tackle the Skunk. The Government has considered the matter of fur farming of sufficient importance to warrant an investigation, and an interesting and instructive book has been published giving the results of the investigation.

Lack of space will permit of only a very inadequate account of so important and interesting a subject, but it would be altogether incomplete without showing the many fur bearing animals produced in the Dominion, among which are the Bear, both Grizzly and Black; Beaver; Ermine; Fox of Red, Cross, Silver, Blue and White varieties; Fisher; Lynx; Marten; Mink; Otter; Raccoon; Musquash; Skunk; Wolf and Wolverine. Each animal has its peculiar habits, and all of the habits are well known to its inveterate enemy the Indian. If they were not men would miss their fur coats and caps, and women their most attractive article of dress.

# COMMODITY MARKETS

## Week's Wholesale Review

Very satisfactory conditions are reported in Montreal wholesale districts, as prices generally are advancing and the volume of business transacted continues heavy. Wholesalers say that the retailers are purchasing reasonable goods very liberally despite the unprecedented high prices that are now prevailing.

Dispatches to Dun's Review from branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co. in leading cities of the Dominion of Canada continue generally favorable, there being a very satisfactory distribution of reasonable merchandise at practically all points, with a confident sentiment dominant as regards the future. Retail trade at Quebec is showing steady improvement with the progress of the season, while the movement of merchandise at wholesale is considerably above the average and manufacturers continue well employed. Toronto reports a brisk demand for all staple lines, with clothing, dry goods, furnishings, notions and holiday specialties in particularly active request, both for immediate and future delivery. Manufacturing plants are busy, and there is plenty of work for all available labor, which puts a large amount of money in circulation and stimulates confidence generally. Although the crops are shorter than expected in some sections of the Far West and Northwest, the effect is more than offset by the high prices being realized on all products, and trade continues quite active in all lines. Winnipeg reports that business is in much larger volume than at this time last year, the demand for all classes of merchandise steadily expanding and merchants already making liberal preparations for a large holiday trade. There is quite a satisfactory call for dry goods, clothing, groceries and other staples at Edmonton, and the outlook is considered unusually encouraging. A steady distribution of reasonable commodities is reported by Saskatoon, and both wholesale and retail sales show a substantial gain over those of a year ago. Sentiment is extremely optimistic at Calgary, good orders being received from the country districts and local trade being well above the average. There appears to be little cause for complaint at Regina, jobbers of dry goods, footwear, clothing, provisions and other leading lines reporting a brisk demand for merchandise, with favorable indications of further improvement as the season advances.

Gross earnings of all Canadian railroads reporting to date for the first week in October show an increase of 7.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada this week numbered 26 as against 25 last week and 36 the same week last year.

### RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter, cheese and eggs in Montreal for the week ended October 21st, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.	Eggs, cases.
Week ended Oct. 21, 1916.	9,211	66,276	20,870
Week ended Oct. 14, 1916.	19,906	86,439	25,935
Week ended Oct. 23, 1915	11,911	56,359	9,892
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1916 . . . . .	428,962	1,896,987	446,363
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1915 . . . . .	339,655	1,724,332	408,536

### MONTREAL PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the principal commodities at Montreal for the past two weeks follow:

	Week en'd. Oct. 21, '16.	Week en'd. Oct. 14, '16.
Wheat, bushels . . . . .	1,275,738	1,841,815
Oats, bushels . . . . .	832,277	351,219
Barley, bushels . . . . .	269,561	1,250
Flour, barrels . . . . .	171,943	133,920
Eggs, cases . . . . .	20,870	25,935
Butter, packages . . . . .	8,711	19,906
Cheese, boxes . . . . .	66,276	80,439

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

**BUTTER.**—There has been very little change in the butter situation during the past week, as the market is still keeping firm. Only a limited amount of butter is going forward for export as our prices have now reached a point where they are too high. It is quite right that this should be the case as there is no more butter in Montreal than will be required before April next year, and it may be necessary to import butter during the winter months—certainly if the present demand keeps up. Dealers are receiving orders from country towns and villages showing of the scarcity of butter in the country.

From all accounts the American butter dealers are taking advantage of our inability to avail ourselves of the steady export demand, and are shipping freely at 3½ to 4c a pound under Canadian quotations.

For the week ending Oct. 14 the shipments from New York were 25,095 pkgs, and 23,803 pkgs, the week previous. The exports from Montreal were 10,271 pkgs, of which only 614 pkgs were local, the through shipments being mostly American. The freight rate from Montreal to Liverpool on butter is \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market may be said to be firm but quiet, with very little prospect of weakness while the war office takes such large quantities of cheese, and consequently the undertone is good. There was a little more export enquiry last week and more business consummated than usual. Receipts of cheese for the week ending Oct. 14 amounted to the abnormal figure of 86,439 boxes, but as this included heavy shipments of American cheese, receipts for the past week have fallen off again to normal, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The make keeps up satisfactorily for the season, but the quality is not as high as last year on account of the extensive use of pepsin instead of rennet. Farmers are also leaving rather too much moisture in their cheese. Freights on cheese to Liverpool are quoted at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

#### City Selling Prices to grocers:

Butter:		
Fresh creamery solids . . . . .	0.39½	0.40
Seconds . . . . .	0.39	0.39½
Dairy butter . . . . .	0.34	0.35
Pale mild butter, ½ to 1% salt, for export . . . . .		0.40
<b>Cheese:</b>		
Choice Creamery Solids . . . . .	0.40	0.42
Do., Prints, city cut . . . . .		0.42½
Cooking butter . . . . .	0.35	0.36
<b>Cheese:</b>		
Finest Western . . . . .	0.21¼	0.22
Finest Eastern . . . . .	0.21½	0.21¾
Fine Cheese . . . . .	0.20½	0.20¾
Large . . . . .		0.22
Stilton cheese . . . . .		0.23

### LIVE STOCK.

**MONTREAL:** Receipts of live stock at the Montreal stock yards last week amounted to 1,850 cattle, 3,000 sheep and lambs, 2,550 hogs and 1,200 cattle. Trade during the week past was fairly active but without special interest. Receipts of the poorer grades were inclined to be heavier with lighter supplies of best quality stock coming forward. Prices show no material change in any line except sheep and lambs where values have increased 25c a 100 lbs. as a result of heavy export buying for the United States and a good domestic demand. Hogs are firm under a good demand from packers with prices quoted 25c a 100 lbs. over last week's.

**TORONTO:** Receipts of live stock at the Toronto sales last week amounted to 8,567 cattle, 710 calves, 11,015 hogs, and 10,473 sheep and lambs. The cattle market closed with very little change from the preceding week, although values strengthened somewhat at the mid-week sales only to decline again to the opening level. The demand for choice butcher cattle was good and all offerings were taken up at firm prices.

At the close of the week there was almost a perfect clean-up although dealers had to sacrifice on some common stuff in order to avoid carrying them over the week-end. Buying of feeders and stockers is not likely to continue for more than a couple of weeks more as farmers are showing no inclination to buy unfinished animals. Hogs advanced sharply towards the end of the week from \$11.10 to \$11.50 to \$11.60 in spite of the heavy run of stock. Sheep and lambs were also in heavy supply, but prices remained firm at last week's levels. The

calf market is without feature.

	Montreal.		Toronto.	
		Per cwt.		
Butcher steers, best	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.50
Do., good . . . . .	7.25	7.50	7.30	7.90
Do., fair . . . . .	5.50	7.00	7.20	7.60
Do., medium . . . . .	5.25	6.00	6.50	6.90
Do., rough . . . . .	4.00	5.00	5.40	6.25
<b>Butchers' cows</b>				
Do., choice . . . . .	4.50	6.25	6.50	7.00
Do., good . . . . .	5.50	6.00	5.75	6.25
Do., fair . . . . .	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.25
<b>Butcher bulls, best</b>	5.00	6.50	6.75	7.25
Do., fair . . . . .	4.50	5.00	5.75	6.59
Do., medium . . . . .	3.75	4.25	5.00	5.25
Heavy sheep . . . . .	6.75	7.50	6.75	7.50
Light Ewes . . . . .		7.00	7.25	8.25
Lambs . . . . .	9.50	10.50		11.50
Do., common . . . . .			5.00	7.50
Calves . . . . .	9.00	10.00	10.75	11.50
Do., good . . . . .	7.00	8.00		
<b>Hogs, selects, weighed</b>				
off cars . . . . .	11.25	11.50	11.50	11.60
Do., medium weights . . . . .	10.50	10.75	11.25	11.35

### THE WEEK'S CHEESE SALES.

Stirling, Ont., Oct. 17.—675 boxes, of which 130 sold at 21 3-16c. Balance refused.  
 Campbellford, Oct. 17. — 380 boxes at 21 3-8c.  
 Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 18.—1,780 boxes at 21 5-8c.  
 Brockville, Ont., 19.—2,666 boxes at 20 c to 21c 1-2c.  
 Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 19.—580 boxes colored, 21 1-4c bid, no sales. Sold on street at 21 3-8c.  
 Kingston, Ont., Oct. 19. — 487 boxes colored and 185 white at 21 9-16c.  
 Cornwall, Ont. Oct. 20.—1,696 boxes colored at 5½c.  
 Picton, Ont., Oct. 20.—116 boxes at 21 12-16c; 800 boxes white and 200 coloured at 21 3-4c.  
 Napanee, Ont., Oct. 20.—399 boxes white and 765 colored at 21 5-8c.  
 Mont-Joli, Que., Oct. 20.—Cheese sold at 21 1-8c.  
 Perih, Ont., Oct. 20.—  
 St. Hyacinthe, Oct. 21. — 1,000 boxes at 21c.  
 Vankleek Hill, Ont., Oct. 20. — 182 boxes colored and 910 white at 21 3-4c and 21 11-16c respectively.  
 London, Ont., Oct. 21. — 397 boxes, 21c to 21 1-4c bid, no sales.  
 Beleville, Ont., Oct. 21.—1,854 boxes at 21 13-16c.

#### Montreal Auction Sales.

At the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Society sale, held at the Montreal Board of Trade on October 16th offerings amounted to 1,124 packages of creamery butter, of which 516 packages finest sold at 39 1-4c, 366 packages fine at 39c, and 242 packages pasteurized at 39 1-2c.

On October 18 the offerings amounted to 1,328 boxes, of which 552 boxes No. 1 white sold at 21 1-8c; 301 boxes No. 2 white at 20 3-4c; 204 boxes No. 3 white at 20 1-2c, and 271 boxes No. 2 colored at 21 1-8c.

On October 19 there were 1,683 boxes of cheese offered, of which 717 boxes No. 1 white sold at 21 3-4c and 390 boxes No. 1 coloured at 21 3-4c, while 21 3-16c was bid for 576 boxes. No. 2 white and refused.

On October 20 there were 1,949 boxes offered, of which 1,334 boxes No. 1 white sold at 21 11-16c, and 615 boxes No. 2 white at 21 7-16c.

### MONTREAL GRAIN STOCKS.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Oct. 21, 1916.	Oct. 14, 1916.	Oct. 23, 1915.
Wheat, bush. . . . .	2,584,406	2,262,768	2,925,065
Corn, bush. . . . .	825,672	838,383	
Oats, bush. . . . .	4,172,553	3,840,382	182,418
Barley, bush. . . . .	803,198	799,442	118,403
Rye, bush. . . . .	123,984	121,747	11,443
Flax, bush. . . . .	15,000	25,980	31,594
Flour, sacks . . . . .	37,776	39,172	61,761

### 45 PER CENT ADVANCE ON SUGAR.

In sympathy with the continued strength in the American situation for raw and refined sugars, and the higher prevailing price of late, a strong feeling developed in the Montreal market last week, and refiners marked up prices 45c per 100 lbs., making standard granulated \$7.90 per 100 lbs, in bags.

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### FLOUR, CEREALS AND MILLFEED.

The situation as regards the policy of the British Government towards wheat and flour is shrouded in mystery. Rumor is current that the Government intends to make the wheat freight rate in the neighborhood of from 4d. to 5d. per bushel, which is equivalent to 13 1-3c to 16 2-3c per 100 pounds. If this should be confirmed and the Government takes no step to control the importation of flour and flour rates, Canadian millers will be faced with an absolutely impossible competition, as the lowest rates quoted so far on flour are 50 cents per 100 pounds, whereas to compete with wheat at 4d to 5d per bushel, flour should be carried at from 15c to 18c a 100 pounds. It looks as if the grain exporters in future will have to make their sales on a basis of f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard, and if the millers are called upon to do the same, they will be able to compete, but if they are expected to make c.i.f. sales at present freight rates as compared with the anticipated Government rates for wheat, the possibility of doing business is not encouraging. While this is the actual situation as it exists today, the millers feel assured that their interests will be protected as it is inconceivable that the British Government should take any step which would be directly injurious to the Canadian milling industry.

In the meantime there is little or no business passing for export, but in the domestic market the demand continues heavy and the majority of the mills are shipping up to capacity. In sympathy with the marked strength in the wheat market, flour prices have advanced another 20c for the spring wheat grades making a country selling price of \$9.60 for first patents in Montreal, with other grades in proportion.

Winter wheat flour also increased 30c as Ontario flour advanced 5 cents last week alone, being quoted in Toronto at \$1.60 to \$1.62 per bushel. There have been more offerings of winter wheat flour from the Ontario mills than usual, as when the wheat market showed an easier tendency the week before last, many farmers feeling they had seen the top of the market were disposed to release their holdings. Now that Spring wheat shows added strength, however, they are determined to hold off longer than ever.

Mill feeds are in good demand with many mills oversold for several weeks to come.

Current quotations are as follows:

	Montreal.	Toronto.
<b>Flour:—</b>		
First patents, per bbls. in bags	9.60	9.50
Second patents, do	9.10	9.00
Strong bakers, do.	8.90	8.80
30c per bbl. more in wood.		
<b>Winter wheat flour—</b>		
90 per cent per bag	4.25	3.75
Do., in wood, per bbl.	8.60	7.90
<b>Cereals:—</b>		
Cornmeal, yellow, per bag, 98 lbs.		2.65
Rolled oats, per bbl., in wood	6.35	6.55
Do., per 90 lb. bag	3.00	3.20
Rolled wheat, 100 lb. bbl.	4.00	
Rye flour, 98 lb. bag	3.50	
Rye meal, 98 lb. bag	3.20	
Graham flour, 98 lbs.	4.45	
<b>Feeds:—</b>		
Bran, per ton	28.00	29.00
Shorts, per ton	30.00	32.00
Middlings, per ton	33.00	33.00
Moullie, pure grain grades, per ton	40.00	
Do., mixed	38.00	
Barley feed, per ton	32.00	
Do., meal, per ton	43.00	
Crushed oats	43.00	
oatfeed, per ton.	22.00	

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

**EGGS:** Receipts of eggs at Montreal for the past week amounted to 20,870 cases. Heavy exports of cold storage eggs have been going forward continuously, and as this is expected to keep up until the close of navigation, a firm market is anticipated with no prospects of lower prices in the near future. According to reliable information nearly a million dozen eggs were shipped from the port of Montreal in the week ending October 14, which constituted a record in the history of the trade. The following prices of eggs in the British market are of interest:

Irish	21 6d to 22s
Danish	22s to 24s
Dutch mixed	23s, all brown 25s

Canadian . . . . . 20s  
American . . . . . 18s

Note.—Of interest to note that Canadian eggs are being quoted 2s per long hundred or approximately 5c per dozen more than United States.

**POULTRY:** Deliveries of poultry during the past week have been fairly large. Owing to the cooler weather some shipments of dressed poultry are arriving and meeting with a ready sale. Dealers still complain about the large proportion of medium and culled poultry being sent in. Country shippers should make it a point to see that poultry is not bought or shipped until it has been properly fattened.

**HONEY:** There is a continued good demand for honey. Prices last week were unchanged, but it is expected that the market will remain firm on account of the high price of sugar.

**POTATOES:** There is a good trade passing in potatoes for which prices show a slight increase since our last quotations.

<b>Eggs:—</b>	
Special New Laid	0.00 0.45
Extras	0.00 0.38
No. 1	0.00 0.34
No. 2	0.30 0.31

<b>Poultry—Live:</b>	
	per pound.
Fowls, 5 lbs. and over	0.13 0.14
Fowls, small	0.09 0.10
Old Turkeys, cocks	0.24 0.25
Do., hens	0.25 0.26
<b>Fresh Killed Poultry:</b>	
Old Turkeys, cocks	0.25 0.26
Do., hens	0.26 0.27
Do., Roasting	0.31 0.32
Fowls, hens	0.15 0.16
Do., roosters	0.14 0.15
Broilers, 2½ to 3 lbs., per lb.	0.15 0.16
Do., 2 to 2½ lbs., per lb.	0.16 0.17
Squabs	0.35
Geese	0.12 0.13
<b>Maple Products:—</b>	
Pure maple syrup, quart cans	0.40
Pure maple syrup, 9-lb. tins.	1.00 1.10
Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.25 1.30
Pure Maple sugar, per lb.	0.09 0.12
<b>Potatoes:—</b>	
Green Mountains, per bag of 90 lbs, ex-track	1.45 1.50
Do., to jobbers, ex-store, per 90lb. bag	1.60 1.65
Quebec's, per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track	1.30 1.40
Do., to jobbers, ex-store, per 90 lb. bag	1.50 1.55

**BALED HAY.**

This market is quiet and without feature, characterized by Government buying. We are informed that the Government requirements will not be as heavy in November as they have been in the present month. Prices are bound to continue weak as buyers are few. Current quotations in car lots are as follows:

No. 1 hay, per ton	\$13.00	\$13.50
No. 2 hay, per ton	12.00	12.50
No. 3 hay, per ton	10.50	11.00
Clover, mixed	9.50	10.00
Baled straw, per ton	5.00	6.00

**THE GRAIN MARKETS.**

During the week just closed there has been unusual excitement on the grain exchanges, as, in sympathy with overwhelming bullish factors, prices have almost reached the record notch in the history of the trade, which occurred in 1898, when the "Leifer Corner" at the time of a European crop failure combined with the Spanish-American War, forced prices up to \$1.85 per bushel. On October 18 the May delivery sold at \$1.71½ in Chicago. Prices of wheat in Chicago since Monday last have advanced from \$1.57½ to \$1.70½, as we go to press, for December delivery. Winnipeg prices also jumped from \$1.63½ to \$1.78½ for October delivery. No further disclosures have been made regarding the policy the British Government intends to pursue with a view to lowering the price of wheat. It is said that efforts have been made to depress ocean freight rates on wheat from the present rate of 28c down to 10c a bushel. It is also reported that the Imperial Government has commandeered all the Manitoba wheat that private buyers had contracted for. Advices from grain growing districts in both Canada and the Argentine have been most unfavorable. Drought in the latter country has reduced estimates to incredibly low figures, and snow storms in the Canadian Northwest last week interfered seriously with the work of harvesting which is only half completed. These various adverse factors coupled with heavy buying in the United States on

the part of the British and Dutch Governments had the effect of sending prices soaring day after day, until values to-day are 13¼c higher than last week's in Chicago and 14¼c in Winnipeg.

As regards the local market, there has been some export demand of late, but it has been checked by the constantly increasing prices and no business has resulted. A strike on the C. P. R. and reports of bad weather interfering with threshing have also had an adverse effect on trade. There has been a good demand for corn at high prices based on the theory that this the cheapest grain on the market. It is estimated that engagements of ocean freight from Montreal and Portland were made for 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels at rates ranging from 11s to 12s per quarter. Barley is in very good demand for export as well as locally from the brewing interests. Export business in this and other coarse grains is greatly impeded by lack of ocean freight space. The barley crop is reported as very short, being only 32,299,000 bushels. The demand for the feed grades is light, although prices compare favorably with other fodder feeding stuffs. As regards oats, there are said to be heavy stocks in Canada and the United States. Domestic trade is light with no export on account of the impossibility of securing ocean space. It is difficult to account for present high prices except by saying that oats are not high in proportion to other grains.

Grains:	Montreal. per bushel.	Toronto. per bushel.
Wheat Manitoba,		
No. 1 Northern	1.87	1.87½
Do., No. 2	1.82	1.84½
Do., No. 3	1.79	1.79½
Ontario Wheat.	1.62	1.64
Oats, No. 1 C. W.	0.66	0.63
Do., No. 2 C. W.	0.65½	0.63
Do., No. 3 C. W.	0.63½	0.62
Do., Extra No. 1 feed	0.64	0.63
Do., No. 1 feed	0.63½	0.63
Do., No. 2 feed	0.63	0.63
Ontario and Quebec		
Oats, No. 2 white	0.62	0.56
Do., No. 3 white	0.61	0.57
Barley No. 3 C. W.	1.15	1.00
Do., No. 4 C. W.	1.07	1.09
Corn, American, No. 3		
Yellow, ex-track	1.10½	1.06½

**PULP SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES GAINED.**

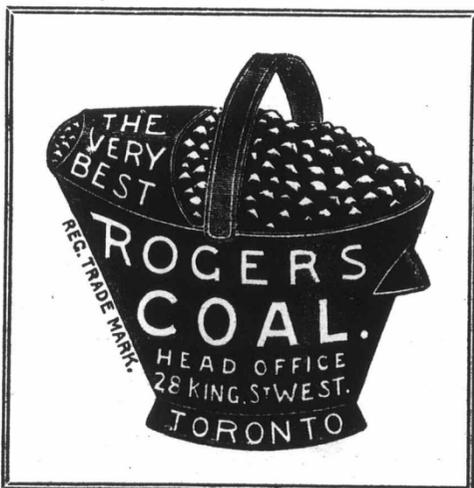
A recent Washington despatch stated that over two-thirds of the more than a billion pounds of wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1916, and used in the manufacture of paper, came from Canada. The pulp importations for 1915-16 have been 180,000,000 pounds less than for the previous twelve months, yet the amount shipped from Canada during the past year was 130,000,000 pounds in excess of her 1914-15 shipments. During the year just closed nearly 70 per cent of the 1,135,000,000 pounds of pulp imported into the United States, came from Canada.

**APPLE EXPORTS.**

The apple exports from Canada in 1915 totalled 1,117,336 barrels, valued at \$2,657,115. The 1914 exports totalled 947,382 barrels, valued at \$3,465,475. There was thus a substantial increase in the number of barrels exported, but a decrease in the total value of the exports. The figures are for the fiscal years.

**75 PER CENT INCREASE IN CANNED GOODS.**

There is every reason to expect that the new prices to be named by Canadian canners will be 75 per cent in advance of the opening prices of last year. It is asserted in some quarters that not more than 50 per cent of orders for tomatoes and corn will be delivered. There will be no 3-lb. cans of tomatoes packed this year, the pack being practically all 2½ lbs. Canned pumpkin will be off the market. Peaches have been a fair crop, but will be slightly higher than last year. Canned pork and beans will probably open somewhere near the price of last year. The Ontario crop has been a fair one, and the importation of Japanese and Indian beans has had a steady influence on the local market. The price of cans and sugar are higher than last year and have had a tendency to increase prices.—Canadian Grocer.



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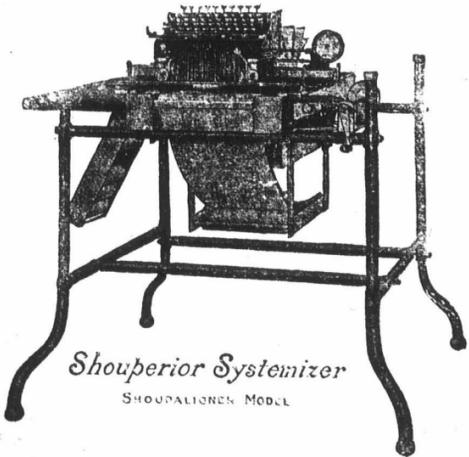
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**THE STOCK MARKET.**

A decided upward tendency characterizing that local market during the past week with the paper stocks as the leaders towards higher prices.

Wayagamack over which a battle for control is being fought gained 16½ points during the week selling at a new high of 19½. Other paper stocks to show gains were Riordon with 6½ points and Laurentide with a similar gain. Very large earnings as a result of abnormal conditions are responsible for the advance in the paper stocks.

The next group to show strength were the steel stocks, Dominion Iron, Scotia and Steel of Canada all making healthy gains and exhibiting underlying strength.

The former was the leader with a gain of 5½ points but Scotia advanced 4 points and Steel of Canada 2½ points.

The cotton stocks were also stronger especially Canadian Cottons which is said to be earning very large returns upon the capital. Altogether it was a week that ought to satisfy the most ardent bull as nearly every issue listed on the exchange scored an advance.

Each of the five full days of last week yielded an output in excess of 10,000 shares. The total was more than double that of the previous week. Comparisons follow:

	—Week Ending—	
	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
Shares.....	63,055	30,605
Mines.....	.....	2,075
Rights.....	1,770	.....
Bonds.....	\$151,400	\$118,400
Unlisted shares.....	1,099	950
Do. bonds.....	\$192,800	\$123,500

**ALLIES' WHEAT PURCHASING PLANS.**

Full details of the Allies' grain purchase plan have not yet been announced, but unofficial advices from England indicate that the new policy embraces only the purchase of wheat instead of all grain as first supposed. Under the new policy it is probable that no more wheat will be bought by individual concerns in Great Britain, France and Italy on the basis of cost, insurance and freight, but the Allied Commission in New York will purchase for all three nations on free-on-board terms, and the grain will be shipped in freight space requisitioned by the governments.

It is thought that grain houses abroad will be allowed to buy wheat from the Allied Commission, and that the Government control of prices will cease at that point. The policy of the Commission, as commonly understood, is that speculation in freight space is to be eliminated and that transactions between middlemen in America and in Europe are to be prevented. Instead of selling to numerous buyers abroad, export grain dealers will now sell to one buyer on competitive bids. Under control of shipping, as exercised by the British Government in the last year, British-owned lines have been forced to hold 50 per cent. of their freight space available for the shipment of wheat. In the remaining 50 per cent. of space the vessels have been compelled to carry such war munitions as the Government would designate. Any additional space could be sold for other merchandise under usual market conditions.

It was also reported that the British government had decided arbitrarily to reduce the freight rate on wheat from United States to the United Kingdom to 5d. a bushel but no confirmation has been received. Fixed rates have been in force under British control for some time past on wheat as well as munitions and other materials. These rates have varied from time to time, but never much, following the fluctuations of market quotations only slightly. A rate of 5d. on wheat is a little above normal, however, and as a representative of one of the leading British shipping companies says, "under present conditions, resulting in high cost of operation, wheat could only be carried at such a rate at a loss to us. However, if the Government sets such a requirement we will have to take the loss."

**OBEDIENCE PERSONIFIED.**

"Well, Dinah, how are you and your new husband getting along?" "Firs' rate, Miss Betty. I been 'greebly 'sprized in dat man." "Does he treat you all right?" "Yessum. He sho do, and I ain't had ter hit 'im but one time. I never seed er nigger learn as quick as he do."

**UNIQUE START OF INVENTION NOW WORLD FAMED OFFICE EQUIPMENT.**

The "Shouperior" recorder manufactured and sold only by the Autographic Register Co., of Canada, Limited, is designed, built and used mainly for the facilitation of all business systems, but also to prevent, with the least possible cost and effort, possible falsification of records, forgetfulness, negligence, etc.; or in other words, to cause the original writing of any records, in business, on any system, to reproduce itself automatically so that each of those concerned in the transaction may have a voucher or notice, and at the same time be protected by duplicate fac-simile, under lock and key for checking purposes and for proof of its execution.

It was as far back as 1880 that the late James C. Shoup, a young lawyer of St. Louis, invented what has since developed into the world's most complete manifolding devices. The name "Shouperior" was devised from a combination of Mr. Shoup's name and the word "Superior." The first machine made in 1883 had a wooden box, with iron base and glass windows, and the next model, "B," made in 1890 was of cast iron. Improvement was made from time to time, until the present model of cold rolled steel was brought out.

To-day the "Shouperior" manifolding devices are the world's most modern office equipment, they are made in Canada at the Montreal factory and the company has always made it a policy to use Canadian material exclusively, regardless of cost. The company has Canadian offices at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, agencies in Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, St. John, and offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Syracuse. The United States factory is in Hoboken, New Jersey.

The men behind the "Shouperior" productions are men who have spent a life-time in the service of the company, most of the officials having worked up to their present positions from a start in the manufacturing departments. With thirty-six years experience in the one line of business and with half a million friends, the "Shouperior" product stands to-day not only as a Made-in-Canada product, but as the world's standard for an office equipment of which the pioneers of this company were the originators.

The devices are manufactured in various styles and sizes, from the small portable machine which can be stored in a very small space, to the big combination typewriting table, manifolding machine, etc. The prices range according to the size of the equipment, but regardless of the price, the quality of every machine is "Superior," a name which has become synonymous with "Shoup."

**"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN."**

Mother: "I am sorry to hear that Tommy Smith tied a kettle to the poor dog's tail. You wouldn't do such a thing, would you?"

Bobby: "No, indeed, mother."

Mother: "Why didn't you stop him, Bobby?"

Bobby: "I couldn't, mother; I was holding the dog."

An old Presbyterian was asked his views on Church Union, "Union", he exclaimed, "Union w' the fey Congregationalists and the gadabout Methodists: Mon, I'll gie up reeleegion altogether first,—an' join the Anglicans."

A shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and upon arriving in the morning struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion, and the shoemaker was blown out into the middle of the street.

A passer-by rushed to his assistance, and inquired if he was injured.

Gazing at his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, he said:

"No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shust in time, eh?"

As Widow Watts, colored, bent industriously over her wash-tub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who present turned the conversation to matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow, as she paused in her wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head and asked:

"You ain't lost yer job, 'ave yer?"

# Conditions in the West

*The Possible Effect of the Railway Strike. Exciting Week in the Grain Trade. British Wheat Purchasing Plans*

Special Correspondence by E. CORA HIND, Commercial and Agricultural Editor, Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg, October 20th, 1916.

One of the most important happenings in the West during the past week has been the resignation of the Hon. Walter Scott as premier of Saskatchewan, owing to continued and increasing ill-health. The daily papers have dwelt at length on the value of the services performed by Mr. Scott and beyond stating that the loss is almost an irreparable one, it is not necessary to dwell upon it here. The formation of the new cabinet, however, has made a very startling change in the affairs of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company as the very capable manager, Chas. E. Dunning, has been taken into the cabinet as Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Dunning is an Englishman, only 31 years of age, and up to the time of the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator scheme he had worked quietly on his farm in Northern Saskatchewan, but had taken a fairly keen interest in the work of the Grain Growers' Association. His selection to organize the new undertaking was certainly a happy inspiration and the organization of the company that he has evolved is simply wonderful. Over 200 elevators, bearing the significant sign "Saskatchewan Co-operative" have been erected and last year over 28,000 cars were handled by the company, aggregating over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, practically all of which was handled on commission for the farmers, not only those who are members of the Grain Growers' Association, but any farmers who chose to make use of a co-operative elevator. Not only has Mr. Dunning succeeded in organizing the business to a marvellous degree, but he has made money for the farmers and at the same time he has done much to remove the antagonism which existed between the farmers' organization and the established grain trade. The co-operative organization will be fortunate, indeed, if it succeeds in replacing Mr. Dunning with a man who can carry on the work which he has established and provide for its necessary growth and development as he could have done. As Provincial Treasurer he will no doubt be a great acquisition to the strength of the cabinet in Saskatchewan, but his intimate friends feel that he has sacrificed a good deal in giving up the co-operative elevators for the government position. His career will be watched with very great interest. It is not many men who have the opportunity of holding a cabinet portfolio at the age of 31. Certainly Mr. Dunning has one great qualification for a statesman and that is he has an entire and ready sympathy with the people at large.

### C. P. R. Strike.

At the time of writing a C. P. R. strike is still threatening, and it is claimed that an order for a walk-out on Wednesday, October 25th, has been issued. If this strike comes into effect it will undoubtedly be the most serious thing of the kind that has occurred in Canada in the last twenty-five years; in fact, it is impossible to gauge how far-reaching and disastrous it may be. Considerably less than 25 per cent of the grain crop of the West has been moved. The country has by no means received its usual supply of coal and a strike of this nature at the very beginning of winter will spell not only financial hardships and loss, but may even lead to very serious suffering on the part of the people of the western provinces. It would seem that there should be some means found by which these strikes could be averted, but in a world which has not yet learned sufficient wisdom to prevent the horrors of war, it is perhaps too much to hope for the prevention of strikes. As to the merits of the strike itself, it is questionable whether any outsider can pronounce with accuracy. It seems to hinge very largely on technical points.

### The Grain Trade.

The week has been one of the most exciting that the grain trade of the Canadian west has ever seen. Between Monday and the close of the market on Friday, October wheat advanced 13½ cents, November 12½ cents, December 11½ cents and May 10%. This sharp advance came after a period of inactivity which followed the announcement of the British Government having commandeered the wheat in the Old Country, and having taken over the shipping and the mills. The whole week has been rife with rumors as to how the British government was going to operate its grain business on this side

of the water, and rumors from apparently equally authentic sources have been diametrically opposite in character.

The upward trend appeared to receive its first start from extremely bad weather in the Canadian West. There were heavy snow storms which have practically tied up threshing over the three western provinces. The news from the Argentine has continued to be of an extremely bullish character, and as far as can be gathered there was a short interest created by the hope of lower prices after the announcement that Britain had taken over the control of the grain, and to this was added the buying orders of farmers who had sold for October delivery and when the snow came found that it was necessary to cover these sales as it was hopeless to expect to deliver at the time bargained for. This has created an excited and nervous market of which no one has given a definite opinion, and to-day matters were further complicated by a message stating that the British government had prohibited the despatch of orders to the United States, thus rendering the buying power under the speculative wheat market almost nil. In all the hurly-burly that has attended the market in futures, the cash market has been comparatively dull, and on one day of the week all the premiums went off No. 1 Northern. They have been restored, however, and No. 1 Northern continues to be one-quarter over the option, but in the last two days the premiums have advanced on the lower grade wheats. On Thursday it was announced that boats that had come into Fort William were not taking on cargo, as shippers were afraid to order their wheat out, owing to the congested condition of elevators East of the Lakes and the fact that there was only one buyer, the British Government. The British Government for the past three days so far as can be ascertained, have been doing nothing in this market. A despatch received by one house to-day was practically in the nature of asking for tenders on wheat and it is possible market almost nil. In all the hurly-burly that has government, but apparently they have some widespread plan by which they feel that they can control the prices. There is no doubt that the advances in the American markets which were never as great, but which to some extent co-ordinated with our own, were due to foreign speculative buying, the figuring out being that as Britain had announced a great reduction in ocean freights, that it was a bull factor. If this, however, is followed by the prohibiting of orders from Britain, it will have the reverse effect and we will probably be in for a fairly large slump. However, every prediction that the market was going to break in the past has proved inaccurate. One Winnipeg trader of long standing remarked to-day that it was the most nerve racking market he had ever engaged in.

Barley has shared somewhat the sensational advance of wheat, but oats on the whole while stronger have not made any large advances. Flax has advanced very rapidly and there are practically no offerings. While receipts of wheat at Winnipeg have been running between 800 and 900 cars a day, the offering of cash grain has never been heavy.

### Advance in Flour.

There has been an advance in flour during the week of 20 cents a barrel, bringing the price of No. 1 patents up to \$9.20, or \$3.70 a barrel higher than it was at the time the war opened. It is understood that the millers are contemplating a still further advance if the present high prices of wheat hold.

### High Cost of Living.

In the meantime all classes of citizens and many organizations are taking up the high cost of living and particularly the high cost of bread. Indeed at the time of writing a mass meeting of women is being held to consider the advisability of petitioning the government to have the Utilities Commissioner make an expert enquiry into the price of flour and bread.

### Labor Situation.

The labor situation continues to be acute. With each storm in the west delaying threshing a large percentage of harvest hands are lost and many districts report that even if the weather were suitable for threshing they have not sufficient men to push the work.

## Empire Cotton Mills Welland, Ontario Limited

Manufacturers of  
**Textiles, Sail Duck,  
Bag Cloths**  
and  
**Seamless Bags**

Write for Quotations

### GRAIN AT THE HEAD OF LAKES.

Fort William, Oct. 21st, 1916.

Statement of stocks in store in terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur on October 20th, 1916, with receipts and shipments during the week.

Elevator.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
C. P. R. . . . .	829,620	215,930	77,839	.....
Empire . . . . .	494,958	178,105	21,011	52,437
Consolidated. . .	534,569	108,988	29,452	65,909
Ogilvie's . . . . .	744,715	100,760	36,962	.....
Western. . . . .	624,089	145,566	26,131	90,460
G. G. G. Co. . . . .	722,048	382,265	62,623	.....
Fort William . . .	399,968	275,481	46,759	9,528
Eastern. . . . .	173,581	85,804	9,393	.....
G. T. P. . . . .	796,886	421,644	45,346	50,633
Can. Nor. . . . .	1,122,836	621,735	248,280	58,221
Horn and Co. . . .	193,162	98,198	43,754	75,771
Can. Govt. . . . .	485,497	123,340	40,417	73,034
Thunder Bay . . . .	432,367	185,336	55,965	49,734

Total . . . . . 7,554,302 2,943,157 743,938 525,729

..A Year Ago. 10,938,208 1,710,672 645,067 396,677

Receipts. . . . .	3,801,301	1,356,992	294,882	40,668
Ship. Lake. . . . .	4,542,132	749,914	205,452	185,350
Ship, Rail . . . . .	127,888	285,792	29,067	17,452

### Stocks by Grade.

Wheat.		Oats.	
One Hard. . . . .	130,739		
One Nor. . . . .	1,335,395	1 C. W. . . . .	47,344
Two Nor. . . . .	1,595,254	2 C. W. . . . .	1,478,569
Three Nor. . . . .	1,054,190	3 C. W. . . . .	500,119
No. Four. . . . .	809,436	Ex. 1 Fd. . . . .	158,837
Others. . . . .	2,629,284	Others . . . . .	759,286

Total. . . . . 7,554,302 Total . . . . . 1,943,157

Barley.		Flax.	
3 C. W. . . . .	148,653		
4 C. W. . . . .	282,827	1 N. W. C. . . . .	310,920
Rejected. . . . .	39,451	2 C. W. . . . .	162,939
Feed. . . . .	217,551	3 C. W. . . . .	21,256
Others. . . . .	55,454	Others . . . . .	30,611

Total. . . . . 743,938 Total . . . . . 525,729

### WINNIPEG GRAIN RECEIPTS.

The receipts of both old and new grain at Winnipeg for the week ended October 21, 1916, compared with the corresponding week a year ago were as follows:

	Oct. 21, 1916.	Oct. 14, 1916.	Oct. 23, 1915.
No. 1 Northern . . . . .	875	804	.....
No. 2 Northern . . . . .	984	942	.....
No. 3 Northern . . . . .	812	694	.....
No. 4 Northern . . . . .	271	195	.....
No. 5 Northern . . . . .	104	71	.....
No. 6 Northern. . . . .	69	42	.....
Other grades . . . . .	351	360	.....
Rejected . . . . .	74	62	.....
No. grades . . . . .	107	106	.....
No. 4 Special . . . . .	306	211	.....
No. 5 Special . . . . .	245	180	.....
No. 6 Special . . . . .	138	135	.....
Winter grades . . . . .	6	13	.....
Totals . . . . .	4,352	3,869	1,122
Oats . . . . .	1,022	759	1,080
Barley . . . . .	266	233	310
Flax . . . . .	51	39	51

**AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**

It is very difficult to obtain reliable statistics of the world's available supplies of breadstuffs, and therefore the following article which recently appeared in the Chicago Trade Bulletin possesses more than ordinary merit being based on the Compilations of Broomhall Corn Trade News, The Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, and The Minneapolis Market Record.

The following table exhibits the approximate available supply of Breadstuffs in second hands in the principal countries of Europe, in Argentine, and in Australia, with the quantities afloat for the United Kingdom and Continent on the dates named:

	Oct. 1, 1916.	Sept. 1, 1916.	Oct. 1, 1915.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
In Store in the United King'm.	19,810,000	19,200,000	14,260,000
In Store in Europe.	No report	No report	22,500,000
In Store in Argentine.	11,040,000	10,304,000	2,208,000
In Store in Australia.	43,000,000	47,000,000	.....
Total in Store reported.	73,850,000	76,504,000	38,968,000
Total Afloat.	45,160,000	45,650,000	24,960,000

Total Supply	Europe, Argentine and	Australia	Flour in Canada,	Flour in United States,	Wheat in Canada	Wheat in United States.
Australia	119,010,000	122,154,000	63,928,000	675,000	711,000	522,000
Flour in United States.	12,258,000	12,132,000	9,297,000	20,285,000	24,873,000	19,535,000
Wheat in United States.	98,976,000	89,669,000	33,925,000			

Total Supply in U. S. and Canada	Canada	U. S.
Canada	132,194,000	127,385,000
U. S.		63,279,000
Total World's Supply.	251,204,000	249,539,000

The aggregate supplies of Breadstuffs—Flour and Wheat—in the United States and Canada on October 1, 1916, exhibit an increase during September of 4,809,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 14,450,000 bushels during August, and an increase of 30,429,000 bushels during September, 1915. In the aggregate, the supplies in the United States were increased about 9,433,000 bushels, and those in Canada were reduced about 4,624,000 bushels. Supplies in the aggregate are 68,915,000 bushels more than one year ago.

**INQUIRE INTO COAL DELIVERIES.**

It is announced from Ottawa that a Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate and report upon conditions with regard to the delivery of cargoes of coal to the coasting vessels in the Maritime Provinces. It consists of Wilfrid Tupper, inspector of subsidized steamship services; Sir Archibald Tibbetts, officer in charge of harbor commissions; and J. F. McDonald, Customs collector at New Glasgow.

For some years there have been complaints that the sailing vessels were not getting their fair share of coal cargoes but that, instead, there was discrimination in favor of steamers.

The agitation has been especially strong in Prince Edward Island where, last session, the Legislature passed a resolution calling for a Royal Commission.

**BIG SHIP-OWNER DEAD.**

The death of Sir Charles Cayzer occurred at Aberfoyle, Scotland on September 28th. Sir Charles, who was seventy-three years of age, was head of the prominent shipping firm of Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., owners of the Clan Line of steamships. For many years he sat in Parliament for Barrow-in-Furness, being the first Conservative elected for Barrow. His daughter, Florence Gwendoline, married Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-chief of the British home fleets, in 1902.

**EMBARGO ON SHIPPING EXTENDED.**

An Ottawa dispatch states that an Order-in-Council has been passed extending the measures taken previously by the Government of the conservation of shipping. The transfer of British ships was restricted and made subject to Government control last year following similar action by the Imperial Government. The embargo has now been extended to cover ship mortgages and mortgage transfer. This action, like the first, follows an Imperial regulation.

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**

**CHANGE OF TIME**

—will be made—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1916

—in—

**MONTREAL — JOLIETTE — ST. JEROME HUBERDEAN-OTTAWA SERVICE.**

For particulars apply to City Ticket Agent, 240 St. James Street or Depot Ticket Office, St. Catherine Street, East.

**CUNARD LINE**

Canadian Service

**MONTREAL TO LONDON**  
(Via Falmouth.)

From London. From Montreal  
Oct. 14th ..... **ASCANIA** ..... Oct. 31st  
CABIN AND THIRD CLASS.

**MONTREAL TO BRISTOL**  
(Avonmouth Dock).

From Bristol. From Montreal  
Oct. 3rd ..... **Folia** ..... Oct. 28th  
CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

For information apply **THE ROBERT REFORD Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, Steerage Branch: 23 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.**

**DONALDSON LINE**

**GLASGOW PASSENGER-FREIGHT SERVICE.**

From Glasgow. From Montreal  
Oct. 7 ..... **SATURNIA** ..... Oct. 28  
Nov. 4 ..... **Athenia** ..... Nov. 20

For information apply local Agents or **THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, Montreal.**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**GENERAL CHANGE IN TRAIN SCHEDULES**

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29th.

For Particulars Apply to Ticket Agents.

Ticket Offices: 141-145 St. James Street, Windsor Street, and Place Viger Stations.

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

Change of Time Saturday, October 28th, 1916.

Montreal, Ottawa, and Montfort Branch Service. Canadian Northern announce the following changes in and addition to train service effective Saturday, October 28th, 1916.

**Montreal, Joliette, and Ottawa:**  
3:45 P.M.—For Joliette, St. Jerome, Huberdeau, Lachute, Hawkesbury, Rockland, Ottawa and intermediate stations at present operating daily except Sunday will operate daily except Saturday and Sunday.

2:30 P.M.—For Joliette, St. Jerome, Huberdeau, Lachute, Hawkesbury, Rockland, Ottawa, and intermediate stations will operate Saturdays only commencing Saturday, October 28th.

**Montfort Branch:**  
Connections with undermentioned Canadian Pacific trains have been arranged commencing Saturday, October 28th, Northbound on Saturdays and Southbound on Sundays as outlined below.

**Northbound Saturdays Only:**  
Lv. Montreal, Place Viger Station, Saturdays only, 4:00 P.M.  
Lv. Montfort Jct. 5:30 P.M. arrive Huberdeau 8:15 P.M.

**Southbound Sundays Only:**  
Lv. Huberdeau 5:30 P.M., arrive Montfort Jct. 8:20 P.M., arrive Montreal, Place Viger Station 10:00 P.M.

Connections during other days of the week will be via C.N.R.  
For all particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 230 St. James St., Montreal. Phone Main 6570.

**HOW TRUE!**

"There goes another married man," said the girl at the candy counter. "How do you know?" asked the cashier. "He used to buy a three-pound box of candy twice a week and now he buys half a pound once a month."

**NEW YORK BOSTON**  
**RUTLAND RAILROAD**  
**MONTREAL LINE**

**Double Daily Service**  
**8.50 A.M. From Windsor Station 8.00 P.M.**

Through Coach and Parlor Car leaving at 8.50 a. m. arriving New York 8.40 p. m. daily, and Coach and Parlor Car arriving Boston 7.40 p. m. Excellent Dining Car Service.

Electric Lighted Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars leaving at 8.00 p. m. arriving New York 7.26 a. m. also Coach to Boston. A night of perfect sleep.

**Most Popular Route to New York and Boston**

For complete information and booklets call at City Ticket Office, 230 St. James Street. For tickets, consult agents at Windsor Station, Windsor Hotel, or at City Ticket Office, 230 St. James Street. Telephone 1038-1039 Main.

**Estey Bros. Co.**

*PER W. P. BISHOP*

*Address:*

**Lymburner, Limited**

**CORNER BERRI AND  
COMMISSIONERS STREETS**

**THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY**
  
 LIMITED

Cotton Seed Oil Refiners, Manufacturers of Lard Compound, Cottolene,  
Soaps, Polly Prim Cleaner and Gold Dust Washing Powder.

OFFICE:  
260 St. James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

FACTORY:  
St. Patrick St., VILLE LASALLE, QUE.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER OUTPUT.

British Columbia timber returns for August issued by the Forest Branch, show the total scale of sawlogs for the Province to be 107,843,857 ft. B. M., in addition to 257,589 lin. ft. of poles and piles, and 26,635 cords of shingle bolts posts, ties, etc.

The returns according to forest districts are as follows: Vancouver, 73,313,384 ft. sawlogs, 62,430 lin. ft. poles, etc., and 15,248 cords of bolts, ties, etc., Cranbrook, 12,855,604 ft. sawlogs, 20,330 lin. ft. poles, etc., and 7,715 cords of posts, bolts, etc.; Island, 12,411,953 ft. sawlogs, and 209 cords bolts, ties, etc.; Prince Rupert, 4,378,017 ft. sawlogs 47,083 lin. ft. poles and piles, and 60 cords of bolts, posts, etc., Kamloops 2,920,687 ft. sawlogs; Nelson, 1,685,969 ft. sawlogs, 114,582 lin. ft. poles, etc., and 3,215 cords of posts, bolts, etc.; Vernon, 177,157 ft. sawlogs; Hazelton, 83,184 ft. sawlogs; Lillooet, 9,538 ft. sawlogs, and 11,282 lin. ft. poles and piling, Fort George, 8,344 ft. sawlogs, 1,882 lin. ft. poles and piles, and 100 cords of posts, etc.

Timber sales made during the month of August cover an estimated total of 21,844,000 ft. sawlogs, 13,250 lin. ft. poles and piling, and 498 cords of shingle bolts, posts, and cordwood to produce an estimated revenue of 334,929.

#### OUR COVER DESIGNS.

The cover designs of this issue and of the forthcoming Ontario issues are by Mr. R. S. McMullen, an artist who has studied his profession both here and abroad, his experience including some time as cartoonist on one of London's big evening papers. The cover of this issue, typifies Montreal commerce in a very striking and attractive manner and is especially appropriate to a Quebec number of a Trade Revival and Expansion campaign. Mr. McMullen has his offices in the Read Building, St. Alexander street, Montreal.

#### ALBERTA WOOL SALES.

According to unofficial figures now available, the Province of Alberta produced approximately 1,870,000 pounds of wool during the current year. Southern Alberta is reported to have shipped, in all, about 1,318,000 pounds, the district centering on Calgary about 285,000 pounds, and the remainder of the Province approximately 267,000 pounds.

At the annual wool sale of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Calgary early in August, 280,515 pounds of wool were disposed of for \$83,867, while the South Alberta Wool Growers' Association handled 413,209 pounds at its sale held at Lethbridge in July, realizing \$134,930. The members of this association also disposed of 118,464 pounds through their office for \$35,539, making a total of 531,673 pounds, worth \$170,469, handled by the association. The average wool return per head of sheep owned by the members of this association was \$2.02.

The average price realized at the Calgary sale was 29.9 cents per pound, while the average price obtained at the Lethbridge sale was 32.65 cents per pound, which is believed to have been the best price ever realized for such a large quantity of wool in Canada. It is estimated that the entire clip of the Province brought in the neighborhood of \$561,000. By far the greater part of the shipments went to Boston, Mass.

#### HEARD IN THE SMOKER.

Four men were playing whist. One man was constantly criticising his partner; finding fault with his play. Presently, after the victim had thrown away a diamond on a spade lead, the irascible one blurted out: "Dash it, man, haven't you got a black suit?"

"Yes," said his partner quietly, "and I'll soon be wearing it at your funeral if you don't shut up."  
—Boston Transcript.

#### UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from the reports of its correspondents and agents, of the yields of the principal crops of the United States on October 1st, compared with the final report of 1915:

	Comp. Ind.		Yield 1915, bu.
	Oct. 1, 1916, yield	Aggregate yield, bu.	
Winter Wheat	13.8	454,700,000	655,045,000
Spring Wheat	8.6	152,851,000	356,460,000
All Wheat	11.9	607,557,000	1,011,505,000
Corn	71.5	25.0 2,717,932,000	3,054,535,000
Oats	30.3	1,229,182,000	1,540,362,000
Rye	17.2	41,204,000	49,190,000
Barley	23.7	183,536,000	237,009,000
Flax	86.2	9.7 15,411,000	13,845,000
Potatoes	62.6	82.8 300,563,000	359,103,000
Hay, tons	1.64	86,155,000	85,225,000

#### SIR GEORGE PAISH RESIGNED FROM RAILWAY BOARD.

Sir George Paish, who was appointed as third member of the board which is investigating the railway situation in Canada, has resigned, owing to ill-health. Mr. W. M. Acworth, of London, England, will be appointed successor to Sir George Paish, as the economic expert on the board, Mr. Acworth has had great experience in railway matters, he having been a member of several royal commissions on railway questions in Great Britain and he is the author of several works on the railway of the United Kingdom and upon railway economics. Mr. Acworth will come to Canada for the purpose of taking up the investigation with the other members of the board.

Managing Director J. W. Norcross, Director C. A. Barnard, and Controller Isard, of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, sailed for Spain on Saturday and will be away for several weeks.

WE HAVE  
 UNEQUALLED FACILITIES  
 FOR SUPPLYING

**POWER**

6 Auxiliary Power Plants of 240,000 H. P.

**The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.**

**THE LINEN SITUATION.**

According to advices from Belfast, the flax market is in a very firm condition. Prices of flax in the country are quoted at 18 shillings to 20 shillings per stone as compared with 14 shillings to 19 shillings at the opening market last year. Rotterdam reports bad weather which has caused a great deal of damage by interfering with retting. Although consignments of flax from Archangel are still arriving in Belfast, these are understood to be the last shipments of the season, which means that the existing supply will have to last until midsummer next year.

In the manufactured linen trade, the volume of business in Belfast is small for the season of the year, as many buyers are losing faith in the high values asked for these goods and are delaying purchasing in hope of lower prices. This course would hardly seem to be justified, as according to our correspondent, production has greatly fallen off, in some places almost fifty per cent of the looms being idle from lack of workers, particularly in the case of the heavy wide looms where men are employed. Dress linens are more in favor, said to be due in some measure to an improvement in the outlook for dyeing.

In bleached and finished linens the shortage of assortment is one of the greatest handicaps with which merchants, shippers and buyers have to contend. This is chiefly attributed to curtailed production. Stocks are in a depleted condition, which holds out little prospect for lower values. The demand for linen handkerchiefs has fallen off somewhat on account of the extremely high prices asked for pure linen goods, as enquiries are mostly for substitutes in which the difference in price is a decided attraction. An 11 x 11 linen cambric, costing 11 5/8d. (23 3/4c) can be matched in union at 8d. (16c) a yard. Union sheetings are popular for the shipping trade, but the supply is short of requirements and is likely to be so for this year at any rate.

With regard to the linen market in Canada, the demand throughout the country is good, the difficulty being to fill orders for pure linen goods, as stocks on hand are very low and shipments from

abroad unsatisfactory. Certain lines that have been on order twelve months and more have finally been cancelled as the goods are unobtainable. Canadian merchants are now realizing that pure linen goods for spring 1917 delivery will be very scarce, and consequently are ordering more freely than usual. A large trade has been done in handkerchiefs for the present season for the holiday trade.

**WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP.**

In view of various claims of world's record wheat crops for large areas, the Crowfoot Farming Company of Crowfoot, Alberta, submit a sworn statement of their results for the year 1915 which probably surpass all properly authenticated claims from other sources. From 1,356 acres the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of 51 bushels, 56 1-3 pounds per acre of number one spring wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres wheat averaged 59 1/2 bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

**MAKING IT EASY.**

Speaking before a large audience in Montreal recently, the Primate of all Canada, Archbishop Mathieson, of Rupert's Land, said that a friend had said to him that the Church seemed to be going further and further east to hold its central meetings. The Primate asked him "Why?" and the man replied, "You used to meet in Toronto, but now that it is dry you go to Montreal." The Primate said that the way Canada was going in for prohibition reminded him of a setter for which a friend of his had paid a large sum, but which proved no good in the hunt. Advised to cut off the dog's tail by the dog fancier from whom he had obtained it, the owner delegated the operation to his Irish servant. Soon he heard yelps of anguish which eventually died away. A few minutes later he heard yelps even more pronounced, and went to investigate. "What are you doing, Pat?" he asked. "I want to make it aisy for the baste, so I'm taking it off in paices." answered Pat.

**A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE.**

In a statement presented to Sir George Foster, by Mr. C. P. W. Schwengers, a member of the Victoria Board of Trade, advocating the establishing of a Canadian Customs Office in New York, Mr. Schwengers gives an instance of the difficulties in the way of trade between Victoria and Eastern Canada. He said:

"In regard to the business with which I am personally connected, as one instance only amongst many hundred, for many years we have brought in carload after carload of American pumps at a rate from New York to Victoria of fifty cents per hundred pounds and a local freight rate from the factory to New York of fifteen cents for a hundred pounds. This would make the cost of delivering a car from the United States factory \$156, whereas the cost of such a car coming from Ontario would be some \$340. On another item we could buy in Hamilton, Ont., ship the goods to our New York agents, pay the American duty so that they became American goods, then ship from New York to Victoria by the water route, pay Canadian duty again on the goods and lay them down at a lesser cost than if they had been shipped direct from Hamilton to here by rail in the first place."

**Robert. W. Bartram**

IMPORTER and DEALER

in

**Iron and Steel Bars, Shapes, Plates,  
Sheets, Shafting, Etc., Brass and  
Copper Tubing, Sheets and Un-  
excelled Service for Specials.**

804 SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING.

Montreal.

**ST. LAWRENCE****Iron Foundry Co., Limited**

Foundation Bases and Building  
Castings of Every Kind.

**MACHINERY CASTINGS**

of all Kinds and Weights.

A Specialty made of Special  
Grades of Iron

Offices and Works:

**27 Tansley Street,**

MONTREAL, P. Q.

**DOMINION IRON & WRECKING  
COMPANY, LIMITED**

*Railway Equipment, Rails  
and Machinery*

Dismantlers of BRIDGES, PLANTS,  
STEAMERS, MILLS.

Dealers in IRON, STEEL,  
SCRAP METALS.

General Offices: Transportation Building,  
MONTREAL, QUE,  
QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

# Operated Railway Mileage in Canada Now Over 35,580 Miles

Capitalization in 1915 Totalled \$1,875,810,888, and more than Four Hundred Million Increase Over 1910.

The railway progress of Canada is now the second largest in the world, being exceeded only by the United States. There were 35,582 miles of steam railway in operation in Canada in 1915, which was nearly five thousand miles increase over the previous year. The mileage in operation has practically doubled since 1900 and ten thousand miles of operated road has been added since 1911.

By province the railway mileage in Canada showed the following figures for 1914 and 1915.

	1914	1915
Ontario	9,255	10,702
Quebec	4,043	4,677
Manitoba	4,076	4,498
Saskatchewan	5,089	5,327
Alberta	2,545	3,174
British Columbia	1,978	3,100
New Brunswick	1,839	1,962
Nova Scotia	1,365	1,367
Prince Edward Island	279	

Canada's first record of railway mileage as in 1836 when the total was 16 miles, not increasing until 1847 when it reached a total of 54 miles. It was 1856 before the total passed one thousand miles and 1960 before the two thousand mile total was reached. By 1876 the mileage in the Dominion had reached 5,218 in 1884 was 10,273 miles. By 1905 the total was over 20,000 miles.

The total capitalization of the railways in Canada for 1915 was made up of the following items:

Stocks	\$847,801,101
Consolidated debenture stock	176,284,882
Funded debt	851,724,905

\$1,875,810,888

There was an increase for 1915 of \$2,977,412 in consolidated debenture stock, an increase of \$69,322,267 in funded debt and a decrease of \$5,300,552 in stocks. Combining the capitalization of railways in operation and under construction, the result is as follows:—

Stocks	\$877,058,601
Consolidated debenture stock	176,284,882
Funded debt	903,292,392

\$1,957,292,392

The ten year increases in railway capitalization in Canada showed the following figures:

1880	\$ 270,617,493
1890	605,063,093
1900	784,042,799
1910	1,410,297,687
1915	1,875,810,888

The dividends on stock of Canadian railways in 1915 amounted to \$32,341,337 and the net earnings in this year were \$52,111,973. The total amount of cash aid given in 1915 was \$5,059,284 of which \$4,644,664 was given by the Dominion Government and \$414,620 by the provinces.

The land grants to the railways of Canada, total 43,929,312 acres, of which 31,864,074 were given by the Dominion and the balance by the province of Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The public service of Canadian railways in 1915 was represented in the carrying of 46,322,035 passengers and 87,204,838 tons of freight. A big increase in the 1916 movement of freight will be shown, due largely to the big wheat and grain movement from the west which has been the largest in the history of Canada.

The tonnage hauled in 1915 showed in round numbers the following totals—approximate figures:

	Tons.
Products of agriculture	17,000,000
Products of animals	3,500,000
Products of mines	32,800,000
Products of forests	13,900,000
Manufactures	17,100,000
Merchandise	5,272,163
Miscellaneous	2,393,123

The largest tonnage was in the products of the mines, this being due chiefly to the large tonnage of coal hauled. The totals for 1916 including the complete grain movement are likely to show the products of agriculture equalling if not actually exceeding the total tonnage for products of the mines.

The gross earnings of the Canadian railways for 1915 amounted to \$199,843,072 and the operating expenses aggregated \$147,731,099. The ratio with which each class of products bore to the total freight tonnage hauled showed agriculture 18.79 per cent, mines products 37.89 per cent and manufactures 14.76 per cent. Of the 1915 gross earnings \$50,173,267 was from passengers and \$132,543,984 from freight. The gross earnings over mile in 1915 were \$5,616, a reduction per mile from the previous year due to the immense increase in the mileage in operation.

**What Collateral Secures Your Investment?**

What assurance have you that a sudden drain will not be made on the finances of your property? There is **nothing** outside of continuous track circuit automatic block signaling that will offer such security.

Human controlled system will not give adequate security. "To err is human."

G. E. S. Continuous Track Circuit Automatic Block Signals do not err but give positive protection to your property. The investment is small considering the value of the insurance, the value of increased schedules, the value of increased track capacity. It is an economical proposition. Let us show why. Read "The Way is Clear."

## The Paterson Manufacturing Company Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF

**AMATITE ROOFING**

Needs No Painting.

**AMAZON, EVERLASTIC, PANAMOID**

The Three Great Rubber Roofing Leaders,

**BARRETT SPECIFICATION MATERIALS**

Twenty Year Guaranty Bond.

**EVERJET ELASTIC PAINT**

The Great Paint for Metal and Wood.

**TARVIA**

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust.

**ELASTIGUM**

A Tough Adhesive Cement.

Tarred Felts, Coal Tar Pitch, Shingle Stains, Creosote Oils, Buildings Papers, Roof Coatings, etc.

## The Coal Situation

Prices Are High but Shortage is Not Apparent in Canada

During the past week there has been considerable discussion, both in the newspapers and on the street, regarding the coal situation in the United States which appears to be in a rather critical condition. Coal shortages are by no means a novelty. If an intimate history of the coal business were written, we should find threatened coal famines dotted all over its pages. The same record would also demonstrate that when times are hard in the United States and the price of coal is low, mine owners make a practice of closing down a number of their mines and wait for a return of prosperity. When industry is booming a proportion of the younger element among the miners is tempted away by the superior attractions and higher pay of daylight jobs, leaving the older men to carry on the work. The output, of course, decreases and a general cry of shortage of coal follows, with prices advancing in sympathy.

At the present time there is no doubt that a coal shortage exists, but to what extent the rise in the price of coal in the United States is justified is a debatable question. In spite of the fact that anthracite sold in Boston last week at \$8.75 per ton, the Montreal price for the same grade remains at \$8.50 where it has stood for some months, notwithstanding that freight charges from Pennsylvania to Montreal are \$1.00 in excess of rates to Boston. This attitude on the part of the general coal trade in Canada would indicate a conservative discounting of the excitement in the United States where premiums of from 50 cents to \$1.50 are being paid for prompt shipment of anthracite coal.

The situation in Canada to-day as regards bituminous coal is distinctly difficult. The chief factor in bringing about this latter crisis has been the lack of labor in Pennsylvania where thousands have left the mines to work in the munition factories. Owing to a threatened coal strike last spring about 50 per cent of the available labor was laid off pending a settlement of the dispute, and although the demands of the men were for the most part conceded, large numbers left the mines to

work in steel works. This left the mining industry practically dependent on foreign labor, and since immigration has ceased this class of worker is scarce.

The transportation question is another important factor in the situation. There is invariably a shortage of rolling stock at this season of the year when every available car is required to move the harvest from the West. Gondola cars are short because many of them are being used to carry pig iron. A lack of water shipping facilities is another source of trouble, for owing to the large numbers of boats that have been taken from the regular trade routes to serve the Allied armies, very little coal from the Sydney Mines in Nova Scotia is being transported. The same conditions prevail in the Atlantic coast, a shortage being reported of boats that in other years have carried coal from Virginia to the New England states.

This exceptional combination of deterring influences has naturally resulted in an increased demand for Pennsylvania coal. Nor is this demand only from Canadian and New England sources. In the Western States many new industries are being opened up and extended. Munition factories are calling for immense quantities of bituminous coal and indeed have placed large orders six and eight months ahead. Although prices on Canadian steam coal have remained stationary on account of the lack of transportation facilities, Pennsylvania coal has advanced over 100 per cent at the mines since last spring, or from \$1.50 to \$3.50 in six months, and on top of this premiums of one and two dollars are being paid for dependable deliveries. It is very difficult to give an exact selling figure on soft coal as the cost of carting enters into the situation, but a quotation of \$6.50 to \$7.00 f.o.b., cars, Montreal, may be taken as a fair standard of value.

Although the anthracite situation is affected by somewhat similar circumstances, the conditions in this line are not alarming, and those best informed do not anticipate serious difficulties ahead. Large quantities of coal were brought into Canada last

# Radnor



## Empress of Table Waters

Mixes with Anything

spring and although we cannot depend entirely upon our stocks in store, they should be sufficient to carry us through any temporary crisis.

The more that one studies the ups and downs of the North American coal trade, the more appreciative does he become of the "white coal" happily so plentiful in most parts of Canada. Had we not during the past twenty years harnessed so many of our valuable waterpowers it is not difficult to imagine the state of dependency upon the mine owners and shippers of the United States in which the majority of the more important industries of the Dominion would find themselves to-day. The moral is not hard to find.

Retail quotations on anthracite coal in Montreal follow:

	per ton.
Egg, chestnut and stove coal, in bags . . . . .	\$8.75
Do., loose . . . . .	8.50
Large furnace coal . . . . .	8.25

### BRITISH SHIPPING CONTROL.

Events of the past few days have directed attention to the control of shipping exercised by Great Britain. The Allies' wheat purchasing plan is made possible through this control. Other evidences of the control are interesting. One of the first important effects, after the requirement regarding the licensing of British vessels was put in force, was an immediate drop in rates to the United Kingdom, due to the fact that British bottoms do not require a license for the return voyage. Business in coal to Rio Plate, which has been active, was practically killed by the release of many British bottoms for this trade so that they might carry wheat cargoes from the Argentine to England. Last spring a scheme of limited coal freights to France, was put into effect; which apparently failed at the outset but later proved so successful that a similar plan, though more complicated, has been put forth for coal to the Mediterranean.

The trend of British shipping, as outlined in reports, has been steadily in the direction of more extensive Government control. As a result shippers to the Allied countries are enabled to obtain more favorable rates than to neutral destinations. An example is seen in the fact that the full cargo rate on wheat to Italy is 15s 2d a-quarter, while to Marseille, where most of the grain for Switzerland is sent, 23s 6d is asked, the Swiss having to depend upon neutral tonnage, while the grain to Italy is carried in vessels chartered and sent here by Great Britain.

The reservation of space for wheat and breadstuffs at fixed rates is required by several countries in addition to Great Britain, Italy has adopted the scheme and the agents of the Italian lines here do not now what rates are asked. Holland and France also enforce similar regulations.

## Profits in Porcupine

Government returns show that the Porcupine gold camp is increasing its production at a rate which fully demonstrates the fact that wonderful possibilities are existent. The output of bullion was \$35,539 in 1910, \$15,437 in 1911, \$1,730,628 in 1912, \$4,294,113 in 1913, \$5,190,794 in 1914, and \$7,381,162 in 1915, a total for six years of \$18,647,673. In the first six months of the present year the production was \$4,277,306, and recent additions made to the milling capacity of the big mines indicate that for the whole year the figures should be approximately \$10,000,000, which would bring the aggregate for the seven years the camp has had a recognized existence to upwards of \$28,000,000.

We have investigated the possibilities of the camp and are convinced that opportunities are now presented such as have not been equalled in many years. We are particularly impressed with Davidson Gold Mines, Limited, which is rapidly coming to the front as a prospective big producer, and which, we believe, will prove one of the features of the district.

The Davidson properties are located in the northern part of Tisdale Township, about 1½ miles north-west of South Porcupine, and are in the direct line of strike of the veins in the Hollinger district. The Government map of the gold area shows that the formation at the Davidson is identical with that of the Hollinger itself, which is the leading producer of the camp and is paying dividends of \$3,120,000 per year on an issued capital of \$24,000,000.

The main vein on the property is one of the most expensive ore bodies in the Porcupine camp. The government blue book shows that on the surface the lead was 12 feet wide of \$15 ore, and at 100 feet underground ran \$21.60 in gold to the ton over a width of 5½ feet. Further development has shown the vein on the 100 foot level extends over a width of 24 feet, and gives average values of \$11.60 over that distance. On the 200 foot level cross cutting and drifting has demonstrated that the ore body is at least 35 feet wide, and the wall rock has not yet been reached. Average assay returns from a large number of samples, not selected ore, gave \$39.60 to the ton.

Surface showings on the property are probably the most spectacular in the camp, the ore being freely splashed with free gold, and with the same in evidence at the lower levels, it is clear that the possibilities are nothing short of tremendous.

A shaft is now being sunk on a new vein discovered on the surface on the south claim, and the richness and extent of the ore are taken to indicate that another very valuable ore body will be encountered at depth.

The treasury is in ample condition to provide for all development work as now outlined. A mill will probably be installed next spring, when we anticipate that a substantial production basis will be attained.

The shares are listed on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, so that a ready market is assured. The prevailing valuation is between 49 and 50 cents, which appears to be altogether out of line with quotations on many other issues.

**THE TIME TO BUY IS NOW, AND NOT AFTER THE PRODUCTION BASIS HAS BEEN ATTAINED. WE BELIEVE THIS OPPORTUNITY HAS SELDOM BEEN EQUALLED.**

F. C. SUTHERLAND & CO.,  
Members Standard Exchange,  
10-12 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.

## Union Drawn Steel Company Has Interesting History

One of Hamilton's Biggest Industries, which Ten Years Ago Started in a Small Way. Another of the Canadian Steel Industries Which Has Shown Continuous Progress

No more interesting chapter in the history of Canadian industry is shown than the chapter which deals with the growth and expansion of the steel industries. The Union Drawn Steel Company, Limited, of Hamilton, was founded in May, 1905, starting with 30 employees which have since been more than trebled in number, with approximately 100 on the pay roll at the present time.

A remarkable feature of the Union Drawn Steel Company's history has been the big increase in output, an increase which has been gradual but large in the total. The output has increased from 250 tons to 1,500 tons per month. In ten years the company has thus increased its output by about six hundred per cent.

The products of the company which are sold all over the Dominion of Canada, and exported also to New Zealand and Australia and to the United States, include Bright Finished Steel Shafting and Shapes such as Flats, Squares and Hexagons; Special Screw Steel for use in automatic screw machines for the manufacture of nuts, bolts, etc.; Bright Finished Special Carbon Steel used by automobile manufacturers and Bright Finished Duplicate Shafts used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

At the present time, the company are using over 50 per cent of their capacity in the manufacture of steel that is used in the making of parts for munitions, such as nose bushings for 6in. and 4.5 shells, manufacture of adapters, gages and graze fuses. The plant of the Company which is located on Victoria Avenue, Hamilton, covers an area of over an acre and the company has purchased a new site on Burlington Street, where they contemplate building in the very near future a new and enlarged up-to-date factory on a four acre plot, which will give a capacity sufficient to take care of the increased business for years to come.

The officers of the company include F. N. Beegle, President; Frederick Davidson, Vice-President; L. R. Davidson, Secretary; J. A. McMahon, Treasurer and Manager. Interviewed by the Journal of Commerce, the company expressed confidence in the future, a sentiment which has been evident among all of Canada's leading steel companies. The preparation for a new and bigger plant indicates better than words the confidence in the future steel business of Canada held by the directors and the men behind the Union Drawn Steel Company of Hamilton.

## Canadian Drawn Steel Co.

HAMILTON,

ONT.

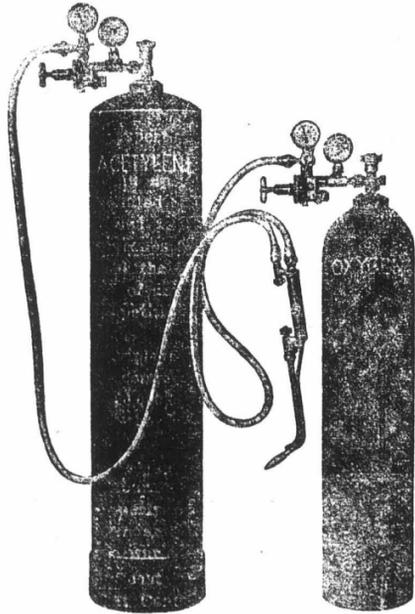
All Industries Having Running Machinery, and  
All Industries Working Metals, . . . .

### NEED AN OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING PLANT

For welding their broken parts in the minimum of time or for improving their manufacturing by using oxy-acetylene welding and cutting.

The investment of money is very low and should be considered as an insurance premium against breakdown of machinery.

For manufacturing the wonderful spreading of the process the last few years is a warrant of its worth.



Welding Plant Ready to Operate.

Inquire TO-DAY, Writing to

## L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY

Manufacturers Claude's Oxygen Dissolved Acetylene  
Welding and Cutting Plants and Supplies. . . .

1 Ernest Street,  
MAISONNEUVE, (Montreal).

WEST TORONTO,  
16 Boler Street,

Pine Ave., near Sargeant,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ESTABLISHED 1840

## THOS. FIRTH & SONS, Limited

Norfolk Works and Tinsley Works

SHEFFIELD, England

Firth's "SPEEDICUT" High Speed Steel  
Firth's "EXTRA" and "BEST" Carbon Tool Steel  
Standard Brands sold in every country where  
Steel is Used.

FORGINGS of Every Description for Ordnance, Propeller Shafts, Turbine and Engine Work, Etc.  
NICKEL. NICKELS-CHROME and other Alloy Steels.  
PROJECTILES. TYRES. SWORD and BAYONET.  
STEEL.

BULLET-PROOF STEEL for Armoured Cars, etc.  
AEROPLANE STEEL. SHOES and DIES.  
MINING DRILL STEEL. CUTLERY STEEL.  
FILES and RASPS, Etc.

CANADIAN WAREHOUSES:  
MONTREAL—449 St. Paul Street West  
TORONTO—79 Adelaide Street West.

J. A. SHERWOOD,  
Canadian Manager.

**LIQUID AIR COMPANY WORLD-WIDE CONCERN.**

L'AIR LIQUIDE SOCIETY (Liquid Air Society) is one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the world. The company in Canada has plants and offices in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and has other offices in practically every country of the world including France, Belgium, Spain and Russia. C. Royer is the manager of the head Canadian office which is in Montreal and he has had a wide experience in the service of the society.

The society specializes on oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, and they have produced machinery for this work which has been very valuable in hundreds of different industries. Through this welding process strong and quick repairs can be made in broken machinery of every kind, while the cutting process permits of quick work heretofore thought impossible.

Mr. Royer states that the metals or machines in which broken parts have been welded together through this process, are practically as strong as before a break, the strength averaging from 75 to 90 per cent of normal, after repairs. In steel the

**THE FOUNDATION COMPANY**  
**LIMITED**  
**BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING**  
**MONTREAL.**

WESTERN OFFICE, . . . . . WINNIPEG, MAN.

strength after the welding process is used is about 85 per cent of normal, while in aluminum it is almost 100 per cent of normal strength.

The oxygen-acetylene process reduces loss to a minimum, owing to the pure heat produced through the process. The Society makes both stationary and portable machines and the process is one which is almost a necessity in every iron and steel plant, machine shop or any places where machinery is used, whether it be a large manufacturing plant or a small industry.

**D. Hatton Company**

**The Leading House in the Fish Business.**

This firm was established in the year 1874. The founder, the late Daniel Hatton, was a pioneer of the fish business in Montreal. At that time this city was just starting to develop. The population of the country was under 4,000,000. Everything was on a small scale, and it was a hard proposition to start a prosperous business. But, by sheer energy, initiative, perseverance, and proper management the firm has grown from year to year to the importance of being now one of the leading houses in Canada. Their warehouses and offices on Bonsecours street are a land mark in this city. It is, moreover, a mart where at all seasons of the year converge all the productions of sea, lake and river foods, in the form of live, fresh, frozen, smoked, salted, pickled, and prepared and canned fish.

The firm is also the largest distributors of bulk and shells oysters in the Dominion. Years ago they tried to implant in the country the cultivation of oysters for bulk purposes, but not receiving the support they were entitled to by the government, they were forced to discontinue operations. In every move which has and is made to give value and encouragement to the fish industry, they are always at the forefront.

The present proprietors, Messrs. J. A. Paulhus and J. E. Hawkins, are both well-known in the business community. They have practically devoted the best years of their lives in the pursuit of bettering the fish trade in every respect.

Mr. Paulhus is the author of many essays on the fish industry. He is also the promoter of the first National Fish Day, and the chairman of the Publicity and Editorial Committee of the C. F. A.

The firm believes in judicious advertising, and giving their customers all the attention, the service, and the best product obtainable consistent with the lowest market price.

Having good facilities to handle their trade, such as commodious and spacious warehouses, refrigeration, good equipment and good help, they are properly situated to give the trade every satisfaction. It is all round a prosperous and aggressive, up-to-date firm, a credit to the fish business community, deserving the confidence and the patronage of the fish business.

**ELECTRIC RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

The electric railway statistics show the following figures for Canada:

Miles in operation . . . . .	1,560,820
Total car mileage . . . . .	98,917,808
Yearly passengers carried (average) . . . . .	600,709,000
Gross earnings (average) . . . . .	\$28,000,000
Capital Liability of Electric Railways in Canada Approximately . . . . .	\$147,000,000

**PROSPERITY OF CANADIAN PEOPLE SHOWN IN DEPOSITS.**

A further evidence of the prosperity of Canadian people is shown in the recent report from Ottawa, which gives the statement that the savings of Canadian people in the chartered banks have increased by \$25,000,000 since the commencement of the war. The Canadian bank statement for August showed that the notice and savings depositors in Canada had a total to their credit of \$1,250,091,902, as compared with \$1,026,602,800 for month of August, 1915, an increase for the year of \$223,489,162. For the month of August, 1914, when the war broke out, deposits totalled \$998,383,569. The increase therefore during the two years of war is \$251,708,393.

**GROWTH OF QUEBEC CITIES.**

The Following Table Shows the Growth of Cities in the Province of Quebec From 1871 to 1916.

City.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1916.
Montreal . . . . .	115,000	155,238	219,616	267,730	470,480	617,130
Quebec . . . . .	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	92,000
Maisonneuve . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3,958	18,674	39,070
Verdun . . . . .	.....	.....	296	1,898	11,622	28,000
Hull . . . . .	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	22,000
Three Rivers . . . . .	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	20,000
Sherbrooke . . . . .	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405	19,310
Westmount . . . . .	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	18,500
Lachine . . . . .	1,696	2,406	3,761	5,561	10,699	15,000
Outremont . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	12,000
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,000
Valleyfield . . . . .	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	10,000
Sorel . . . . .	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	9,000
Levis . . . . .	6,691	7,597	7,301	7,783	7,452	8,000
Thetford Mines . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3,256	7,261	.....

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# Montreal --- The first City in Canada

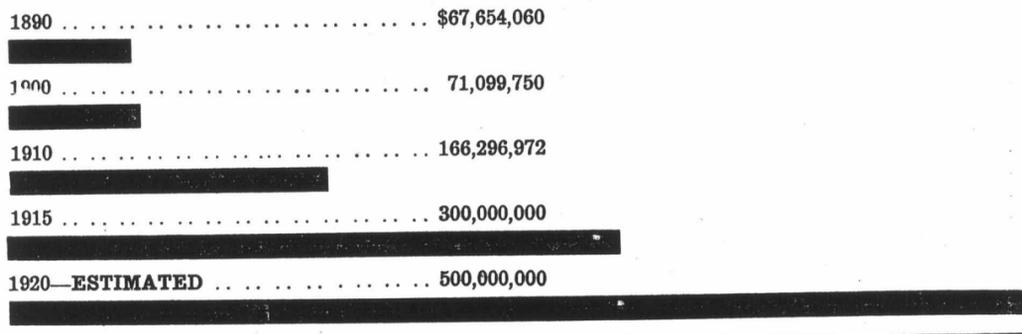
## Industrial Progress of Montreal

The following shows in tabulated form the figures denoting the progress of Montreal as indicated in the value of products:

YEAR	PRODUCTS.
1890 .....	\$67,654,060
1900 .....	71,099,750
1910 .....	116,296,972
1915 .....	300,000,000
1920—ESTIMATED .....	500,000,000

## Manufacturing Progress of Montreal

The following Chart shows the progress of manufacturing in Montreal as indicated in the increases in the value of products:



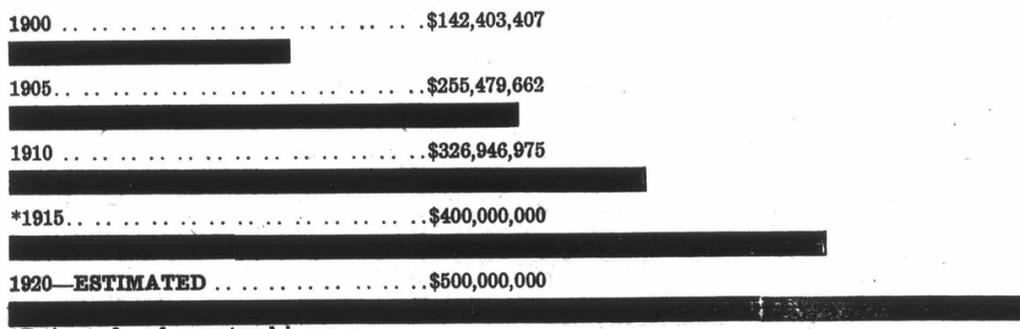
## Quebec Manufacturing Capital

The following figures show in tabulated form the statistics as indicated in the accompanying chart:

1900 .....	\$124,304,407
1905 .....	\$25,479,662
1910 .....	\$326,946,975
1915 .....	\$400,000,000
1920—ESTIMATED .....	\$500,000,000

## Industrial Progress of Quebec Province

Capital Invested in Manufacturing Industries:



\*Estimate based on natural increase.

## Quebec's Contribution to the War

**AS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING FIGURES THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC HAS CONTRIBUTED PRACTICALLY \$8,000,000 TO THE VARIOUS RELIEF AND WAR FUNDS, NOT INCLUDING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WAR LOAN, AND HAS ENLISTED NEARLY 40,000 MEN FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RED CROSS, BELGIUM RELIEF AND TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND ARE BEING MADE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE PROVINCE EVERY DAY, SO THAT THE FIGURES ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING.**

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The people of Quebec Province have contributed in cash and goods around \$200,000 to the Belgium Relief, the biggest contributions in cash being from the Provincial Government, \$25,000 and from the city of Montreal \$10,000. There were numerous subscriptions of \$2,000 down to \$500, including amounts made up by employees of various industrial concerns and the subscriptions from the Belgium Relief Committees of the various municipalities. There were also substantial gifts from the chartered banks having their head offices in the province, from pulp and paper companies and from hundreds of private subscriptions. Of the total shipments on six steamers of Belgium Relief cargoes, 62 car-loads were accredited as the gifts of this province, worth around \$135,000. The headquarters for Canada are in Montreal and contributions are constantly coming in from this as well as from the other provinces. The earlier report published by the Committee showed 103 cars of cargo contributed from Quebec Province.

Over \$200,000 had been given by the people of Quebec to the Red Cross work, according to the revenue account of the provincial branch published in the 1916 report of the Red Cross Society, recently issued. This total, however, was only up to the end of October, 1915, and did not include the donations since that date. At this time there were 439 life members, 1212 annual members and 40 associate members to the Red Cross Society, in the province of Quebec. From the Quebec Provincial Branch Headquarters and from the Quebec City branch 4,407 cases of Red Cross necessities had been shipped.

Up to July 15th 36,890 men had been enlisted in the province of Quebec for overseas service. Of these 30,186 were in the Montreal district and 6,704 in the Quebec district, these being the military districts of the province. Montreal alone subscribed over \$4,000,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and proportionate sums were subscribed by all the districts in the province.

Large subscriptions were also given to the Canadian Patriotic Fund from the people of Quebec Province and generous donations were made to the various relief funds. The province people also subscribed generously to the Canadian War Loan.

The contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund from the Province of Quebec up to December 31st last totalled \$1,982,228.46. This was for the first seventeen months of the war. Generous contributions have since been given and the total at the end of this year will be considerably over the \$2,000,000 mark.

(NOTE.—The above figures for both the Red Cross and the Belgian Relief are incomplete. It is difficult to procure complete figures as many of the biggest gifts from the provinces were in food stuffs, in wearing apparel and in various necessities. Both the Belgium Relief and the Red Cross headquarters report that their clerical staffs are too limited to prepare a complete monetary valuation of the donations from each province. Reports on their work in some detail for the years 1914-15 have been published by both organizations. All the provinces have contributed generously to these funds throughout 1916 and since the publishing of the 1915 reports. The above figures, will however, serve to give some little idea of the gifts by the province to the Red Cross and Belgium Relief work.)

# Industry Throughout Quebec Making Rapid Strides

Capital Invested, Pay Rolls and Value of Produce Show Enormous Gains Since 1900. All Quebec Manufacturing Industries Represent Capital Around \$400,000,000. Quebec Products Distributed Throughout Canada and Newfoundland and Exported to New Zealand and Australia

Manufacturing industries in the whole Province of Quebec now represent a total capitalization of around \$400,000,000. Five years ago the total capital was \$326,946,975, and in 1905 it totalled \$255,479,662. The increase since 1900 has been about three hundred per cent, the 1900 capital totalling \$142,403,497. While the bulk of this progress has been in the cities, there has been quite a good share in the towns of the province.

The value of the products turned out from all the manufacturing industries of the province at the present time is from \$450,000,000 to \$500,000,000. In 1910 the products totalled a value of \$350,901,656, in 1905 \$219,861,648, and in 1900 \$158,287,994. I

which increased to \$47,160,452 in 1905, and to \$69,432,967 in 1910. The five year increases since 1900 have averaged from \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000. At this rate the 1920 pay roll should be close to \$100,000,000.

Taking the 1916 pay roll at \$75,000,000 there would be distributed over \$1,442,000 per week or over \$240,800 per day for each of the six working days of every week. The industrial pay roll of the province has more than doubled since 1900, an indication of the rapid strides which have been made in the manufacturing progress of the province.

#### Variety of Products.

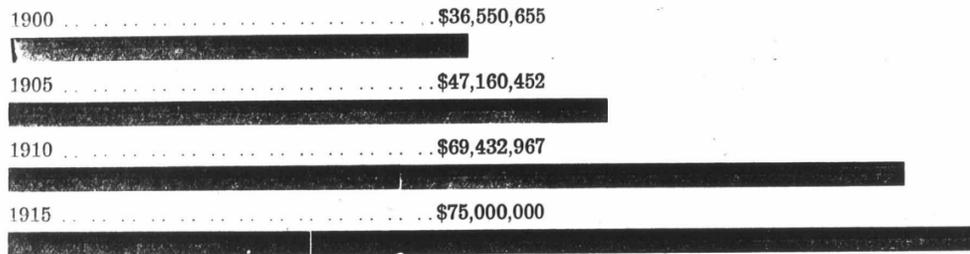
The industries of this province now turn out a very large variety of products which include cloth-

ing branch factories has greatly increased the industrial output of this province.

As one of the two midway provinces between the Maritime Provinces of the East and the four western provinces, Quebec will always be a favorite location for the establishment of manufacturing industries. The transportation facilities including the network of railways and the St. Lawrence River give the province close connections with every part of Canada and of the American continent. Quebec province to a large extent occupies a similar position to Canada that Massachusetts occupies to the United States. The textile and clothing industry, the boot and shoe industry and the numerous food-stuff industries have all contributed to the enormous

### INDUSTRIAL PAY ROLL OF QUEBEC.

The increases in the pay rolls of industries in the Province of Quebec is shown in the following chart, the figures for 1915 being estimates. These figures do not include pay rolls for ammunition or other purely war material.



will be seen that in every five year period the industrial output of the Province of Quebec has increased from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. At this rate the products turned out from industries of Quebec by 1920 would have a value of approximately \$600,000,000.

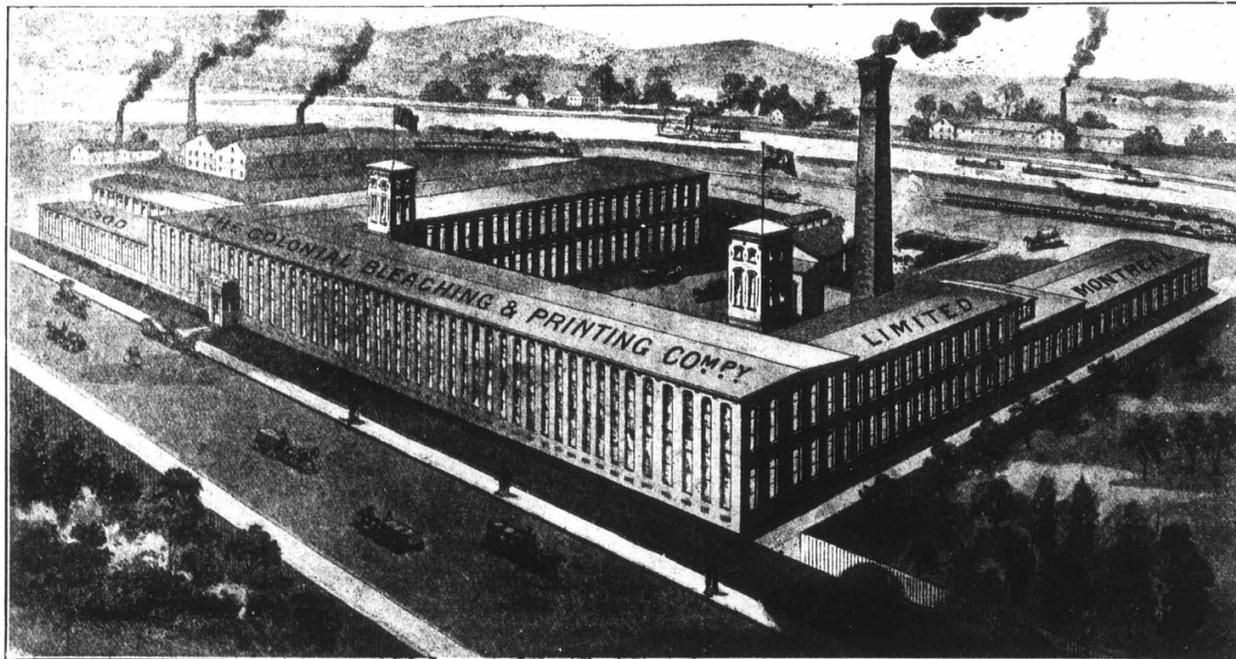
With a continuance of this advancement in industry, Quebec province by 1920 will have over 300,000 manufacturing employees. The total number of employees in 1900 was 110,329 which increased in 1905 to 119,089, and in 1910 to 158,207. The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1915 was estimated at 225,000. It is estimated that the amount required to pay the salaries and wages of these industrial employees last year was over \$75,000,000 and close to \$80,000,000. In 1900 the total industrial pay roll of the province was \$36,550,655.

ing and wearing apparel, in which the production increase has been very large, and a big variety of food products. The market to which the manufacturers of this province ship their products, includes the whole Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and a considerable quantity of manufactured products are exported to New Zealand and Australia.

Included in the food products are canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea and cocoa, flour, meal and other products. A very large business is done with the Maritime Provinces and with the Western Provinces, and a large amount of the manufactured imports of Newfoundland come from the province of Quebec. The establishment in Montreal of well known United States manufac-

growth in the past fifteen years development of Quebec industries.

There are, of course, a number of industries which have received special benefit through the receiving of large war orders placed by the British, French and allied governments, but the figures of progress quoted in these articles are for the natural development of industry and do not include the large increases which would materially increase the industrial output for the latter part of 1915 and the whole of 1916. Practically every industrial centre in North America has benefitted to some extent through the receipt of war orders, but statistics for the years 1915 and 1916 only, would show benefit from such orders. The increase in capitalization, in pay rolls, and in value of products in the province of Quebec made enormous gains from 1900 to 1915.



CANADIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.  
COLONIAL BRANCH OF THE DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED.

# Montreal as a Centre for Manufacturing Wholesale and Distributing Interests

In addition to Gain of Millions in Manufacturing Output, City is Now Location of Representatives of Products of International Fame. Whole Province of Quebec Shares in Industrial Gains.

In twenty-five years the value of products turned out from the manufacturing industries of Montreal has increased from \$67,654,060, to approximately \$300,000,000 or nearly five hundred per cent. In the ten year period, from 1890 to 1900, the increase in these products was around \$4,000,000, but in the next ten years, 1900 to 1910, there was an enormous increase of about \$95,000,000. The increase for the next five years up to and including 1915, was in the vicinity of \$130,000,000.

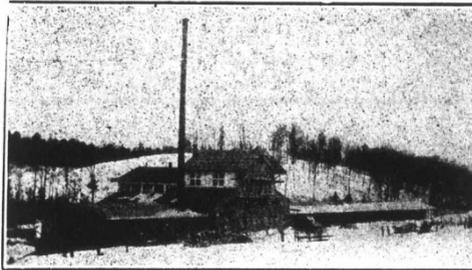
As the biggest city in Canada and the Canadian headquarters for many of the largest United States manufacturing companies, Montreal has unlimited industrial possibilities. With average prosperity the manufacturing output from Montreal factories in 1920 should total a value of \$500,000,000. The increase during the next four years will, of course, depend largely upon the duration of the war, and the industrial conditions following the close of the war.

In recent years many of the national advertisers of the United States have established Canadian branch factories in Canada, and this is likely to be kept up on a larger scale after the war. The proximity of Montreal to the United States, and the excellent transportation facilities connecting this city with the western provinces, and with the Maritime Provinces, are factors which are likely to attract to Montreal many of the American manufacturers intending to establish branch Canadian factories.

The industrial progress of the whole Province of Quebec has been one of continuous expansion, and the cities of Quebec and Sherbrooke have been included in the progress of the province. The capital invested in manufacturing industries throughout the province this year is estimated at \$400,000,000 as com-

pared with \$326,946,975 in 1910, and \$255,479,662 in 1905. The capital invested in all manufacturing industries of the province in 1900 was \$142,403,407.

These statistics show that since 1900 there has been nearly a hundred per cent increase in the capital invested in Quebec province industries every five years, and based on these figures the 1920 capital should total \$500,000,000. The pay roll of the industries of the province in 1915 approximated \$80,000,000 as compared with \$69,432,967 in 1910, and \$47,160,452 in 1905. Based on the natural five year since 1900, the 1920 pay roll will be \$100,000,000.



PLANT OF CANADIAN CHINA CLAY CO., AT ST. REMI, QUE.

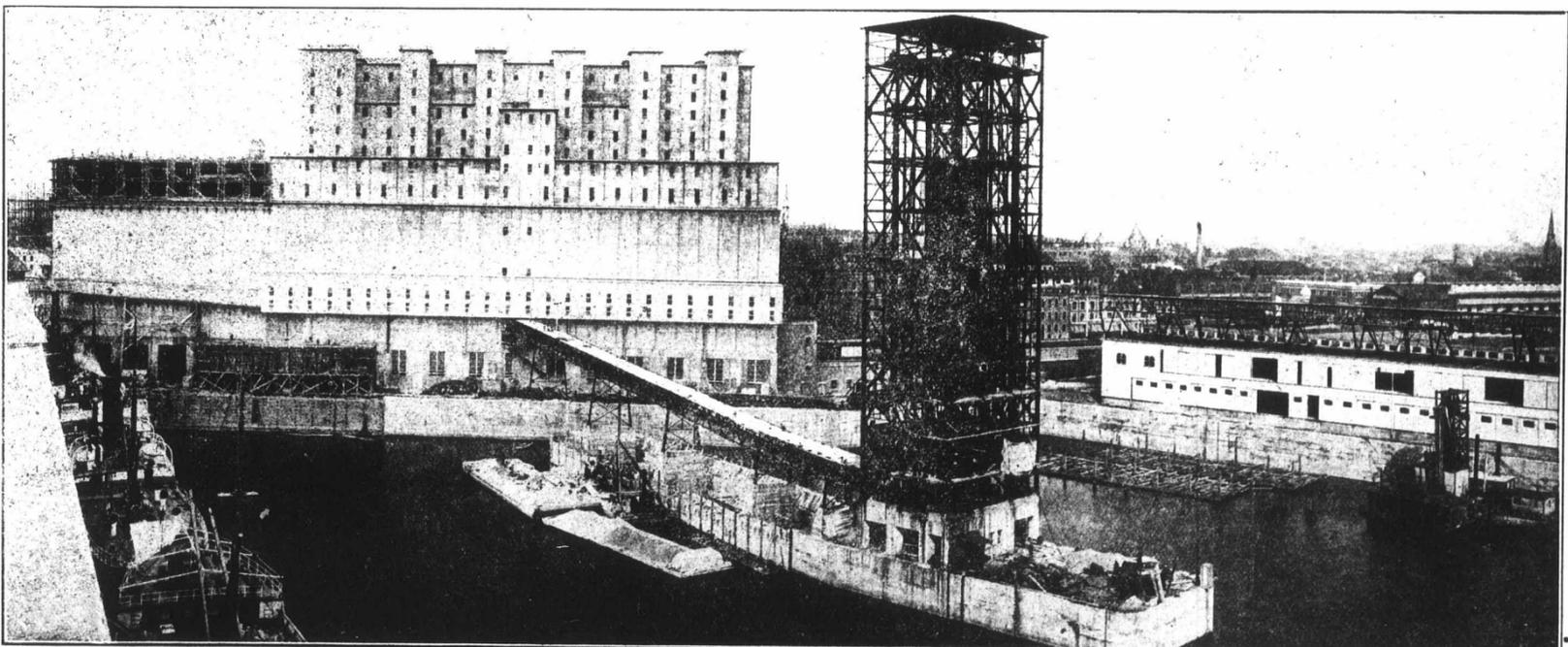
The number of employees in the manufacturing industries of the province have increased over one hundred per cent since 1900, the total employees for that year being 110,329, which increased to 119,089 in 1905, and 158,207 in 1910. The value of products for the whole province increased from \$158,287,994 in 1900, to approximately \$500,000,000 in 1915. The increase in value of products from 1900 to 1905 was

in round figures, \$60,000,000, and in the next five years period, from 1905 to 1910, the increase in value of products was over \$130,000,000.

But large as are the increases in the capital invested in Montreal and Quebec industries, in the pay rolls, and in the value of products, these increases do not alone represent the industrial expansion of the city and province. Montreal has become the distributing centre for all Canada for the products of the United States, of the European countries, and of other countries which have swelled the imports of the port and have materially increased the business relations of Montreal with every other part of the Dominion. The wholesale and distributing houses of Montreal represent tremendous capital and add millions annually to the trade returns of this city.

From Montreal are shipped to the Maritime Provinces and to the Western Provinces and Ontario; products from all parts of the world which are distributed by the wholesalers of this city, thus adding another important link in the chain of commercial industries which have made Montreal Canada's biggest city. The wholesale and distributing companies of Montreal represent some of the biggest industrial interests of the world which have made this city their Canadian headquarters. Added to these and the manufacturers are also the numerous Manufacturers' Agents, who look after the Canadian business of various products of National and International reputation.

Montreal stands in a unique position. It may be said to be the eastern gateway to all Canada, just as Winnipeg is the gateway to Western Canada. The Dominion is in this respect differently situated than is the United States, which has a large number of gateway port cities on the Atlantic coast. St. John, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec comprise practically the only Atlantic inlets and outlets of Canada of any importance, through which pass the imports for other countries and the exports of Canada to foreign countries.



THE BIG NO. 1 ELEVATOR AND DOCKS AT MONTREAL.

# Canadian Manufacturing Industries Worth Approximately \$1,500,000

**Enormous Increases in Production in Capital Invested and in Pay Roll. Increases divided Among the Nine Provinces and in Large and Small Centres. Pay Roll Now Around \$3,000,000,000 Annually. East and West Share Equally Well in Distribution of New Factories.**

The manufacturing progress of Canada has been remarkable, the increases in the past fifteen years, equalling in per centages the industrial expansion of the United States. Canada's industrial progress has kept up with its agricultural progress and the increases in manufacturing statistics have been fairly well divided among the nine provinces. The earlier portion of the past fifteen years' industrial history showed expansion chiefly in the east, but the past ten years has shown remarkable activity in the manufacturing development of the west.

Capital Around \$1,500,000,000.

The capital invested in the manufacturing industries of Canada at the present time may be said to total approximately \$1,500,000,000. The total had passed the billion mark in 1910, when the government official census showed \$1,247,583,609. This was an increase of over \$800,667,000 over 1900 when the total capital invested in Canadian manufactures was \$446,916,487.

These figures showed the remarkable increase invested in Canadian manufacturing industries of

over 179 per cent in ten years. It was the outstanding ten year period of the history of Canadian manufacturing and the new census which will be taken in 1920 will show further development, proportionately large. While in some departments of manufacturing there are at present tremendous increases due to war orders, the natural increase in Canadian manufacturing industry has been by no means due to such orders. The manufacturing industries were increasing in capital invested, in value of products and in pay roll before the outbreak of the war.

### COMPARATIVE VALUES CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The following tables shows in tabulated form the comparative values of Canadian Manufactures as indicated in the accompanying chart, the figures being for the last published government industrial census. Substantial increases in all the productions have been made since the publishing of this census.

Food Products . . . . .	\$245,669,321
Timber, Lumber, etc. . . . .	\$184,630,376
Textiles . . . . .	\$135,902,441
Iron and steel products . . . . .	\$113,640,610
Metal and metal products . . . . .	\$ 73,241,796
Vehicles (for land transportation) . . . . .	\$ 69,712,114
Leather and its products . . . . .	\$ 62,850,412
Paper and printing . . . . .	\$ 46,468,052
Liquors and beverages . . . . .	\$ 25,936,782
Chemicals and allied products . . . . .	\$ 27,798,833
Clay, glass and stone products . . . . .	\$ 25,781,860
Tobacco and its manufactures . . . . .	\$ 25,329,323

### COMPARATIVE VALUES CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The following chart shows the comparative values of the Canadian Manufactures, the figures being those given under the last government census classification. An increase for each class will be shown when the new census figures are made public. These figures serve to show the comparative values of the industries. The figures are for values of products in one year.

Food Products . . . . .	\$245,669,321
Timber, Lumber and their Manufactures . . . . .	\$184,630,376
Textiles . . . . .	\$135,902,441
Iron and Steel Products . . . . .	\$113,640,610
Metal and metal products (other than iron and steel) . . . . .	\$73,241,796
Vehicles (for land transportation) . . . . .	\$69,712,114
Leather and its products . . . . .	\$62,850,412
Paper and printing . . . . .	\$46,458,053
Liquors and beverages . . . . .	\$28,936,782
Chemicals and allied products . . . . .	\$27,798,833
Clay, glass and stone products . . . . .	\$25,781,860
Tobacco and its manufactures . . . . .	\$25,329,323

(Doubled in 1916 including ammunition).

(Other products not included in this chart and with smaller outputs include hand trades, vessels for water transportation, and miscellaneous industries. The latter including over 60 classes showed a value for the year under review of \$104,618,560 and in the chart would come under iron and steel or fifth in productive value).

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**Big Increase in Pay Rolls.**

Some idea of the development in Canadian manufacturing is gleaned from a study of the pay roll figures. The salaries and wages in 1900 totalled \$113,249,350, and in 1910 had increased to \$241,008,416. It is estimated that the salaries and wages paid by manufactories in 1915 totalled around \$300,000,000, not including wages paid for ammunition or other purely war order industries.

In ten years salaries increased over 84 per cent and the amount of wages paid increased in the same period over 120 per cent. The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1900 was 339,173, which had increased in 1910 to 515,203, and to approximately 600,000 in 1915. The ten year increase was 176,000 and the fifteen year increase nearly 280,000.

**Products Worth \$1,500,000,000.**

The products of the Canadian manufacturing industries for this year will total approximately \$1,500,000,000, taking the natural ten year increase as a basis for estimate. In 1900 the products were valued at \$481,053,375 and by 1910 had increased to \$1,165,975,639. This was an increase for ten years of \$648,922,264 or over 142 per cent. It will be noted that from 1900 to 1910 the value of the products of Canadian manufacturing industries increases from less than half a billion to considerably over a billion.

Such in brief is the story of the industrial progress of Canada. To-day from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, throughout the nine provinces they are scattered manufacturing industries which produce every conceivable kind of wearing apparel, food-stuffs, luxuries and necessities. The Maritime Provinces have shared generously in the increases as have also the four western provinces, including British Columbia. The three prairie provinces are now centres of important milling industries and the capital invested in manufacturing in these provinces shows enormous gains.

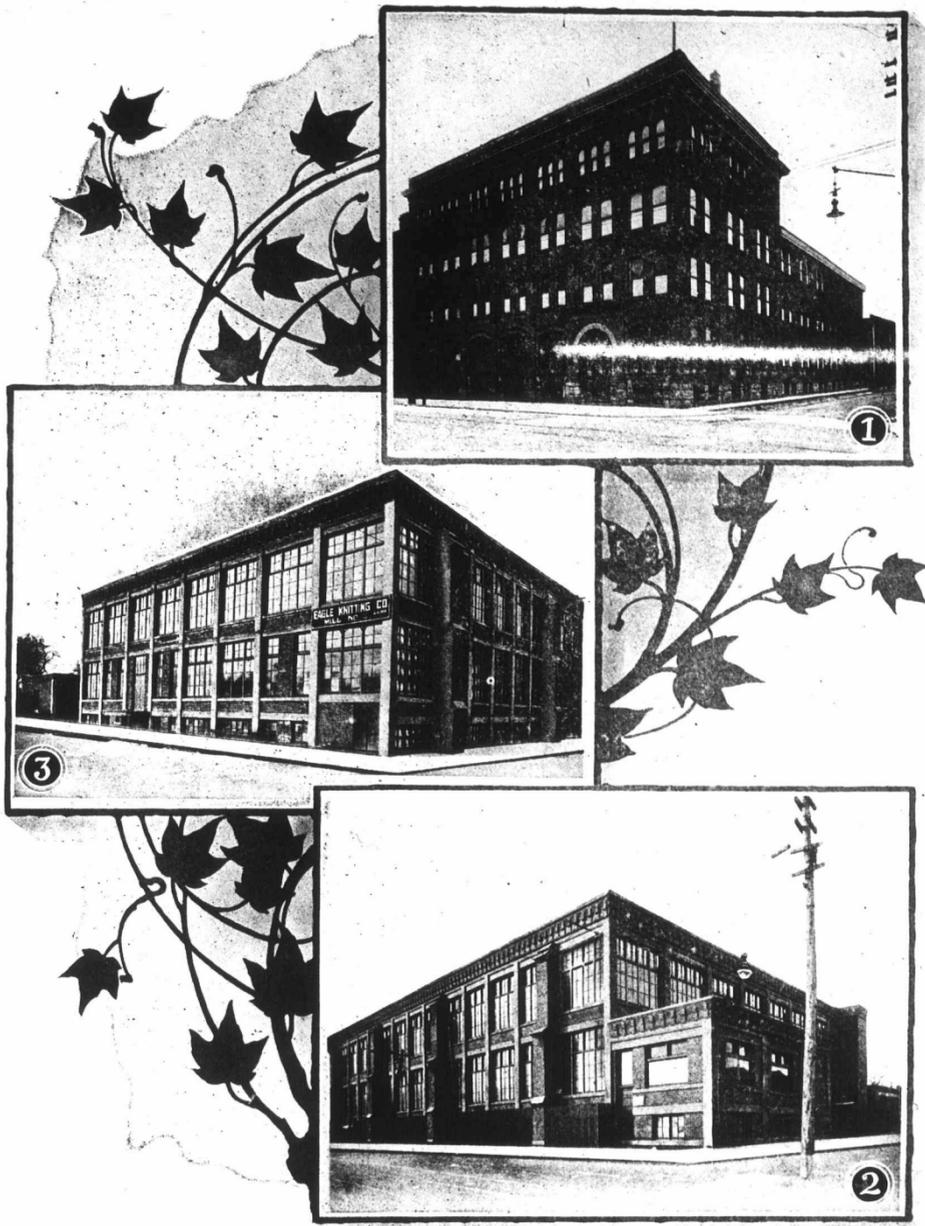
Ontario and Quebec have increased their manufacturing production at a pace equalled only by the leading centres of the United States. This has been especially true of Montreal and Toronto, Hamilton, London and other well known eastern manufacturing centres. Of the smaller cities in the east may be mentioned Welland, Brantford, Guelph, Orillia, Ford, St. John, Halifax and Yarmouth. Welland and Yarmouth have both received big development in the cotton milling and textile industries, while St. John has received one of the biggest sugar refineries on the continent. While Winnipeg has received a generous share of the main factories of the West, there has also been rapid development in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver have become the centres of numerous manufactories which have a national reputation, but the flour milling industries have gone into other cities such as Port Arthur, Fort William, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Regina. It is interesting to note also that while Canada's four biggest cities contain a large amount of the total manufacturing industries capital, quite a number of industries of national reputation have gone into smaller cities, this being true not only of flour milling industries, but also of motor car, machinery, textile and other industries. Thus, the manufacturing progress of the Dominion has been generously divided among the small and large centres and divided so evenly among the nine provinces that the statistics for each province show a percentage of increase in production which is creditable, and a good indication of "the Canada that is to be."

**IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.**

Canada did not expect much immigration in the second year of the European war, but the figures published for the spring immigration showed that in April and May the total immigration showed a gain of 13 per cent over the same period for last year. The total immigration in these months was 12,791 and of this aggregate 1,601 came from Great Britain, and 10,279 from the United States; the United States immigration to Canada showing a substantial increase over last year, which was largely to the western provinces. From other countries the total for the two months was 911 as compared with 756 for last year.

The assets of the loan and building societies of the Province of Quebec total over \$80,000,000. The real estate assets are valued at approximately \$75,000,000. The loan companies and building societies in the province pay out over \$700,000 each year in dividends.



TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF CANADIAN TEXTILE AND KNITTING INDUSTRIES.

**NEWS-PRINT INDUSTRY WILL INCREASE OUTPUT.**

That the news print manufacturing industries of Canada and United States will shortly make arrangements for increasing their output by 1,000 tons per day, was an announcement recently made. The undertakings to be developed in Canada include the completion of plans for a new 200-ton news mill to be erected in the Dominion by the International Paper Co., of New York. This will produce news-print paper, ground wood pulp and a surplus production of sulphite pulp.

A big paper company at Kenogami, Quebec has contracted for a new 156-inch paper machine which will be installed and ready for operation by next April, and which will increase their production full one-quarter of the present output. It is also understood that this company is contemplating the purchase of a new 205-inch machine to further increase its capacity. This is Price Brothers and Company.

The Donnacona Paper Company Limited of Donnacona, Quebec, is installing a new paper machine, which when in operation, will increase the output of its mill by 50 tons per day.

The Laurentide Company Limited, of Grand Mere Quebec, decided several months ago to double the capacity of its plant from the present output of 200 tons to an ultimate production of 400 tons per day.

The Union Bag and Paper Company is constructing a new print mill at Three Rivers, Quebec, which will have a capacity of 100 tons per twenty-four hours.

The recently formed Ha Ha Bay Sulphite Pulp Company, which has completed plans for building a sulphite mill at Bagotville, Quebec, is considering the advisability of building a paper mill in conjunction with the new pulp plant. Should the company finally decide upon the paper mill, it will immediately order four 2,350-inch machine giving it

a production of at least 500 tons per day at the outset.

The Ontario Paper Company, Limited of Thorold, Ont., is installing a new machine of 60 tons per day capacity, which will be in operation by the first of November.

Western improvements include new machinery at Ocean Falls, British Columbia, increasing the capacity there to 50 tons per day.

It is predicted that Canada will eventually supply the entire British Market with both paper and wood pulp, while the United States together with Canada, will dominate the South American and other markets formerly controlled by the German, Finland or Norwegian manufacturers. These three latter countries will be vastly reduced as paper producing nations because of their inability to procure sufficient wood supplies, while on the other hand, Canada and the United States, with their tremendous expansion of woodlands and rapidly increasing facilities, will gradually become the chief source of supply for the other countries of the world.

Hull is one of the important industrial cities of the Province of Quebec. Manufactured products in Hull were valued at \$1,287,292 in 1890; at \$3,182,050 in 1900; at \$7,269,301 in 1910, and at approximately \$10,000,000 in 1915. The E. B. Eddy Co., located at Hull is the biggest match and paper company in Canada and one of the largest concerns of its kinds on this continent.

A great increase in the acreage devoted to alfalfa is reported from Alberta and the alfalfa crop from this province will likely be the biggest in its history, when the final figures are compiled, after the fall harvest.

# Many Important Industrial Cities in Quebec Province Making Rapid Advancement in Manufacturing

**Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Numerous Other Important Industrial Centres Show Rapid Advancement in Industrial Progress.**

Manufacturing in the Province of Quebec is increasing the number of urban centres in this province, which now has half a dozen cities of industrial importance. The population of Montreal, according to the directory is estimated at 617,130 for 1915, but while Montreal is the leading manufacturing centre of the province, it is by no means the only industrial city. There are cities which, however, are so close to Montreal that they are usually considered a part of Montreal.

Maisonneuve has a population of approximately 40,000, and while close enough to Montreal to be part of this city, it has its separate government at present, and has not yet been brought into the Montreal limits. In 1901 the population of Maisonneuve was only 3,958, and by 1911 it had increased to 18,674. A number of the important manufactures industries of this province are located in Maisonneuve.

Lachine is another industrial city of considerable importance, with a population now exceeding 15,000, a fifty per cent increase since 1911 when the population was approximately 10,000. Westmount, another industrial suburb to Montreal, has a population around 19,000, or nearly five thousand more than the 1911 population, and over a ten thousand increase since 1901. Lachine and Westmount are both cities in which are located important industries

which help to swell the annual manufacturing output within the Province of Quebec.

Hull is one of the busiest industrial cities for its population in Canada. Situated directly across the river from Ottawa, Hull has enjoyed an industrial progress which has been one of the important chapters in the industrial history of Canada as well as of Quebec province. Hull's population is around 22,000. The population has doubled since 1891, and has shown substantial increases since 1911. Some of the biggest paper, pulp and match factories in America are located in Hull.

Quebec City has had an industrial progress which has been in keeping with the general industrial development of the province. The big increases in the population of Quebec City has been large due to the increase in the employees in its industrial enterprises. Quebec's population now exceeds 92,000, as compared with approximately 78,000 in 1911, and 68,000 in 1901. The five year increase in population since 1911 was larger than the previous ten year increase.

Three Rivers is continuing to advance as one of the most progressive manufacturing cities in the province. The population of Three Rivers now exceeds 20,000, and this has been one of the fastest growing small cities in the eastern provinces. A large number of new manufacturing industries have

been located in Three Rivers during the past five years and the people of this city, who are enthusiastic boosters, are giving considerable publicity to the many advantages of Three Rivers as a centre for the location of industrial enterprises.

Outremont's population now exceeds 12,000, and this little city is another important point, close enough to Montreal to receive the advantages which come through modern transportation facilities, etc.

The smaller cities of Quebec province, as well as the larger, are all served with excellent transportation facilities, offering low rates by rail and water, and factory sites for manufacturers are very reasonably priced.

Sherbrooke has doubled its population since 1891, in which it stood at 10,097. The present population is around 20,000, being estimated last year at 19,310. Since 1911 Sherbrooke has added 5,000 to its population. This population increase has been largely due to the increase in industrial enterprises, recent years having witnessed a big addition to the number of manufacturing plants in Sherbrooke, which has resulted in substantial increase in the industrial statistics including employees, pay roll, and the value of the manufactured products. Sherbrooke has been another of the fast growing cities of Quebec province, in which the increases in population have been largely due to the increase in manufacturing industries.

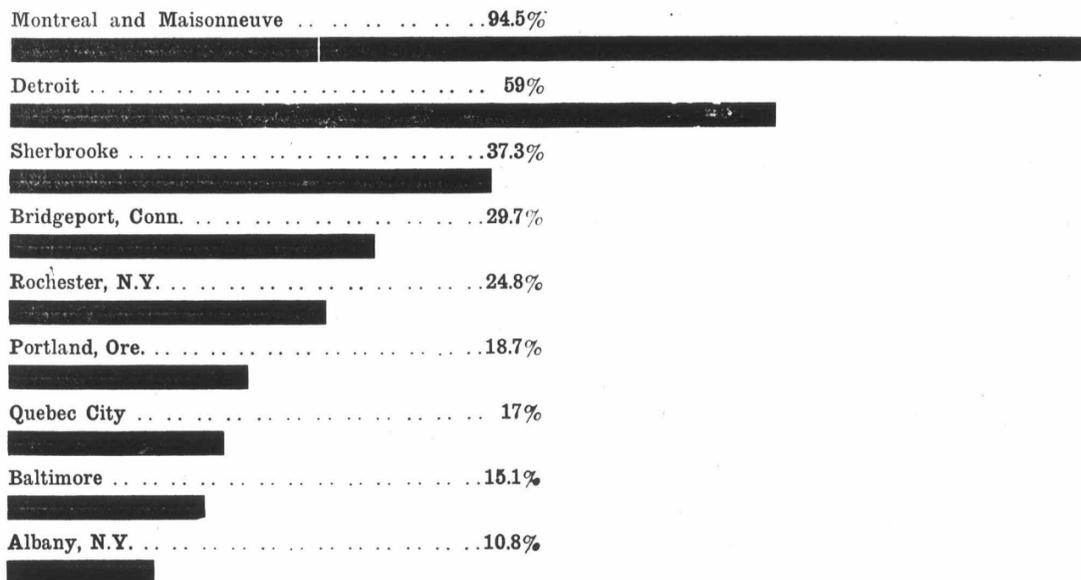
### QUEBEC CITIES IN COMPARISON.

The following figures show in tabulated form the percentage of increase in five years value of industrial output for Quebec Cities as compared with leading American Cities and as indicated in the accompanying chart.

Montreal and Maisonneuve . . . . .	94.5%
Detroit . . . . .	59%
Sherbrooke . . . . .	37.3%
Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	29.7%
Rochester, N.Y. . . . .	24.8%
Portland, Ore. . . . .	18.7%
Quebec City . . . . .	17%
Baltimore . . . . .	15.1%
Albany, N.Y. . . . .	10.8%

### QUEBEC CITIES IN COMPARISON.

The following chart shows the percentage of increase in five years in the output of factories in Quebec cities, compared with five year increases in United States cities.



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The asbestos exceeds 125,000 approximately output was increasing to output total 909. And t again in 191

The production shipments are 136,153 tons quantity of tons. Though less than production v

Regarding Denis, the Province, ma Journal of C for 1916 we be said that was a great Most mines wages were before. Sho duration the fected."

# Quebec Mineral Output Worth \$12,000,000 Yearly

**In Spite of Industrial Disturbances Caused by War Gold and Copper Productions Show Increases. 1914 Copper Output Exceeded Four Million Pounds.**

**1915 Asbestos Production Worth Over \$4,000,000. Asbestos Industries Worked Night and Day For First Half of 1916.**

The asbestos output of Quebec Province exceeds 125,000 tons yearly, with a value of approximately \$4,000,000. In 1908 the asbestos output was 66,548 tons valued at \$2,555,361 increasing to the high level of 1913 when the output totalled 136,951 tons valued at \$3,830,909. And though reduced in 1914 increased again in 1915.

The production of asbestos in 1915 including shipments and sales and stocks on hand totalled 136,153 tons, valued at \$4,210,513, and the quantity of rock mined in 1915 was 2,134,073 tons. Though the actual production was slightly less than in 1913, the value of the total 1915 production was higher.

Regarding the 1916 asbestos production, Mr. Denis, the Superintendent of Mines for the Province, makes the following comment to The Journal of Commerce. "As to the production for 1916 we have no figures yet, but it may be said that during the first six months there was a great activity in the asbestos region. Most mines were working double shifts, and wages were higher than they have ever been before. Should the recent strike be of long duration the production for 1916 may be affected."

This mineral product of Quebec may be said to average an annual value of around \$12,000,000. The 1913 production was worth \$13,475,534 and the 1914 production was valued at \$12,259,637. The 1914 output was 9.54 per cent of the total mineral production for Canada for that year. In value of mineral output Quebec province is fourth in importance in Canada. While there was a slight falling off in the values from 1913 to 1914, the output of the province has been continuously increasing.

The gold production of Quebec while comparatively small is increasing, the 1914 value of the gold output being the largest since 1894 in this province. The value of the gold production of Quebec is shown in the following figures:

1910	\$ 2,565
1911	12,672
1912	13,270
1913	14,491
1914	19,907

These figures show a continuous increase in the gold output values and although still much smaller than the value of the output which marked the earlier history of the province is indication of new development in gold mining. The biggest gold production of the province was in 1881 when it reached a value of \$56,661, falling back to \$17,093 in the following year, with the next high level output in 1894 when the value was \$29,196.

The copper mining industry has been one of the biggest mining enterprises in the Province of Que-

bec, the output in 1914 reaching the record total of 4,201,497 pounds with a monetary value of \$571,488. Quebec is one of the three leading copper producing provinces of Canada, being exceeded only in the production by Ontario and British Columbia. The progress in the copper industry of this province is shown in the following figures, being the output and values for several successive years:

1910	877,347 pounds	\$111,757
1911	2,436,190 pounds	301,503
1912	3,282,210 pounds	536,346
1913	3,455,887 pounds	527,679
1914	4,201,497 pounds	571,488

The smallest copper production was in 1904 and the largest in 1914. Since 1910 the production has more than doubled.

From 1908 to 1911 there was a fairly large production of pig iron in Quebec, but this department of mining has not increased in recent years. The pig iron production in the province in 1908 totalled 6,709 tons with a value of \$171,383. The following year the production was 4,770 tons valued at \$125,623. The next two years showed reductions. In the 1914 census, Nova Scotia and Ontario were the only provinces producing any quantity of pig iron, but these provinces also showed a reduction in the output from the previous year, Nova Scotia's production dropping from 480,068 tons to 227,052 tons and Ontario's production decreasing from 648,899 to \$556,112 tons. The reduction in value for the pig iron output for the combined provinces in one year exceeded \$2,000,000.

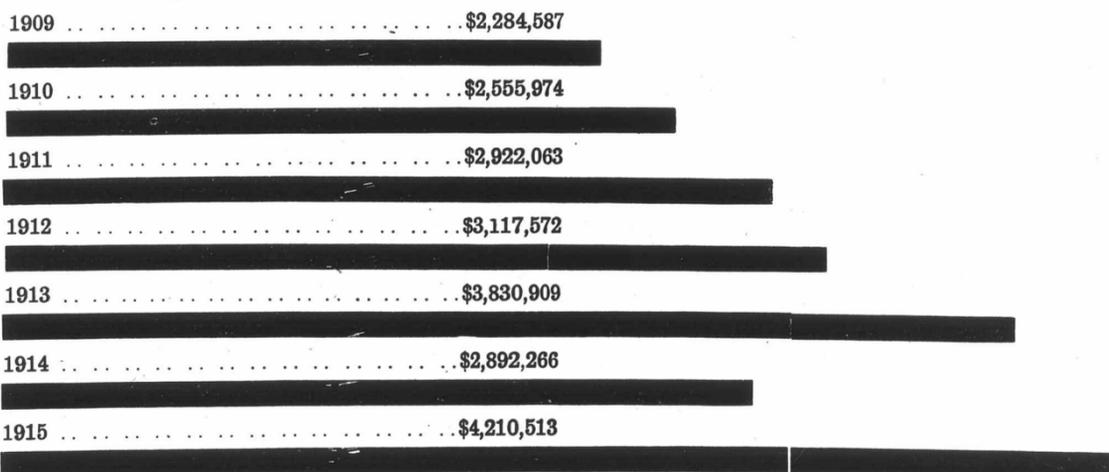
## THE ASBESTOS OUTPUT.

The following figures show in tabulated form the number of tons and the values of the annual Asbestos outputs in the province of Quebec:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1909	66,349	\$2,284,587
1910	77,508	\$2,555,974
1911	101,393	\$2,922,062
1912	111,561	\$3,117,572
1913	136,951	\$3,830,909
1914	96,542	\$2,892,266
1915	136,153	\$4,210,513

## QUEBEC ASBESTOS PRODUCTION.

The following chart shows the value of the Asbestos production in the province of Quebec, this being one of the most important branches of Canada's Mining Industries. For the first six months of the present (1916) not included in the chart, the Asbestos mines have been working night and day shifts and continuing to increase the output:—



The principal products of the province of Quebec mines are asbestos, copper and sulphur ore, cement, marble, granite, limestone and brick. The asbestos production of Canada, in which Quebec shared, in 1914 was valued at \$2,892,266. The annual report of the Quebec Superintendent of Mines commented on the reduction in the mineral output as being due principally to the disturbance of industrial conditions caused by the war. In spite of these conditions, however, the reduction in mineral output value was only 10.57 per cent, while similar conditions caused a reduction in Ontario of 13 per cent. It was expected that the mineral productions of

the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia would establish new records in 1914, there being increased activities during the earlier half of the year, but these expectations were shattered by the outbreak of the European war. The war had the same effect on the mineral industries also of the prairie provinces, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan where an increased interest was being shown in the coal mining and other industries.

The value of the Quebec output is very creditable in comparison with other provinces, for unlike Brit-

ish Columbia and Nova Scotia, Quebec figures are not swelled by the big coal production, this being one of the largest mineral productions of the coast provinces. Despite the war the gold and copper productions of Quebec both showed increased values for 1914 over 1913, the copper production being the largest on record for Quebec, exceeding 4,000,000 pounds. It will be noticed that the gold output of the province in this war year showed an increase in value of over \$5,000 over the previous year and a value about nine times as great as the value of the 1910 output.

**QUEBEC COPPER OUTPUT.**

The following figures show the copper output of Quebec in pounds:—

1910 . . . . .	877,347
1911 . . . . .	2,436,190
1912 . . . . .	3,282,210
1913 . . . . .	3,455,887
1914 . . . . .	4,201,497

**VALUE OF QUEBEC COPPER OUTPUT.**

The following figures show the copper output of output of Quebec for the years 1910 to 1914:—

1910 . . . . .	\$111,757
1911 . . . . .	\$301,503
1912 . . . . .	\$536,346
1913 . . . . .	\$527,679
1914 . . . . .	\$571,488

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# Approximately 235,000 Pupils Enrolled in Quebec Schools

**Educational Statistics of the Province Show Continuous Advancement. Big Annual Increases in School Attendance, in Expenditures for Educational Purposes, in Teaching Staff and in Government Grants. Province is Centre of Canada's Biggest Universities. Expenditures for Education is Over \$7,600,000 Annually.**

The story of the educational advancement of Canada as a whole and of each of the provinces is a story which cannot be told in dollars and cents. Advancement has been made in every department of education, from the kindergarten to the technical college, and Canada as a whole stands as one of the most advanced countries in the world in regard to its educational facilities. Quebec is no exception and this province enjoys educational facilities which include not only Canada's most famous university, but the numerous departments of the common schools.

In 1913 there were 234,260 pupils enrolled in the schools of Quebec, of which 105,208 were girls, and 129,052 were boys. This was an increase of about 5,000 over the previous year. The average attendance of pupils was 176,438, which was 75.32 per cent. The continuous increase in pupils is shown in the following figures:

1909	216,792
1910	218,914
1911	226,438
1912	229,234
1913	234,260

It took 7,395 teachers to teach these Quebec pupils in 1913, and of these teachers 7,182 were female and 213 male. There was an increase of nearly one thousand teachers over 1911, as shown in the following figures:

1909	6,770
1910	6,901
1911	7,134
1912	7,208
1913	7,395

In the year under review there were 5,827 schools in the province of Quebec which was the largest number in the past fifteen years' history of the province, with the exception of 1911. In 1913 there were 13 normal schools in the province which had a total of 136 teachers and an enrollment of 1,088 pupils. These were the biggest normal school attendances in the history of Quebec up to that year, and the figures show the following annual increases.

Year.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.
1909	117	715	10
1910	128	787	11
1911	129	840	11
1912	120	836	11
1913	136	1,088	13

In 1913 the Government Grants to the schools of Quebec totalled \$658,923 to Elementary Schools and \$752,593 to other schools. The local expenditures were \$4,188,225 to Elementary Schools and \$2,024,215 to other schools. The total expenditures for the year were \$7,623,856. In the following year 1914, the Government Grants increased to \$1,065,286 for common schools. The expenditures for education show the following increases:

1908	\$5,517,866
1910	6,210,530

1911	1,065,229
1912	7,416,969
1913	7,623,956

**Government Grants.**

1909	\$ 837,450
1910	908,391
1911	1,965,229
1913	1,411,416
1914	1,724,109

The system of education in Quebec differs fundamentally from that of the other provinces. The school organization of the province is under the control of a Council of Public Instruction, The Council of Public Instruction is composed of all the Roman Catholic Bishops or Vicars Apostolic, whose dioceses or parts of whose dioceses are in the province of Quebec and an equal number of Roman Catholic laymen appointed by the Crown and an equal number of Protestants similarly appointed. The Council is divided into two committees, one composed of the Roman Catholic and the other of the Protestant members. Each committee makes regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: (1) for the organization, administration and discipline of public schools; (2) for the division of the province into inspection districts; (3) for normal schools; (4) for boards of examiners; (5) for the examination of candidates for school inspector; (6) for the school holidays. The Superintendent is assisted by a staff of about 50 inspectors under two Inspectors-General, one for the Roman Catholic schools and one for the Protestant schools.

The basis for the school organization is the school municipality, which is established solely for educational purposes. Except in the cities the school municipalities are created by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The local authority in each school municipality is vested in a board of five commissioners elected by the ratepayers to serve for three years. The board is responsible for the erection, equipment and maintenance of schools, the administration of the school property and the fixing of the school assessment and monthly dues from the parents. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec the boards are not elected but are appointed, and in Montreal the rate of taxation is fixed by provincial statute.

The financial resources of the school municipalities comprise the sums raised by local rates and grants made by the Legislature. Schools for religious minorities are provided under arrangements by which in any school municipality ratepayers professing a religious faith different from that of the majority may withdraw from the control of the school commissioners in order to form a separate corporation and establish schools of their own.

As a rule secondary education is under the same board of school commissioners as control the elementary or primary schools. At the last census—1914—there were 507 intermediate schools, controlled

by boards and attended by 92,083 pupils, and 126 independent schools, attended by 11,715 pupils. The secondary board schools numbered 80 and had an attendance of 30,116; there are also 134 independent secondary schools, with an attendance of 23,533. In these two classes of schools 905 lay teachers are employed and 4,656 religious teachers.

There are 21 Roman Catholic Classical Colleges which have an attendance of 8,189, and are staffed by 663 religious, and 29 lay professors. They are all under the control of the bishops of the various dioceses, and are carried on with some assistance from the government.

The Protestant Secondary Schools include the high schools in Montreal and Quebec, and there are always in attendance at these schools 50 free scholars, holding what are called "Government Scholarships." About 50 scholarships entitling the holders to free tuition in the high school, carrying them to university matriculation, are also offered by the Protestant School Board of Montreal, and a similar plan is followed in Quebec. There are also in the province grammar schools and boarding schools under the control of the Methodist Church and the Church of England.

The training of teachers in the province is in normal schools as in the other provinces and the higher education includes three universities, viz.: McGill University, Montreal; Laval University, Quebec; and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. McGill University, founded originally as McGill College and named after its founder, the Hon. James McGill, who died in 1813, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1821, and received an amended charter in 1852. English, non-sectarian and national rather than provincial in its scope, it is affiliated to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, and to it are affiliated seven Canadian colleges, including five colleges in the province and the Vancouver and Victoria Colleges in British Columbia. The Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is incorporated with this University and is under the control of its governors. Laval University, French and Roman Catholic, was founded in 1852 and has a branch at Montreal. The University of Bishop's College is under the direction of the Church of England in Canada.

The constitutions for technical education in Quebec province include the Science Department of the McGill University, the Polytechnic School affiliated to Laval University and the Commercial and Technical High School at Montreal for day and evening classes. There are four institutions in the province for the teaching of agriculture, including a Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, the Agricultural Institute of Oka, the Agricultural School at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The latter, founded, erected and equipped and endowed by Sir William Macdonald of Montreal, at a cost of nearly \$7,000,000 is organized in three departments which are agriculture, household science and school for teachers.

**PUPILS ENROLLED IN QUEBEC SCHOOLS.**

The following chart shows the number of pupils enrolled in Quebec schools and the increases from year to year in the enrollment.

1908	210,543
1909	216,792
1910	218,914
1911	226,438
1912	229,234
1913	234,260

# Montreal Bank Clearings Show Enormous Increases

Prosperity of the Dominion Shown in Bank Clearings, all Cities East and West Showing Increases. Clearings Among Largest in History of Canada Exceeding 1914 and 1915.

The bank clearings of Montreal for the first five months of 1916 totalled \$1,367,745,148 as compared with \$953,621,431 for the same period of 1915. This was an increase of over \$400,000,000, or approximately 43 per cent. At this rate the bank clearings for the year 1916 will show a bigger total than did 1915, the clearings for five months of this year exceeding more than half of the total clearings for last year.

It is interesting to note that the bank clearings for Montreal for the whole of 1915 were only slightly less than the clearings of San Francisco for that year, notwithstanding the fact that 1915 was Exposition year in San Francisco. The 1915 clearings showed Montreal with a total \$2,628,122,428 and San Francisco with \$2,693,688,925.

Montreal in its bank clearings for the first five months of the present year shows a big lead over such cities as Baltimore, Los Angeles, and other centres and leads San Francisco by around \$6,000,000. Detroit, which is having the biggest industrial year in its history shows five months bank clearings for this year of \$893,162,453, or over \$560,000,000 less than Montreal clearings.

The five months bank clearings of Montreal for 1916 show a total equal to the combined clearings of Los Angeles and Detroit. The combined populations of these two cities is considerably larger than the population of Montreal and Detroit has been in the midst of an industrial boom. The combined bank clearings of Seattle, Minneapolis, Denver and Milwaukee for five months of this year were \$1,468,459,951 as compared with \$1,367,745,148. In other words though the combined populations of these cities would be nearly double the population of Montreal, their combined bank clearings were only slightly larger.

These comparisons are interesting when it is remembered that through Minneapolis passes a large percentage of the United States wheat crop, while the bank clearings of Denver are swelled by the returns from the mining industries. Milwaukee is a big manufacturing centre as is also Seattle. That the combined bank clearings of these four cities

should be practically the same for five months as the clearings of Montreal shows that the financial position of Montreal is important, not only as a Canadian centre, but as one of the leading half dozen financial centres of the American continent, exceeded only by New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. Pittsburgh takes second place to Montreal in the total five months bank clearings for this year.

Montreal is thus classed with cities having from twice to three times the population of this city and there is no better indication of business conditions than the bank clearings which to a large extent show the financial conditions of the cities of America. Practically every city of importance in both United States and Canada show increases in bank clearings over last year, but the increases of Montreal have been among the most outstanding. Toronto and Winnipeg have shared in these increases, and Vancouver also shows improved conditions.

In these days of war, when the financial conditions of Canada are seriously questioned and frequently doubted abroad, the publishing of statistical facts such as these must do much to dispel the doubts of outsiders as to the financial and industrial conditions of the Dominion.

### Canadian Cities All Improving.

The bank clearings of the 137 leading cities of the United States and Canada, show that the Canadian cities are sharing in the prosperity which has marked the whole North American continent industrial activities this year. While the outstanding increases have been in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, there have also been creditable increases in Halifax, St. John, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Regina, Saskatoon and the numerous other eastern and western centres.

The total Canadian bank clearings for the first five months of this year reached \$3,744,322,278 as compared with \$2,768,289,160 for the same period of last year, an increase of nearly a billion dollars.

## American Bank Note Company

The American Bank Note Company's present organization is the result of a century of development. During that time the greater part of the paper money used by the Governments of North and South America has been prepared by this Company and in its clientele are also included many Governments of Europe and Asia. A few years ago China appointed a commission to investigate the best manner of conducting her finances and the report of the commission included a recommendation that the American Bank Note Company be selected to prepare whatever bank notes and other securities should be required. Over thirty years ago Japan made the same inquiry, and her first issue of bank notes was prepared by this Company.

Fifty years ago, before Confederation, the various Provincial Governments and the old Canadian banks were ordering bank notes, stamps, and revenue certificates from the American Bank Note Company. This formed the basis of the Canadian business, which continued to grow in importance, until in 1897 the Company was incorporated under a Dominion Charter and erected a fine fireproof plant in the City of Ottawa. The first plant was comparatively small. A few years later it was doubled; then later the larger plant was doubled, and two years ago another large addition was erected which more than doubled the existing plant at that time. Improved equipment and modernized processes have kept pace with the growth of the business, with the result that bank notes and securities for the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments, municipal corporations, banks, railways and financial institutions of Canada are prepared today by the American Bank Note Company in Ottawa, as carefully, as economically and with as great security as anywhere in the world.

A century's concentration of mechanical genius has simplified many of the problems in connection with the manufacture of securities. The American Bank Note Company's plant has profited by each new invention. The service which it offers is that of the most expert staff and the most highly perfected equipment obtainable.

## 1916 Bank Clearings

The following figures show in tabulated form the Bank Clearings of Montreal as compared with other cities for five months of this year and as indicated in accompanying chart.

MONTREAL . . . . .	\$1,367,745,148
PITTSBURG . . . . .	\$1,341,740,083
SAN FRANCISCO . . . . .	\$1,281,070,684
BALTIMORE . . . . .	\$ 908,657,085
CLEVELAND . . . . .	\$ 826,815,759
DETROIT . . . . .	\$ 803,162,453

## Montreal Bank Clearings, 1916

The following chart shows the Bank Clearings of Montreal for five months of 1916, as compared with other cities of similar population or industrial importance.

MONTREAL . . . . .	\$1,367,745,148
PITTSBURGH . . . . .	\$1,341,740,083
SAN FRANCISCO . . . . .	\$1,281,070,684
BALTIMORE . . . . .	\$ 908,657,085
CLEVELAND . . . . .	\$ 826,815,759
DETROIT . . . . .	\$ 803,162,453

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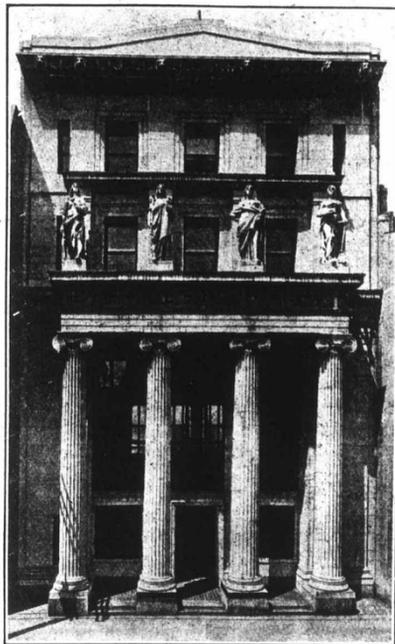
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Roseau		Belize

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- possessing rich mineral and other natural resources
- controlling subsidiary Ocean Services on both Atlantic and Pacific with fleets totalling nearly 400,000 tons.

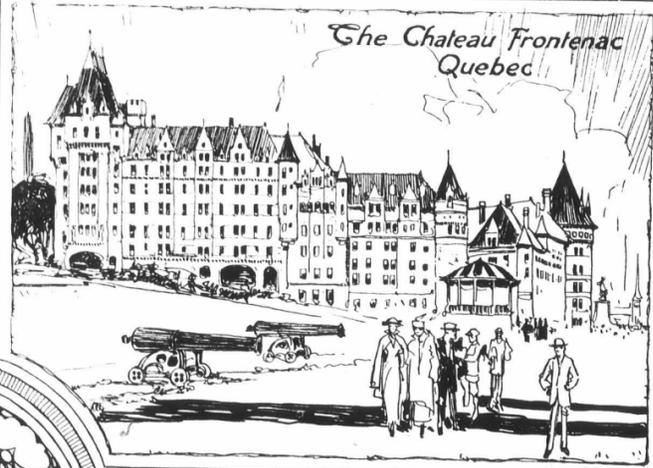
THE Head Office of the Canadian Pacific is the outstanding building in Montreal, Canada's commercial metropolis, just as the Chateau Frontenac is the landmark of the ancient political capital of Quebec.

The enormous growth of manufactures and industry in the East is part of the Canadian Pacific's contribution to the building of Canada. Montreal is Canada's largest banking centre and the Place Viger is close to St. James Street.

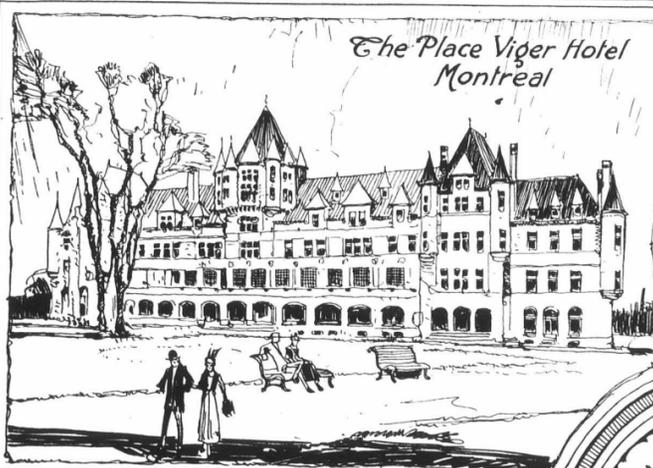
INFORMATION AS TO TOURS OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY WILL BE GLADLY GIVEN ON APPLICATION

W. H. SNELL,  
General Passenger Agent,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
MONTREAL.

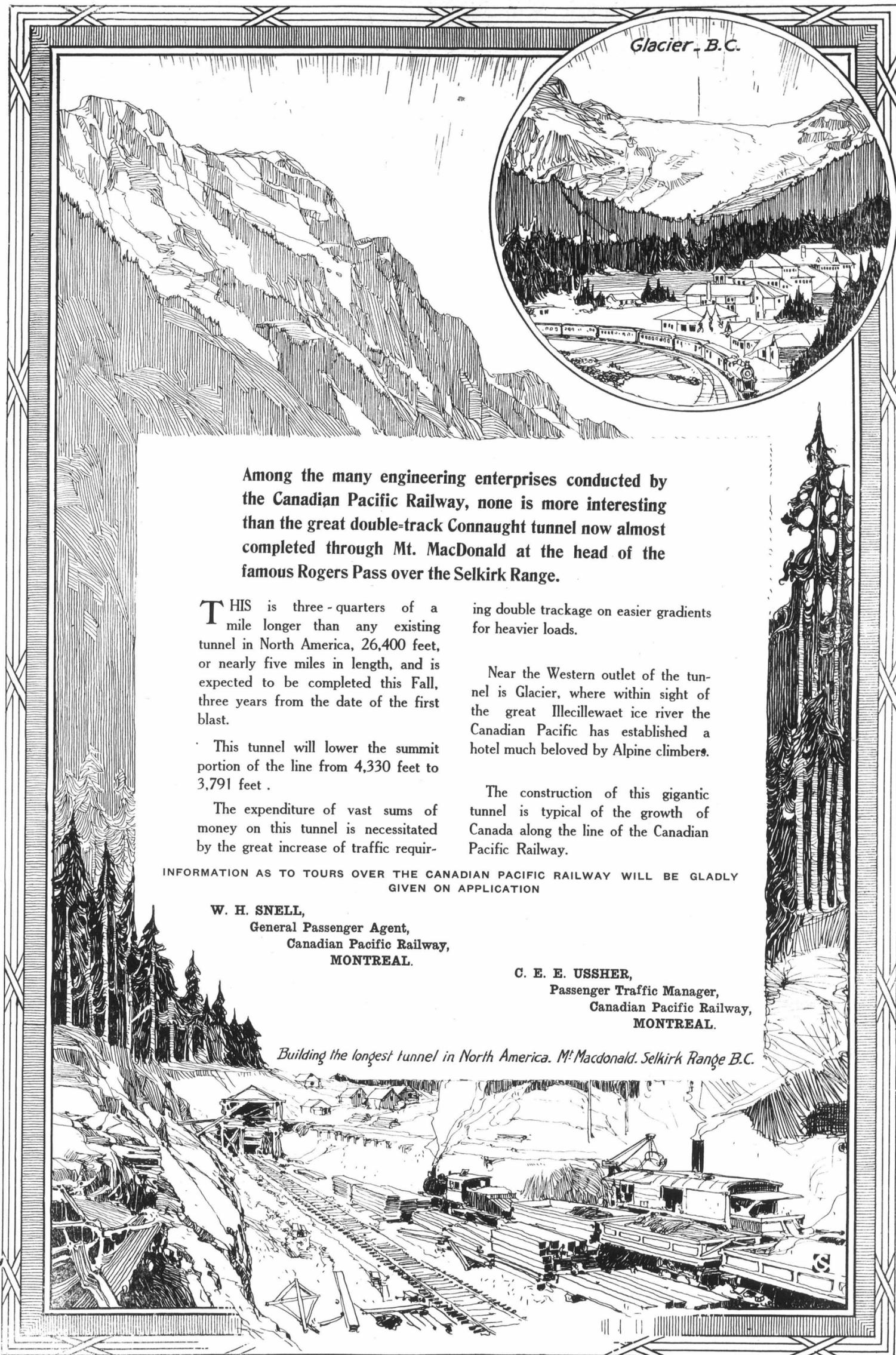
C. E. E. USSHER,  
Passenger Traffic Manager,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
MONTREAL.



*The Chateau Frontenac  
Quebec*



*The Place Viger Hotel  
Montreal*



Among the many engineering enterprises conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway, none is more interesting than the great double-track Connaught tunnel now almost completed through Mt. MacDonald at the head of the famous Rogers Pass over the Selkirk Range.

**T**HIS is three-quarters of a mile longer than any existing tunnel in North America, 26,400 feet, or nearly five miles in length, and is expected to be completed this Fall, three years from the date of the first blast.

This tunnel will lower the summit portion of the line from 4,330 feet to 3,791 feet.

The expenditure of vast sums of money on this tunnel is necessitated by the great increase of traffic require-

ing double trackage on easier gradients for heavier loads.

Near the Western outlet of the tunnel is Glacier, where within sight of the great Illecillewaet ice river the Canadian Pacific has established a hotel much beloved by Alpine climbers.

The construction of this gigantic tunnel is typical of the growth of Canada along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

INFORMATION AS TO TOURS OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY WILL BE GLADLY GIVEN ON APPLICATION

**W. H. SNELL,**  
General Passenger Agent,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
MONTREAL.

**C. E. E. USSHER,**  
Passenger Traffic Manager,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
MONTREAL.

*Building the longest tunnel in North America. Mt. MacDonald. Selkirk Range B.C.*

# Canada Holds Strong Position in World Industry and Production

Comparatively Low Per Capita Debt, Biggest Railway Mileage and Constantly Increasing Production in Agricultural, Manufacturing and Products from Natural Resources.

With an area bigger than the United States and a population as big as Belgium's, the value of Canada as a productive country is no mean thing. Canada's financial standing at the outbreak of the war was in a more flourishing condition than was generally known among laymen, for unless one took the trouble to make comparisons, it was difficult to know the position of Canada. Her debt per head in the year the war broke out was only \$62 gross which was only one sixth the per capita average of New Zealand's debt, a fourth of the per capita debt of the Australian States and not much over half of South Africa's debt. The debt of the United Kingdom is considerably larger per head than that of Canada, despite the tremendous difference in population.

#### Table of Per Capita Debts.

Canada, 1912-13 Gross	\$ 62.29
New Zealand, 1912 Gross	338.00
Australian States	290.00
United Kingdom, 1912	75.72
South Africa, 1912	83.18

With the exception of the United States, the per capita debt of Canada was possibly one of the smallest in the world, while the savings of the Canadian people averaged about \$100 per head. (In these comparisons allowances must be made for the railway debts of New Zealand and Australia which are included in the statistics for these countries.) Prior to the outbreak of the war Canada had loaned outside the Dominion through the chartered banks about \$200,000,000, of which \$140,000,000 was in call loans and nearly \$20,000,000 in current loans. These figures have been equalled several times during 1915 and 1916.

The production of Canada from natural resources has averaged about \$1,500 per family annually and

last year Canadian trade for the second time passed the billion dollar mark. Canadian trade, both imports and exports have had enormous gains, some idea of which can be gleaned from the following tables.

	Exports from Canada. (Canadian Products)	Imports into Canada.
<b>Agricultural Products:</b>		
1909	\$ 71,997,207	\$ 25,883,557
1914	53,349,119	29,880,211
1915	134,746,050	
<b>Animals and their products:</b>		
1909	\$ 51,549,646	\$ 23,205,327
1914	53,349,118	29,880,211
1915	74,390,743	
<b>Fishery Produce:</b>		
1909	\$ 13,319,664	\$ 1,709,349
1914	20,623,560	2,331,772
1915	19,687,068	
<b>Forest Produce:</b>		
1909	\$39,667,386	\$ 6,325,963
1914	42,792,137	16,789,413
1915	42,650,683	
<b>Manufactures:</b>		
1909	\$28,957,050	\$180,172,545
1914	57,443,452	417,555,537
1915	85,539,501	
<b>Mineral Products:</b>		
1909	\$37,257,699	\$35,712,303
1914	59,039,054	71,694,073
1915	51,740,989	

In 1914 Canada imported in manufactured goods to the value of over \$400,000,000 and of these importations the United States sent in goods to the value of \$242,037,553 or more than half of the whole total. During the same year the importations of the United States from Canada in manufactured

goods amounted to \$30,391,764.

Canada's total exports during 1915 were \$490,808,000, the imports for that year totalling \$629,444,894. Of the imports, about half were from the United States.

Canada's immigration in 1916 has so far been a little over 40,000. In 1913 the immigration was 402,437, of which 139,009 were from the United States, 150,542 from the United Kingdom and 112,881 from other countries. 1916 immigration has been almost entirely from the United States. The immigration for 1914 was 384,878 of which 107,530 were from United States and 142,622 from the United Kingdom. This was for the fiscal year ending March 31st, which was prior to the outbreak of the war.

At one cent per foot the timber wealth of Canada is estimated at \$5,000,000,000. British Columbia alone in one year produces enough shingles to make a path three times around the world, if placed end to end, while that one province has under tenure 11,251,000 acres of timber land which averages a stand of about 12,000 feet. The stand of merchantable timber in this one province not including that under the control of the Dominion government has been roughly estimated at 142 billion feet.

Canada's mineral production varies from \$120,000,000 annually upward. The 1910 production showed an increase in the ten year period which showed nearly 100 per cent in the annual total. The agricultural production of Canada for 1915 was the largest on record and wheat crops alone were worth \$312,569,400. The barley production was worth \$26,000,000. The estimated total area under field crops in 1915 was \$37,263,000 acres. The fisheries produce a value of over \$30,000,000 per year.

THE  
**St. Lawrence Flour Mills**  
Company, Limited

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CEREALS  
FEED  
GRAIN

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**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**

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27,400 Bags

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Secretary F. E. BRAY  
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*By Special Appointment, to His Majesty The King*

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Ogilvie's "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the "cream" of Canada's choicest wheat, milled by the Company which has made Canadian flour renowned throughout the Empire.

Ogilvie's "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD," is not a "specialty" flour. It is equally good for all baking--- for Bread, Rolls and Biscuits---Cakes, Pies and Pastry. Insist on having Ogilvie's "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD."

THE  
OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS  
COMPANY, LIMITED

Montreal Fort William Winnipeg Medicine Hat

DAILY MILL CAPACITY	- - -	19,000 BARRELS
WAREHOUSE CAPACITY	- - -	377,000 BARRELS
ELEVATOR CAPACITY	- - -	9,050,000 BUSHELS

THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

# Quebec and Ontario Telephone Subscribers Increase from 10,200 in 1885 to 223,666 in 1915

**Increases in Telephone Investments, in Subscribers, in Revenue and in Wire Mileage Much Larger Than Proportionate Increases in Population for Same Period.**

A unique indication of the progress of Quebec and Ontario provinces is shown in the telephone story, which shows statistical increases equalled by few other departments of trade and commerce.

The telephone industries within the two provinces represent an investment of \$35,572,902, this being the total investment in 1915. Despite the war the investment was increased from 1910 to 1915 by approximately \$13,000,000. The investment in 1885 was \$1,527,503. By 1895 it had risen to \$4,765,644 and ten years later 1905, was \$14,062,605. From 1905 to 1910 the investment increased nearly eight million dollars. The biggest five year increase in the history of the telephone in these provinces, in capital invested was from 1910 to 1915.

The number of telephone subscribers in the two provinces now exceeds 223,000 in the Bell system

alone. The report of this company shows a total of subscribers of 223,666 as compared with 138,370 in 1910, and 82,351 in 1905. In 1885 the subscribers of this system totalled 10,200. The number of subscribers in the two provinces has practically doubled every five years, the increase from 1910 to 1915 being the largest on record.

A further interesting increase is shown in the wire mileage. In 1885 there were 3,000 miles of wire in these provinces under the Bell System, which increased in the next five years to 8,288 miles and in 1915 reached the total of 75,082 miles. The mileage from 1910 to 1915 increased by more than 20,000 miles.

The prosperity of the two provinces is indicated in the net revenue of the telephone company, which in 1915 reached \$2,215,258, an increase of over \$500,-

000 over 1910, and more than doubling the revenue of 1905. In 1885 the revenue was \$166,332, increasing to \$179,855 in 1890, and first reaching the million mark in 1905 when the total was \$1,004,898. From 1885 to 1915 the number of Bell subscribers in Ontario and Quebec increased over 2,000 per cent. The wire mileage in the two provinces increased in the same period also increased over 2000 per cent. The investment increased about 3000 per cent. The net revenue increased over 1300 per cent.

The percentages of growth in the telephone department were much larger than the percentages of population growth. The combined populations of Quebec and Ontario increased about 100 per cent in the period under review, so that the telephone increases from 1885 to 1915 were approximately ten times as great in percentages as the population increases for the same period.

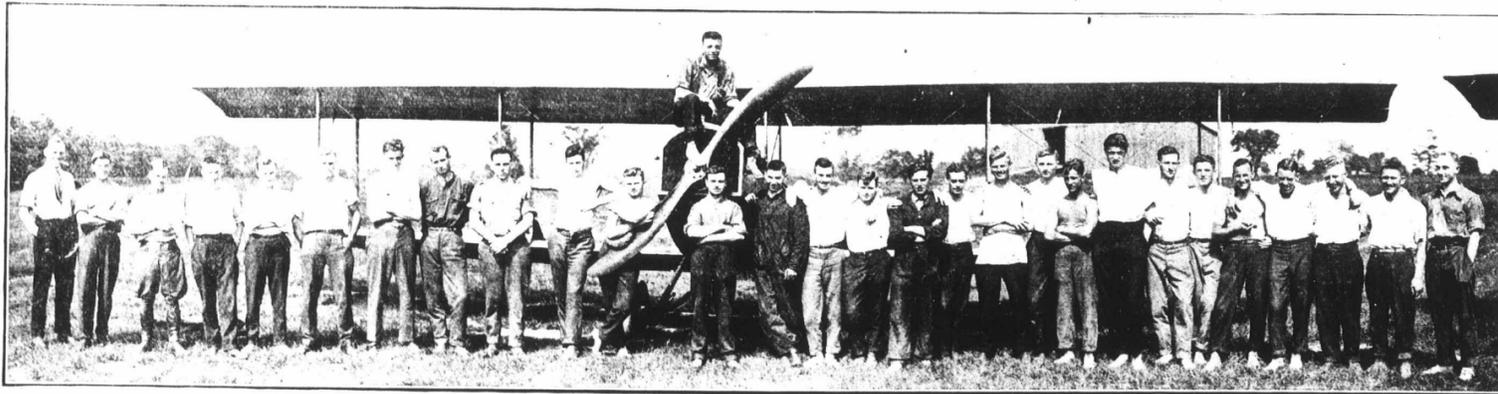
## QUEBEC AND ONTARIO TELEPHONE PROGRESS.

1885	10,200 Subscribers.
1895	30,908 Subscribers.
1905	82,351 Subscribers.
1910	138,370 Subscribers.
1915	223,666 Subscribers.

## TELEPHONE WIRE MILEAGE IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

1885	3,000 Miles.
1895	14,851 Miles.
1905	37,082 Miles.
1910	54,133 Miles.
1915	75,083 Miles.

## Training Canadian Aviators for Service at the Front

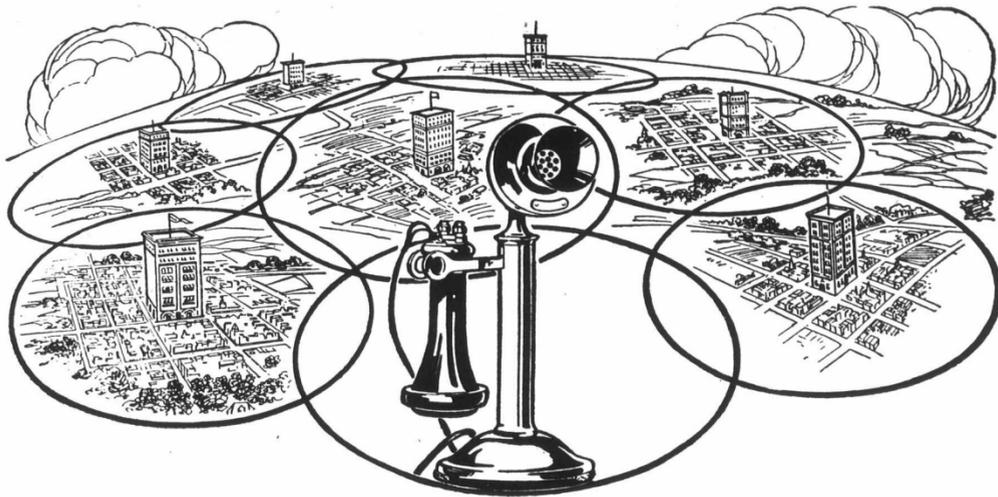


A CLASS AT THE CURTISS AVIATION SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Reading from left to right the names are: Pilot H. G. Webster, Pilot Webber, Pilot G. A. McLean; R. P. Abbott, Carleton Place, Ont.; G. Eckhardt, Vancouver, B.C.; W. Bryans, Toronto, Ont.; A. M. Walton, Toronto, Ont.; N. D. Hall, Victoria, B.C.; R. McDonald, Antigonish, N.S.; J. A. Morrell, Toronto, Ont.; H. H. Booth, Toronto, Ont.; A. R. Knight, Collingwood, Ont.; L. H. Briggs (Mechanic); A. Hunter (Mechanic); A. H. Loft, St. Marys, Ont.; F. Jencks, Sherbrooke, Que.; J. King (Mechanic); H. Woollatt, Walkerville, Ont.; A. C. Reid, Winnipeg; S. E. Ellis, Montreal; F. R. Johnson, Westmount; R. Marshall, Toronto; J. P. Hales, Guelph; W. C. Crear, Hamilton; O. J. Gagnier, Montreal; J. R. Allan, Westmount; S. McCrudden, Toronto; R. A. Blyth, Toronto; H. M. Fitton, Winnipeg. The machine which forms the background is a Curtiss "JN" model, manufactured at the factory in Toronto. It has a dual control for instructional purposes and the motor is of 100 H.P.

Coincident with building aeroplanes and parts for the British War Office and Admiralty, Curtiss Aeroplanes & Motors, Limited, of 20 Strachan Avenue, Toronto, have, since the spring of 1915, been actively engaged in preparing many young Canadians, similar to those who figure in the illustration above, for air service at the front. The Land school has been maintained at Long Branch Rifle Ranges, west of Toronto, and the Water school on the island. Last year instruction was given to three hundred men and there is every indication that an equal number will be dealt with this year.

The production of machines for war service has been steadily increasing and the factory is on a permanent basis. It is expected that in the course of time flying will be recognized as the premier sport and that many individuals will own their machines. This development will doubtless be accelerated when the Canadian Government has established the air service as a permanent institution which they must do if they wish to keep their military and naval forces up to date.



## Widening Circles of Service!

The growth of a business community is fairly indexed in the development of its telephone facilities. At least, that is the case in this part of the world, where under wise governmental regulation public service corporations which recognize their obligation faithfully to serve not only their shareholders, but the general public are able to be at once progressive and wisely conservative, meeting as they arise the demands of growing communities while at the same time securing by careful administration a fair return for those hundreds of Canadians who have entrusted their savings to the enterprise.

The following table tells the story of the growth of our system in the past 30 years:—

Year	Exchanges	Number of Subscribers	LONG DISTANCE SYSTEM.	
			Wire, in Miles	Pole Miles
1885	126	10,200	3,000	2,000
1890	212	20,437	8,228	4,071
1895	345	30,908	14,851	5,884
1900	343	40,094	21,350	6,525
1905	526	82,351	37,082	8,645
1910	508	138,370	54,133	8,861
1915	452	223,666	75,082	9,276

Following is the record in 5 year periods from 1885 of the Company's investment and earnings:—

Year	Total Investment	Net Revenue	% Net Revenue to Total Investment
1885	\$ 1,527,503	\$ 166,332	10.8
1890	2,822,581	179,855	6.3
1895	4,765,644	326,660	6.8
1900	7,498,762	436,680	5.8
1905	14,062,605	1,004,898	7.1
1910	22,541,382	1,729,576	7.6
1915	35,572,902	2,215,258	6.2

Our financial statement for the year 1915 shows:

Gross Earnings .....	\$8,850,448.94
Operating Expenses .....	3,214,564.73
Maintenance .....	1,549,978.25
Depreciation .....	1,680,000.00
Taxes .....	190,648.22
	<hr/>
	6,635,191.20
Net Earnings .....	\$2,215,257.74

# The Bell Telephone Company of Canada



## Interesting Figures in Blue Book Issued by Department of Trade and Commerce

### Increase in Issue of Bank Notes in Bank Deposits and in Other Statistics.

"The statistical Record of the Progress of Canada" issued in connection with the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce shows some interesting figures. The comparisons are for the fiscal years ending March 31st, 1915 and 1914. There are a number of outstanding increases.

The notes issued by the chartered banks increased from \$99,138,029 to \$99,625,426 while the Dominion notes increased from \$114,182,100 to \$152,120,735. The deposits in the chartered banks increased from \$1,018,656,459 to \$1,032,818,783 or an increase of nearly \$15,000,000. The deposits in the Government savings banks increased from \$13,734,750 to \$13,903,114. The total deposits increased from \$1,111,340,621 to \$1,123,673,735.

The revenue from excise increased from \$21,452,037 to \$21,479,731 while the government revenue of interest on investments increased from \$1,964,541 to \$2,980,274. The receipts from the post office including ocean postage and money orders increased from \$12,954,530 to \$13,046,665. The letters sent increased from 673,145,000 to 684,901,000. The post office expenditures showed a three million dollars increase.

The shipping statistics showed that 17,182 sea-going vessels were entered and 16,730 cleared. The total tonnage of these vessels entering Canada was 130,132,944 tons. The total number of vessels entering and clearing Canada for the fiscal year ending 1915 was 132,304 entered and 126,888 cleared, including vessels on inland waters.

The imports of merchandise were valued at \$318,951,094 and of coin and bullion \$131,992,992, the latter as compared with \$15,235,305 in the previous year. The exports of Canadian produce were valued at \$409,418,836. The exports of foreign pro-

duce from Canada increased from \$23,848,785 to \$52,023,673.

The exports from Canada by countries showed the following figures—

United Kingdom . . . . .	\$211,758,863
United States . . . . .	\$215,409,326
Belgium . . . . .	\$ 3,259,359
France . . . . .	\$ 14,595,705
Newfoundland . . . . .	\$ 4,481,176
South America . . . . .	\$ 2,114,370
West Indies . . . . .	\$ 6,418,479

The department of finance showed that the total revenue was \$133,073,482 while the total expenditure was \$248,098,526. Of the latter \$135,523,207 was chargeable to Consolidated Fund and \$41,447,320 was chargeable to Capital Account. The railway subsidies totalled \$5,191,507. The total debt was \$700,473,813 and the total assets were \$251,097,731. The net debt was \$449,376,083.

### CAR COMPANY DOES BIG BUSINESS.

Senator Curry gave some interesting details of the business being done by the Canadian Car Company at a meeting of directors held in July. He said that the profits of the parent company and its substitutes for the first nine months of the present year amounted to \$1,178,353. After taking off \$298,000 for depreciation and renewals, and \$480,717, the net earnings were \$398, which more than takes care of the preferred dividend. In addition to the \$298,000 written off for depreciation, \$600,000, the purchase price of new machinery, was written off. This was on home business, irrespective of Russian business. The unfilled orders on the books of the company up to the middle of July amounted to \$12,664,000.

### COMPARATIVE LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

Canada in 1913 had 6,656,121 head of cattle, as compared with 11,483,882 for Australia, 28,500,000 for Argentina, and 56,527,000 for the United States. Uruguay, Venezuela and Paraguay averaged about 6,000,000 head each. New Zealand averages about 3,000,000 head. European Russia had 34,547,348 head in 1912, and in the same year Brazil had approximately 30,000,000 head. Canada in 1916 had over 14,000,000 head of live stock, including cattle, swine, sheep and horses. Cattle and milch cows combined number about 6,000,000 head this year.

### CANNED LOBSTER EXPORTS WILL INCREASE.

The French Government having lifted the embargo on canned lobsters, the packers of the Maritime Provinces will find a ready market for the 40,000 cases of lobsters left on their hands when the French prohibited their importation. They have a value of \$800,000. The packers have been able to demonstrate to the French government that canned lobsters do not come under the category of luxuries, but are an economic food. This is an important branch of the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces.

### LIVE STOCK IN CANADA.

It is estimated from the reports of correspondents of the Census and Statistics office at Ottawa, that the number of farm live stock in Canada on June 30th were as follows: Horses, 2,990,635; milch cows, 2,603,345; other cattle, 3,826,519; sheep, 1,965,101; swine, 2,814,673. The increase under the classification of "other cattle" is 427,364. Not including swine, the increase of cattle and horses is over 280,000 head, after allowing for a decrease in milch cows of 63,510, and decreases of 73,561 in sheep and 5,464 in horses.

The Provincial Government of Quebec spends approximately \$8,500,000 annually, the two biggest expenditures being for the administration of justice and for public instruction, these exceeding one million dollars each.

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### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

We are prepared to assist Manufacturers and others in:—

- (1) Advising as to new Sources of Raw Materials and Supplies.
- (2) Investigating and Experimenting with such New Materials.
- (3) Improving present Processes of Manufacture.
- (4) Assisting in establishing new Branches of Manufacture.
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Complete facilities for all classes of Physical Testing and Chemical Determination in our own Laboratories.

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ZETA SULPHUR BLACK. (Present annual output  
1,000,000 pounds, capacity of plant being doubled).

SULPHUR BROWN B. F.

SULPHONATED CASTOR OIL.

CARBON TETRA CHLORIDE.

**OXI - TAN**

BICHROMATES AND PRUSSIATES OF SODA  
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SODIUM SULPHIDE CONCENTRATED.

KAURI GUM—CHINA WOOD OIL.

Shades Matched and Dyes Tested Promptly in Our  
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The Carter White Lead  
Co. of Canada, Limited

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# More than 4,600 Miles Railway in Quebec Province

Transportation Facilities of the Province Make This Important Centre for Outlet of Exports and Inlet of Imports.

The steam railway mileage in the Province of Quebec now exceeds 4,600 miles. At the outbreak of the war the programme of railway construction for the province embraced approximately 1,400 miles, at which time 439 miles were surveyed, 946 miles under contract, and 43 miles of new road completed. The mileage of Quebec province is equal to about one-seventh of the total mileage of all Canada.

The eight years railway progress in Quebec province up to the commencement of the European war is shown in the following figures.

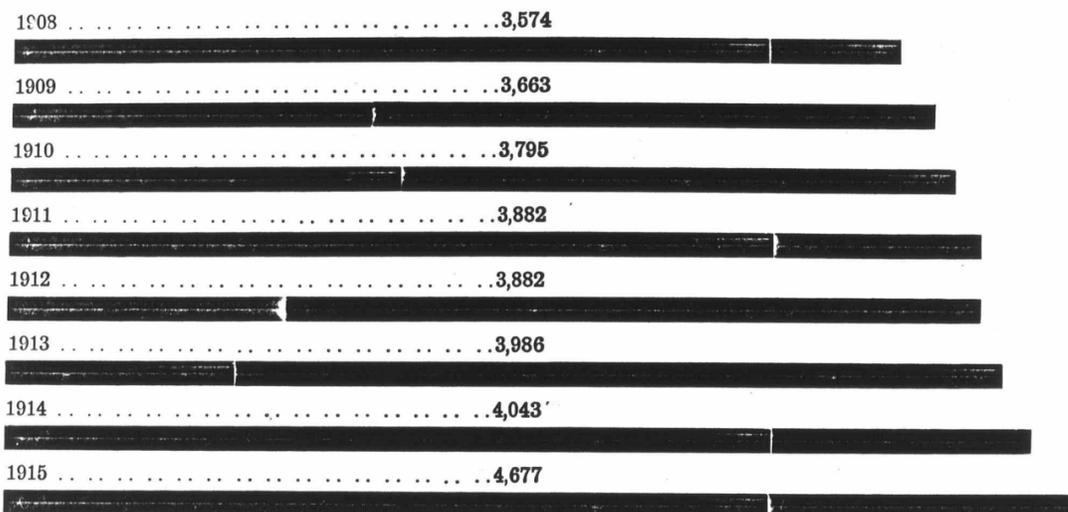
**Quebec Province Railway Mileage.**

1908	3,574
1909	3,663
1910	3,795
1911	3,882
1912	3,882
1913	3,986
1914	4,043
1915	4,677

The railways in this province include the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial. The latter road now includes a number of branch roads. Innumerable small lines operating from 15 to 500 miles are included in the railways of Quebec province, many of these now forming part of the Government Railways. Included in the smaller railroads of the province are the following:

(Continued on page 64.)

**QUEBEC RAILWAY MILEAGE.**



## M. J. O'BRIEN

### *Railway Contractor*

Imperial Bank Chambers

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RENFREW, Ont.

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**THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE**

—ENSURES—

**Fine Service, Safety, Comfort and Courtesy**

**The Grand Trunk Railway System**

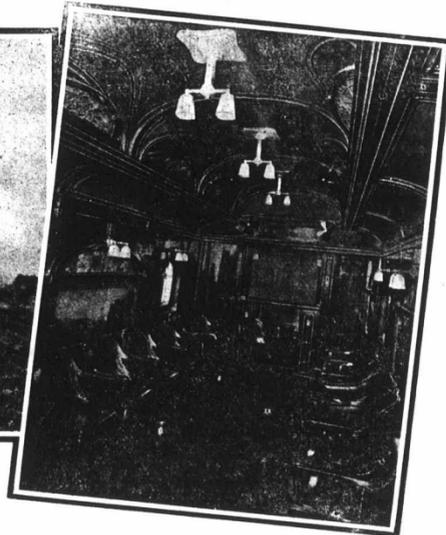
Is the pioneer railway of Canada and reaches all important centres of Eastern Canada, the New England States and State of Michigan. Fast limited trains are operated between Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York to Chicago where connection is made for all points in Western Canada, the Western and Southern States.



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### MORE THAN 4,600 MILES RAILWAY IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

(Concluded from page 62.)

	Miles.
Atlantic, Quebec and Western . . . . .	104,50
Canadian Northern Que. . . . .	371,02
Montreal and Atlantic . . . . .	163,40
Montreal and Province Line . . . . .	58,60
Montreal and Vermont Junction . . . . .	23,60
Pere Marquette in Canada . . . . .	198,81
Quebec Central . . . . .	253,00
Quebec and Lake St. John . . . . .	286,40
Quebec Oriental . . . . .	100,00
Quebec, Montreal and Southern . . . . .	192,18

Up to June 30th, 1914, the provincial government of Quebec had granted in subsidies to steam railways 13,324,950 acres of land, which at that time was the biggest provincial land subsidy given by any provincial government in Canada, British Columbia coming second with grants of 8,119,221 acres.

#### Water Transportation.

The Province of Quebec is the province which receives the main benefit from the St. Lawrence River. The two biggest cities of the province, Montreal and Quebec are both located on the St. Lawrence. The sea-going vessels entering and clearing from the port of Montreal exceed 900 annually, or an average of three daily for every working day of the year with a total tonnage exceeding 4,077,208 tons. The sea-going vessels entering and clearing Quebec exceed 500 annually, with a tonnage exceeding 2,700,000 tons. Other Quebec ports figuring in the statistics include Chicoutimi, Paspébiac, Rimouski and Three Rivers.

The canal traffic in the province of Quebec exceeds 5,000,000 tons annually, the bulk of this passing through the St. Lawrence canal.

#### Electric Railways.

The mileage of the electric railways in the province of Quebec include the following—

	Miles
Montreal Tramways . . . . .	124,26
Montreal and Southern Counties . . . . .	36,84
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. . . . .	48,37
(Including Citadel and Montmorency Divs.)	
Sherbrooke Street . . . . .	9,00

Very little electric railway development into rural communities has taken place in this province, most of the agricultural districts being served either with

steam railways or by the St. Lawrence river. With the exception of the Niagara district in Ontario, there has been little railway mileage of electric roads in any part of the agricultural districts of Canada.

The province of Quebec is particularly well served in transportation facilities, both with land and water advantages. Two of the eastern gateway ports of Canada are situated in this province—Quebec and Montreal, the other two eastern gateway ports being St. John and Halifax.

The transportation facilities of the province of Quebec offer every inducement to the location of factories and distributing houses and have resulted in Montreal and Quebec cities, becoming important industrial centres. There are practically only four provinces in Canada where rail and water meet, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the East, and British Columbia in the West. The inland province of Ontario has become an important water shipping province through the various canals, which have brought the Great Lakes into closer touch with the Atlantic.

Quebec's many transportation facilities including Canada's oldest and biggest railways and the St. Lawrence River, are such as will always make this province one of Canada's most important centres for the outlet of exported products and the inlet of imported products.

#### \$250,000 CARGO TO BELGIUM.

Canada had up to the end of July sent six shiploads of foodstuffs to the relief of suffering Belgians. The sixth of these cargoes which reached England in July in the steamer Gothland had a value of \$250,000 and included wheat, flour, condensed milk, canned vegetables and fruits and fish.

#### CANADIAN RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The total railway mileage in operation in Canada in 1915 was 46,790 miles. The trackage in main lines was 27,616 miles and in branches and spurs 10,189 miles. On June 30th, 1915, there were in the employ of railways operating in Canada, 124,142 persons and salaries and wages amounted to \$90,215,727.

### Iron and Steel Basis of all Modern Developments

**C. W. Sherman, President of the Big Shell Manufacturing Company at Hamilton Believes Construction Requirements After the War Will Equal the Present Demand for Steel.**

"That prosperity is reflected to all lines of trade by the increased manufacture of steel, either for destructive or constructive purposes, is well established economic fact. Canada abounds in natural resources, developed and undeveloped. Under the proper stimulus there is no doubt that the development of this country during the next few years will be much greater than it has been in the past. Canada's advancement and future prosperity will go hand-in-hand with the further development of industry, mining and agriculture."

Such is the opinion of C. W. Sherman, president of the Dominion Steel Foundry Company, Limited, of Hamilton, who continues—"Iron and steel is the basis of all modern developments and if Canada fosters the manufacture of iron and steel to the full extent of her own requirements, prosperity will continue after the war. I am of the opinion that the construction requirements of steel after the war will be quite equal to the demand at the present time.

"Canadian industries should be developed to the point of supplying our own mechanical requirements for agriculture, transportation and city building. This should cover everything as far as possible from the raw material to the finished products."

The Dominion Steel Foundry Company, Limited, at Hamilton which has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 common and \$1,000,000 preferred, is engaged principally on making munitions which include steel blanks for 4.5-in. shells, 60 pound shells, 6-in. shells and 9.2-in. shells. The company is also engaged in forging 9.2-in. shells, and machining and assembling 18 pound shrapnel and 4.5-in. high explosives. The common stock of the company is all paid up and the preferred has \$720,000 paid up.

The assessed value of real estate in the cities and towns in the Province of Quebec at the outbreak of the war exceeded \$857,380,000, of which Montreal had \$635,288,376; sixteen towns and cities made up the list for the province.



## Canadians on the Firing Line

We have at present some 350,000 Canadian either in training or on the firing line. These Canadians are doing their whole duty, and are ready if necessary to make the supreme sacrifice for their country, and we take off our hats to them.

Those of us who are left at home have also a duty to our country, and that is to keep the wheels of Commerce turning and provide the sinews of war for our men at the Front.

To do this most effectually we must increase our products of every kind, and curtail our imports of every article that can be made or grown in the Dominion.

In regard to Watch Cases, the AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY are making special efforts to furnish Canadians with cases of every variety at the very lowest price consistent with the high quality of their goods.

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It is not always that Patriotism and Self Interest go hand in hand, but they certainly do so in regard to the purchase of Watch Cases and don't you forget it.



Look for their Trade Mark of the Winged Wheel, and remember that every case so stamped is warranted by the AMERICAN WATCH CASE COMPANY, Limited, of Toronto, the largest manufacturers of Watch Cases in the British Empire, no matter by whom they are sold. Look for this Trade Mark and take no other.

**The American Watch Case Company of Toronto, Limited**

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Years of Experience and investigation enable us to produce a most reliable explosive for every kind of blasting.

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*Monobel    Stumping Powder    Blasting Powder*

We also Manufacture all necessary Blasting Accessories

*District Offices:*

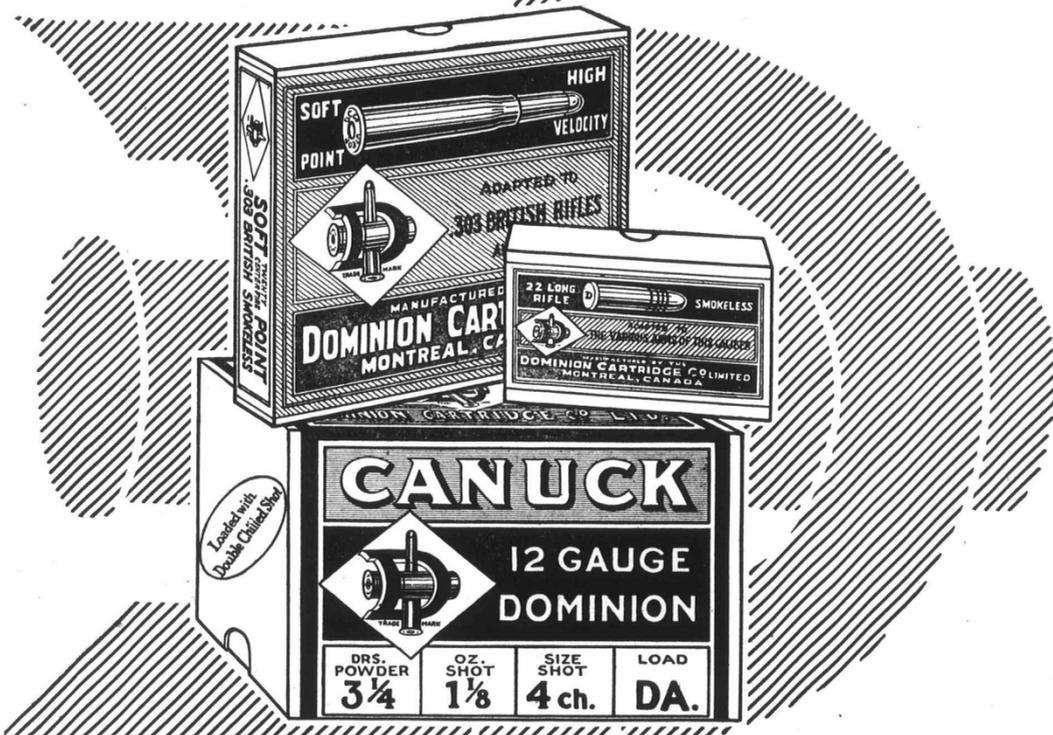
NOVA SCOTIA	.....	HALIFAX
QUEBEC	.....	MONTREAL
ONTARIO	.....	TORONTO, COBALT, TIMMINS, PORT ARTHUR, OTTAWA
MANITOBA	.....	WINNIPEG
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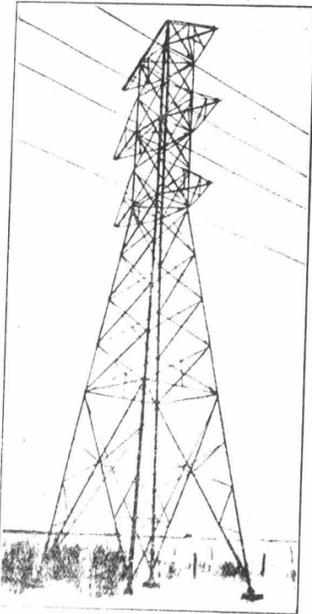
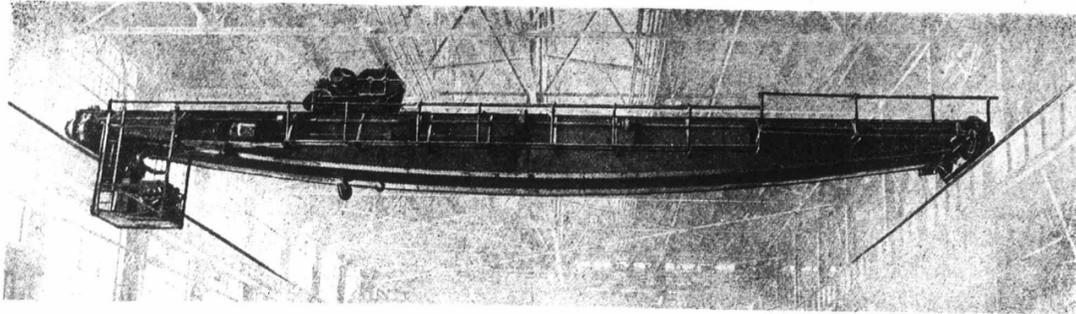


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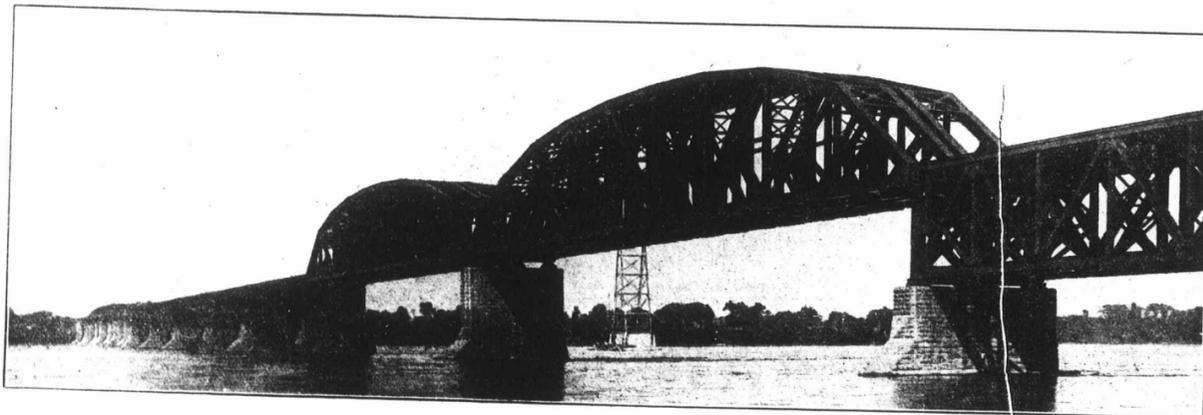
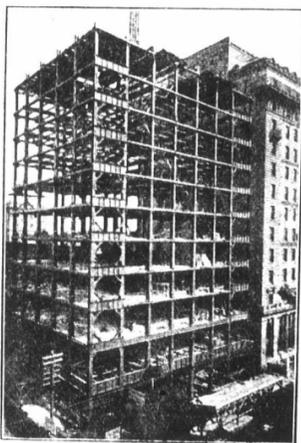
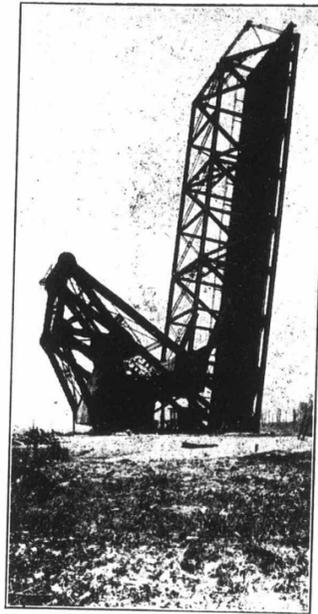
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# QUEBEC

By GUY CATHCART PELTON

*The Province of Quebec has a land area of 225,198,561 acres and a land and water area of 706,834 square miles, the latter being the largest in Canada with the exception of the North-west territories. The population of Quebec at the last census was 2,003,232 which was an increase of 21.49 per cent over the previous census.*

*The total production of Quebec may be estimated at approximately \$650,000,000, of which from \$350,000,000 to \$450,000,000 is in manufacturing. The value of the annual mineral production is \$12,000,000, and the forest products are worth \$15,000,000 yearly. Agriculture produces a value of from \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000.*

*The industrial progress of the province has been one of marked increases in capital invested in manufacturies, in pay roll, and in the products which make up the annual output. Back of this industrial progress has been an increase in the agricultural production, while the mines, forests and fisheries have all added to the big annual output.*

*The Shipping Industries of Quebec Province are among the biggest enterprises, and through the ports of this province pass a very large percentage of the imports to Canada from foreign countries and exports to foreign countries from Canada, especially insofar as the Atlantic Ocean tonnage is concerned. Millions of bushels of the annual western wheat and grain crop passes through the ports of Quebec Province.*

*1916 finds conditions in Quebec prosperous. The interests of the province are diversified and the production is well divided among the varied resources. While some departments of industry have benefited through war orders, the general conditions of industry and commerce have also been well maintained. There are no labour troubles in the province, and the mines, fisheries, farms, forests, and manufacturies have continued to produce an output which has added millions to the spending power of Quebec.*

# Canadian Trade in Manufactured Products Approximates \$500,000,000 in Exchange with Foreign Countries

**Biggest Trade in Normal Times is With United States. War Has Increased Trade with France and With the United Kingdom. Imports and Exports Increasing.**

**A Few Figures Showing Canadian Trade With Foreign Countries in Normal Times and Not Including the Extraordinary Large Exports in Food Products, Iron and Steel Products, Etc., Caused by War Orders.**

While for comparative purposes it is more fair to use the export figures prior to the outbreak of the war, there are some interesting changes in the 1915 statistics. The total exports and imports from Canada to the United Kingdom showed the following changes from 1914 to 1915.

1913 Exports to United Kingdom	\$177,982,002
1914 Exports to United Kingdom	222,322,292
1915 Exports to United Kingdom	211,757,718

1913 Exports to Foreign Countries	\$377,068,355
1914 Exports to Foreign Countries	455,437,224
1915 Exports to Foreign Countries	\$461,442,509

The biggest increases in the 1915 exports were in those to France, which showed a jump over the previous year of over \$10,000,000. The exports to the United States also showed an increase of nearly \$10,000,000, increasing from approximately \$176,900,000 in 1914 to \$186,300,000 in 1915. Much bigger increases will be shown in the exports for 1916, which have been increased by foodstuffs and by manufactured products, especially ammunition.

The exports to other countries from the Canadian manufactures exceeds \$50,000,000 annually, taking 1914 as an average year when the exports of Canadian manufactured products totaled a value of \$57,443,452. In the five years from 1910 to 1914 inclusive, the exports of manufactured products from Canada exceeded a total value of \$213,750,400. Of this total approximately \$100,000,000 went to the United States, the exports to that country exceeding \$30,000,000 in 1914, and \$21,000,000 in the previous year.

The biggest items in the exports from the Canadian manufactures are in wood and wood manufactures, of which wood pulp in five years has totalled around \$26,000,000, passing the \$6,000,000 mark in 1914, and reaching over \$5,000,000 for each of the four previous years. Automobile exports from Canada in one year now exceed \$3,500,000, while the total paper exports for 1914 exceeded a value of \$12,600,000.

Canada in the past six years, including 1915, has exported paper to the value of approximately \$40,000,000, the bulk of these exports being in printing paper. Other important items in manufactured exports from Canada include agricultural implements, fertilizers and iron and steel products. These products are manufactured in practically every province in Canada.

But large as are the exports of Canada in manufactured products, they are outdone in the imports, the latter being largely the source of revenue of the Dominion government. Five years imports of manufactured products, not including 1915, but up to that year, totalled a value of over a billion dollars, the figures showing \$1,755,317,297. The 1914 imports of manufactured products were worth \$417,555,537 as compared with \$456,463,594 in 1913 and \$340,573,248 in 1912.

Canada's interchange of business in manufactured products with the United States exceeds \$275,000,000 annually, including the exports of Canadian products to the United States and the imports of American products to Canada. The imports from the United States to Canada in manufactured products totalled a value of \$242,037,553 in 1914, \$276,462,655 in 1913, and \$193,182,527 in 1912.

The interchange of business between Canada and the United Kingdom in manufactured products continues to show enormous increases. The imports of such products from the United Kingdom were valued at \$82,294,555 in 1910, \$95,978,787 in 1911, \$99,105,850,338 in 1913, and \$115,569,081 in 1914. The five years total exports of Canadian manufactured products to the United Kingdom up to 1915 were valued at \$36,379,572, the 1914 exports of these products exceeding \$8,580,000.

Among the largest exports in Canadian manufactured products to the United Kingdom are paper, wood pulp, automobiles and leather products. The chief imports on manufactured products from the United Kingdom include fabrics and wool products, silk products, cottons and drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. The total importations from the United Kingdom of cottons is over \$16,000,000 annually, about half this total being in fabrics. The total steel and iron manufactured products imported from the United Kingdom in to Canada in 1914 reached a value exceeding \$15,000,000.

Of the exports of manufactured products from Canada to all countries in 1914, over half went to the United States, the statistics in round numbers showing the following:

Exports, Canadian Manufactured Products, all countries	\$57,000,000
Exports, Canadian Manufactured Products, to United States	30,000,000
Exports, Canadian Manufactured Products, to United Kingdom	8,500,000

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The effect of the war on the British trade in the same in the United Kingdom in 1912 the Car £32,456,603 sales in the 876,406.

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# 1915 Canadian Bond Sales Over \$335,000,000 Including War Loan, Big Increase in U.S.

**Decrease in Bond Sales in Great British Which for 1915 Were Among Smallest on Record.**

The effect of the European war on the Canadian flotations of bonds shows some unique changes, chiefly a transfer of the bond sales from Great Britain to the United States. In 1913 the Canadian flotations in London amounted to £47,363,425 and in the same year the Canadian Municipal Bond sales in the United States amounted to \$22,168,053. In 1912 the Canadian flotations in London amounted to £32,456,603 while the Canadian Municipal Bond sales in the United States for that year were \$3,876,406.

1915 shows a reverse of the figures, for in 1915 the Canadian Municipal Bond sales in the United States amounted to \$35,033,114 while in this year the Canadian flotations in London amounted to only £8,235,000. From 1914 to 1915 the Canadian flotations in London dropped from £36,777,271 to £8,235,000, while the Canadian Municipal Bond sales in the United States jumped from \$12,303,200 to \$35,033,114.

The total Canadian bond sales in 1915 were approximately \$335,000,000, including the \$100,000,000 internal war loan. Deducting the war loan the borrowings were \$235,000,000. Compared with former years the loans showed as follows:

1915 .....	\$235,106,328
(Not including war loan).	
1913 .....	373,000,000
1914 .....	273,000,000
1911 .....	266,000,000
1910 .....	231,000,000

The 1915 bonds were sold in the three markets as follows:

In Canada .....	\$139,875,214
(Including War Loan).	
In United States .....	154,056,114
In Great Britain .....	41,175,000

Including the war loan, the total bonds sales for Canada last year included the following amounts, which showed 65 per cent of the total for Government bonds, 20 per cent Municipal bonds, 10 per cent Railroad bonds, and 5 per cent corporation bonds.

Government Bonds .....	\$218,105,000
Municipal Bonds .....	67,393,328
Railroad Bonds .....	33,675,000
Corporation Bonds .....	15,933,000

The Monetary Times in summing up the 1915 borrowings in their annual review remarked that, "Of the 93 issues, with a value of \$303,196,114, 71 were

government and municipal issues, valued at \$253,588,114. One of the outstanding features of our bond sales last year was the heavy borrowing of the provincial governments, their loans aggregating almost \$50,000,000. The federal government also raised \$100,000,000 in Canada, \$45,000,000 in the United States and \$25,000,000 in Great Britain."

A. H. B. MACKENZIE ABNER KINGMAN, Jr.

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## CANADA'S BOND SALES.

The following charts show the changes in the markets for Canadian bonds caused by the war in Europe. The figures are for the percentage share of Canadian bonds purchased by United States and Great Britain.

## PERCENTAGE OF BONDS PURCHASED BY GREAT BRITAIN:—

1909 .....	74%
1910 .....	81,50%
1911 .....	76,56%
1912 .....	72,6%
1913 .....	74,24%
1914 .....	68,14%
1915 .....	18%

## PERCENTAGE OF CANADIAN BONDS PURCHASED BY UNITED STATES:—

1909 .....	3,90%
1910 .....	1,50%
1911 .....	6,58%
1912 .....	11,35%
1913 .....	13,65%
1914 .....	19,77%
1915 .....	65%

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# The Management of Public Debts

**It Will be Essential to Eliminate Waste in all Great National Undertakings, as Well as in the Activities of Private Enterprise. On this Continent it is to be Expected that the Various States Will Make Larger use of their Monopolistic Powers That in the Past.**

By W. W. SWANSON.

Mr. Francis Hirst, late editor of *The London Economist*, has sounded a note of warning concerning the gravity of the financial situation in the United Kingdom. It is his belief that the enormous cost of the war is placing an intolerable burden upon the British people that will cripple them economically for a generation to come. On the other hand, Sir George Paish, editor of *The London Statist*, had adopted a more optimistic attitude, and is equally strong in his contention that the United Kingdom can carry the total cost of the war with comparative ease. There is no doubt, however, that the military madness that has engulfed Europe in a common ruin will leave its mark upon mankind for generations to come, and that the United Kingdom has suffered, and must continue to suffer, enormous economic loss as a consequence of the war. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the United Kingdom is, relatively to other nations, in a very strong position with respect to national finances. Sir George Paish, who has been intimately associated with the British Treasury since the outbreak of war, asserts that the savings of the nation will bear the full cost of the war, and that Great Britain has never been sounder financially. The annual income of the British people amounts to some \$15,000,000,000—a sum in itself almost sufficient to cover the cost of the war up to date. Without at all attempting to gloss over the terrible financial loss occasioned by the war it may be asserted, nevertheless, that the United Kingdom will not be seriously checked in its future economic expansion and financial career. There are those, for example, who assert that New York will displace London as the chief money centre of the world; and the United States, Great Britain, as the principal com-

mercial nation, at the close of the war. This, it appears to us, is a conclusion that has been reached by a superficial examination of the facts. For example, the total foreign holdings of the United States at the present time amounts to only \$1,500,000,000, including the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan and the \$100,000,000 recently placed at the disposal of France, and the \$200,000,000 to England. On the other hand, it has been recently estimated by Mr. William H. Lough, a special commissioner to South America for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States, that the holdings of the United Kingdom in the South American Republics alone amount to the enormous total of \$4,500,000,000; while it has been conservatively estimated that English investors still have \$6,500,000,000 in American securities. These are staggering sums, although they leave out of account Britain's investments which amount to much more in other quarters of the world—in Russia, Italy, France, India, China, Japan and the British Colonies. There is no reason for expecting, therefore, that, if the war terminates within the next twelve months, the financial supremacy of the United Kingdom will be seriously threatened.

Since the outbreak of hostilities Canada has been obliged to look to the United States for investment funds to an extent unknown in the past. During the first two years of war the borrowings of the Dominion in the United States on account of the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities, as well as for corporate purposes, have amounted to about \$301,000,000. This, at first glance, strikes one as a very large sum; but only last autumn the United Kingdom placed at the disposal of this country \$150,000,000 to be borrowed at the rate of \$12,500,000

per month, and this notwithstanding the fact that England is financing not only the huge expenditures incurred on her own behalf through the war, but in large measure the expenditures of her Allies and other colonies as well. Canada has secured, in addition, from the Motherland, about \$100,000,000, which Sir Thomas White has recently arranged to pay off by issuing to the Imperial Treasury Canadian bonds bearing interest at 3½ to 4½ per cent and maturing in 1928 and 1946 respectively. On the whole, then, Great Britain has arranged to finance Canada to the extent of \$250,000,000, and is willing and able to do much more. When these facts are taken into consideration as well as those enumerated above, it will be quite obvious that the United States is not playing that dominant role in international finances that some observers have too hastily concluded.

In view of the fact, however, that national debts will furnish one of the most important economic problems to be solved at the conclusion of hostilities, it may prove instructive to briefly survey the methods by which they have been administered in the past, to the end that some light may be thrown upon future policy with respect to national incomes and expenditure. It may be said at once, however, that in proportion to economic and financial power Canada will not be more heavily burdened than it was when the Provinces united in 1867 to form a great federated state. Our population has greatly increased, our natural resources have been developed, our credit facilities enormously improved, and new and permanent markets opened up for the products of our mines, factories and farms. Even if we, therefore, conservatively estimate that

(Continued on page 74.)

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**THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBTS.**

(Continued from page 72.)

the national debt of Canada will amount to \$1,000,000,000,000 at the close of the war, there is no need for developing a feeling of pessimism therefrom. The reader should recall that when the Napoleonic struggle was concluded in 1815 England had a national debt of \$4,500,000,000—a staggering sum for a population only one-quarter as great as that which the United Kingdom has at present, and for a population, moreover, which had not available the wonderful facilities for production that it at present possesses. England, contrary to all prophecy, carried what seemed an intolerable burden with ease; until, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, the national debt was scarcely felt. It is true that the Boer War cost the United Kingdom a vast sum—something over \$1,000,000,000,000—an amount which equalled the total payment on the national debt from 1854 to 1900. And yet this expenditure was not even felt by the energetic, bold and daring people of the United Kingdom, who continued to penetrate and exploit the neutral markets of the world,

as well as to open up vast areas of virgin lands to civilization. It may be said, therefore, that Canada, providing the country is able to increase its population, need not face the future with doubt or misgiving.

Public expenditures are undertaken, like private, for three main purposes—namely, for necessities, conveniences and luxuries. The necessary expenditures are required, in the first place, to protect the State against foreign or domestic menace—for the army and navy and for the administration of justice. Expenditures on conveniences arise in connection with the diplomatic service and so forth, while luxuries occur in connection with stately public buildings, and payments for pensions and rewards for public service, etc. The largest expenditures in modern states arise in connection with the army and navy, in connection with education, and with payments for social reform. Next, in order, the State incurs liabilities for industrial expansion, for the building of railways and canals, and so forth, such as has been undertaken in Germany, Russia, Italy and Canada, and in the United States on account of the construction of the Panama Canal. It would appear that with the development of our economic and social life that modern expenditures, aside from wars and military preparations, must increase. The expenditures for civil purposes, that is for objects that are intended to benefit the community at large, are constantly growing. In the United Kingdom within the last decade, vast sums have been spent for the re-organization of the nation's social life, for old-age pensions, for insurance against sickness, unemployment and disabilities of various kinds, as well as for the modification of the land tenure system in Ireland. At the close of the war it seems certain that these and similar expenditures will increase, especially those that will arise in connection with the pensions for the widows and children of slain soldiers, and for those who have been disabled on account of the war. The same holds true in large measure for the future of national expenditures in Canada. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to see that these vast sums collected at the public expense, no matter how disguised the tax may be, are properly administered.

In Great Britain the national expenditures are checked and controlled by the Treasury; in Canada by the Auditor-General and the Treasury Board. Only legally authorized expenditures for the various departments may be made; and the Auditor-General has on more than one occasion come into conflict with several departments of the Government on this account. More than in the past will it be imperative that the Auditor-General watch with eagle eye the disposition that is made by the Government of the appropriations granted by Parliament.

In France, Great Britain and Canada, as is well known, an annual budget is prepared by the Minister of Finance, and presented to the people through the House of Commons. The theory in Great Britain and Canada, at least, is that the Sovereign comes to the people for a vote of supply, and therefore it is incumbent upon the Government, and not upon a private member, to ask the House for supply. The chief check upon these votes has, in the past, come from the Opposition; and more and more, therefore, in the immediate future will the duties and responsibilities of the Opposition and its leading financial critic increase. From this point of view it is well worth while for the country to pay the Leader of the Opposition a salary of \$10,000 a year for the work that he performs. It is equally true that the Minister of Finance will be called upon to exercise greater forethought and foresight in dealing with his estimates, than in the past. It has been the custom, hitherto, for the permanent officials of the Treasury to prepare a statement of the income and expenditures of the previous year and to make an estimate of financial conditions for the ensuing year. These estimates, for the future, must be more carefully considered and scrupulously prepared with reference to the tax paying power of the country than has been the case in previous years.

It may be interesting to glance for a moment at the origin of the modern national debt. National debts are products of modern financial conditions, and emerged during the period that the European Powers were struggling for colonial supremacy and when the new route around the Cape to the East Indies was discovered. Before that time Governments borrowed from individuals, or groups of individuals, on the personal security of the Sovereign. With the development of constitutional government, however, the finances of the Sovereign and the State were separated to the advantage of both. It was found that the State could borrow on better terms because of its stability, its taxing powers and the incomes of its people. At the close of the Seventeenth Century when the modern European State

had consolidated its position a capitalist class arose, grown wealthy through trade adventures to the New World, India and the Far East. It was from this merchant class that the British Government was first able to raise a national loan. The merchants who organized the Bank of England granted to the Government a large sum of money on which a permanent rate of interest was to be paid. In return for this loan they received special privileges which enabled them to form a bank with the loan as part of their available credit. It was from this time also that the the stock and money markets, as such, developed in England. It was found that the bankers had not narrowed or limited their loaning power by advancing funds to the Government, but had rather increased it, because the securities which they received as a basis for their loans could themselves be traded in and form the foundation of further credits. With this as a beginning joint stock companies adopted similar methods of finance, issuing their securities to bankers who in turn disposed of them to the general investing public.

(Continued on page 75.)

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**MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBTS.**

(Continued from page 74.)

It has been the custom in most of the modern States to raise capital on long term securities. Where temporary advances have been needed, as in Canada since the outbreak of war, these have sooner or later been transformed into long time bonds bearing a low rate of interest. It requires expert guidance and consummate financial skill to properly place the vast sums needed by a modern state, upon the market. Many factors intervene to affect the value of the loan and to diminish or increase its yield to the Government that issues it. For example, in 1905, the Japanese Government was able to float enormous loans on the London market, not so much because its credit was good—for the economic stability of Japan had been very seriously impaired through the crushing burden imposed upon the nation during the war—but because of the sympathy of the British people for the Island Empire. Sentiment, therefore, so often discounted in business, plays a prominent part nevertheless. Sentiment, it must be admitted, had as much to do with the success of Canada's \$100,000,000 loan as any other cause. In addition, other obvious factors affect the price of Government stock—as the revolutionary outbreaks in Russia during the war with Japan in 1905, and the hatred of the Jews, with large moneyed interests, for Russia.

In the decade before the outbreak of war a curious situation developed in the international money market's of the world—a situation that is well worth careful study by Canadian financiers at the present time. The price of gilt-edged Government securities steadily declined, notwithstanding the fact that the credit of the leading commercial powers of the world never stood so high. This was due to many reasons, chief among which were the following: First, there was a remarkable industrial expansion in Canada, the Argentine, Australia and other new countries, creating a heavy demand upon the loan fund in the London market. Then again, the depreciation in the value of gold decreased its purchasing power and raised interest rates, which in turn reacted upon the price of Government securities. Added to this was the fact that various trustees—trustees for public as well as private

funds—were prevented from investing the funds at their disposal in other than a selected list of securities approved by the Government of the United Kingdom. This tended to withdraw large amounts of money from the general investment market at a time when there was an exceptional demand for the loan fund. The natural result was a rise in the rate of interest, with a consequent decline on the stock exchanges for the prime securities of the world—those of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and other great states. To a certain extent, therefore, it may be said that the safeguards that the British Government threw about trust funds were themselves responsible for the apparent decline of British credit. The admission of Dominion Government stock to the trustee list of the United Kingdom further tended to depress stocks on the trustee list, since the market was called upon to absorb, within a special compartment, a vast amount of Government securities. The significance of this for war purposes should not be overlooked. It is a remarkable phenomenon and speak volumes for the patriotism of the people of the United Kingdom that, notwithstanding the enormous amount of securities that has been thrown upon the market on Government account, since the outbreak of war, it has had but a slight depressing influence upon the prices of such stock.

The public debt of Great Britain is held largely by bankers and allied interests, by various Government departments which have balances on hand, by trustees, both public and private; by the law courts which are required to invest funds, held for wards in Chancery, in them; and by private individuals. Some of these investments are permanently held by the original purchasers; but for the most part the bankers and moneyed interests associated with them ultimately dispose of their holdings to the general investing public. Canada's public debt incurred up to the war, largely for production purposes, is held for the most part in the United Kingdom, and has always been well supported in the London money market. The United States, deeply involved as it was, as a result of the Civil War, has gradually liquidated most of its public debt; and has in the last decade at least been able to borrow at a merely nominal rate, about 2 per cent. In fact,

in recent years, the Republic has had difficulty in providing the national banks with bonds as security for bank currency.

The experience of the United States during the Civil War should teach Canada the necessity and the advisability of issuing terminable annuities or short term bonds to finance the war. Interest rates at the present time are high, and must continue so for a decade to come; but there is no reason to suppose that beyond that period the loan fund will not have become fully replenished in the London market, and that once more Britain will not be able to finance all British undertakings, as well as other borrowers, at a reasonable rate. Great Britain itself has largely taken advantage of this expedient in times of peace. She has issued terminable annuities, especially to provide for national works. These works, while durable, are not permanent in character. Since the war Britain has also depended largely upon temporary methods of financing the needs of the country; for example, by the issuing of Treasury Bills, which are in nature practically promissory notes issued in anticipation of receipts from taxes, and by the emission of exchequer bonds, which are of a similar nature. In this way the United Kingdom has been able, to a really remarkable extent, to finance the war from current receipts.

At the close of the war one of the most difficult problems, as well as one of the most necessary measures, will be the transforming of our permanent debt contracted at a high interest to other forms at a lower interest rate. Lord Goschen met with great success in effecting a transformation of Britain's national debt by this expedient. He was able to transfer a large part of Britain's 3 per cent consolidated debenture stock into consols bearing interest at 2½ per cent by means of a "step" and a commission. This is to say, he was able to bring pressure upon such Government trustees as held the national debt, as well as upon powerful banking interests, as made them willing, first, to exchange their holdings, of 3 per cent stock for stock bearing interest at 2¾ per cent, which after a stated interval was to bear a permanent rate of 2½ per

(Continued on Page 77).

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**MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBTS.**

(Continued from page 75.)

cent. The inducement, aside from official pressure, was found in a substantial commission which was granted to bankers and brokers who aided in this transformation of the national debt. We shall hear a good deal more of these expedients after the war; and even now they should receive serious consideration of the Canadian Treasury and its financial experts.

In conclusion, what may be said of the ability of Canada in particular, and of the Great Powers in general, to carry the financial burden created by the war? It has already been intimated that Canada, providing population flows to its shores in sufficient strength and volume, will be able with comparative ease to handle this problem. On the Continent it is to be expected that the various States will make larger use of their monopolistic powers than in the past — that Austria will add to its tobacco monopolies, France to its tobacco monopolies also, and that Russia will find other sources of monopolistic income to replace the huge sums secured from its vodka monopoly. It will be essential also to eliminate waste in all great national undertakings, as well as in the activities of private enterprise — in operating the railways, the telegraph and telephone systems, post offices, and so forth. Vast as these public debts are, in no case is there reason to suppose that the economic strength of the nations involved is not equal to the burden imposed upon them.

Canada's war outlay for the first quarter of the present fiscal year totalled \$22,173,031. The total revenue for the quarter was \$50,772,903, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the similar period of the previous year.

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**GRAIN VALUE WILL BE ABOVE AVERAGE.**

The Canadian Bank of Commerce commercial letter for September estimates on the basis of current prices the value of the chief cereal products, wheat, oats and barley, will be 37.6 per cent above the average of the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. The estimated production of these grains is 567,411,100 bushels, the value of which is \$455,034,403 as compared with an average for the same products in the last six years of \$330,647,633. The milling companies, during the twelve months ending with August, their financial year, have done an abnormal business, from which satisfactory profits have been derived. For the twelve months ending May last, exports of flour amounted to \$6,764,583 barrels, valued at \$37,352,859.

**BIG WHEAT SHIPMENT.**

The biggest cargo ever carried on the Great Lakes and as far as records are available, the largest wheat cargo in the world, was made from Port Arthur in July, consigned to Port McNichol. The shipment was made on the SS. Grant Morden, the biggest bulk carrier on fresh waters, and consisted of 490,720 bushels. This wheat made into flour would give 109,050 barrels, and that commodity transformed into bread would produce 32,060,700 loaves. This would feed the population of Canada for four and a half days. The acreage required to grow this wheat, estimating the average yield at 17 bushels to the acre, would be 28,800 acres.

**\$7,000,000 IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Canada's musical instrument production is worth over \$7,000,000, including pianos and organs and musical instrument materials. The largest piano and organ factories are in Ontario. These industries employ about 4,000 hands and pay around \$2,000,000 annually in wages. There are approximately 50 establishments making musical instruments and supplies in Canada. There are one or two fairly big piano and organ factories in the Maritime Provinces and a large number in Ontario. Canada also imports musical instruments from the United States and from Europe. The imports are valued at over \$2,000,000 annually. Canada's musical instrument bill, including talking machines, music boxes, pianos and organs, etc., may be said to total approximately \$10,000,000 annually.

**CANADA'S MANUFACTURES ICE.**

In foreign countries, Canada has the reputation of being a cold country, a country of a rigorous climate and a long winter. Be this as it may, Canada cannot get enough natural ice to fill her demands, so she has to manufacture it. At the last industrial census Canada's manufactured ice output was worth \$170,226, and the ice-making industries of the Dominion were capitalized at \$740,779, and paid out \$48,329 in wages. Ice is also manufactured by several of the Canadian Packing plants. In Vancouver, the ice for the skating rink is artificially made.

**1916 HARVEST \$600,000,000.**

It has been estimated that the total value of the 1916 grain harvest in Canada will exceed \$600,000,000. There are still in the West approximately 275,000,000 acres of undeveloped arable land. Not more than one-tenth of the arable land of the West is under cultivation at the present time. It has been predicted that this area will be greatly enlarged after the close of the European war.

**ENLISTMENT CONTINUES.**

The enlisting of men in Canada for overseas service continues at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 per week. The 350,000 mark was passed in July and should the summer rate of enlistment continue the 400,000 mark would be reached by the end of the present year. This would leave only 100,000 to be raised in 1917 to complete the 500,000 Canadian army. The 350,000 was fairly evenly divided between the eastern and western provinces.

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# Progress of Canadian Insurance Business Represented in Billions

**Total Insurance in Force in Canada Including Fire, Life, Accident and General, Approximately \$5,000,000,000. Fire Policies Total \$3,000,000,000, and Life Policies Exceed \$1,000,000,000.**

Probably no better indication of the progress of Canada as a financial country could be shown than in the increases in bank clearings and in insurance statistics. Since 1906 the total amount of insurance in force in Canada has increased two hundred per cent. Every year has witnessed an increase in policies in force.

In 1914 the insurance in force totalled a value of \$1,242,160,478, which was nearly a hundred million increase over the previous year and nearly two hundred million more than the total amount which was in force in 1912. The latter year was the first year in the history of Canada that the total insurance policies in force passed the billion dollar mark.

### Fire Insurance.

The gross amount of fire insurance policies in force in Canada is around three billion, of which about two-thirds are in British and American companies and a third in Canadian companies. Taking 1914 as an example, the fire insurance policies in force in Canada showed the following:

Canadian Companies	\$ 663,539,377
British Companies	1,398,200,935
American and other companies	1,037,711,865

\$3,099,452,177

The total amount received in premiums in one year in fire insurance in Canada amounts to over

\$25,000,000 and have reached as high as \$27,500,000. The losses paid vary from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually, the highest being in 1904, 1913 and 1914, with the respective figures, \$14,099,534, \$14,003,759 and \$15,357,393.

### Life Insurance.

The life insurance in force in Canada is shown elsewhere in the charts published in these issues, and as shown above has passed the billion mark. Since 1910 the assets of Canadian Life Companies have jumped from \$170,804,631 to approximately \$255,000,000. The total assets of British companies in Canada have increased from \$27,670,613 to approximately \$255,000,000. The total assets of British companies in Canada have increased from \$27,670,613 to approximately \$40,000,000, these being Canadian assets of British Companies.

Of the net amount of life insurance in force in Canada in 1914 the following figures were shown:

Canadian Companies	\$794,520,923
British Companies	35,565,112
American companies	386,869,397

All companies \$1,216,955,432

### General Insurance.

There are numerous forms of insurance other than fire and life, in which policies in force total hundreds of millions of dollars. The guarantee insurance in force in Canada approximates \$177,000,000, while the personal accident insurance is around \$300,000,000. Employers liability insurance in force in 1914 totalled \$127,027,155, and automobile insurance in force is between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000. Other totals in force for the year under review included: Sickness, \$12,604,940; Tornado, \$12,545,450. There were also big totals for live stock insurance, title, plate-glass, weather, burglary, steam boiler.

It can be safely estimated that the total insurance of all kinds in force in Canada including fire and life, accident, sickness and the many branches of general insurance would be close to five billion dollars, the amount in force in 1914 being greater than this. This estimate would allow for possible reductions caused in all branches of insurance since the outbreak of the war, though in reality many branches of insurance have shown increases for 1915 and 1916 over previous years. The story of Canadian progress in industry, finance and commerce would be incomplete without a review of the big increases which have taken place in the annual statistics of the insurance businesses of Canada. These statistics show some of the biggest percentage increases of any business in Canada.

## Growth in Canadian Insurance Policies in force in Canada

1906	\$ 656,260,900
1907	\$ 685,523,485
1908	\$ 719,516,015
1909	\$ 780,356,980
1910	\$ 856,113,059
1911	\$ 950,220,771
1912	\$1,070,308,669
1913	\$1,168,590,027
1914	\$1,242,160,478

## Insurance in Force in Canada

The following chart shows the growth in Canadian Insurance Business as per total amount of insurance in force for years under review.

1906	\$ 656,260,900
1907	\$ 685,523,485
1908	\$ 719,516,015
1909	\$ 780,356,980
1910	\$ 856,113,059
1911	\$ 950,220,771
1912	\$1,070,308,669
1913	\$1,168,590,027
1914	\$1,242,160,478

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# CONFEDERATION LIFE

ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

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INSURANCE IN FORCE . . . \$20,587,570  
ASSETS . . . . . \$72,343,726

A Canadian Company issuing all approved forms of policy guaranteeing to the insured every benefit consistent with safety.

AUTOMATIC EXTENDED INSURANCE.  
AUTOMATIC PREMIUM LOAN.  
CASH SURRENDER VALUE.  
PAID UP POLICY VALUE.  
CASH LOANS.

ALL GUARANTEED IN THE CONTRACT.

ATTRACTIVE LITERATURE. The Company will be pleased to send interesting folders regarding any plan upon request.

HEAD OFFICE = = TORONTO.

# PROSPEROUS — AND — PROGRESSIVE

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS METHODS, BACKED BY AN UNBROKEN RECORD OF FAIR-DEALING WITH ITS POLICY HOLDERS, HAVE ACHIEVED FOR THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA A PHENOMENAL GROWTH.

TO-DAY, THE COMPANY OPERATES ACTIVELY IN FORTY-TWO COUNTRIES AND UPON FIVE CONTINENTS.

IN THE PAST SIX YEARS ITS ASSURANCES IN FORCE HAVE NEARLY DOUBLED; IN THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS THEY HAVE MORE THAN TREBLED.

MORE THAN 166,000 OF ITS POLICIES ARE NOW IN FORCE FOR ASSURANCES TOTTALLING OVER \$265,000,000—MUCH THE LARGEST AMOUNT CARRIED BY ANY CANADIAN LIFE COMPANY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.  
OF CANADA

Head Office - MONTREAL



FOUNDED 1871.

Assets Exceed - \$17,000,000.00  
Claim Paid Exceed \$50,000,000.00

## Transacts

Personal Accident, Health, Liability, Plate Glass, Automobile, Guarantee Burglary and Fire Insurance.

## Our Motto

Service, Up-to-date Policies, Prompt and Equitable Adjustments.

Canadian Head Office:

Ocean Building - Toronto

CHARLES N. NEELY, General Manager

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

# We Pay You a Salary When Sick or Injured

## Premium \$1.00 Monthly

Insure  
To-day



To-morrow  
may be too  
late

# Merchants Casualty Company

Montreal Winnipeg Toronto

# \$10,000,000 Increase in 1916 in Canadian Live Stock Assets

**Big Increase in Cattle More Than Makes Up for Decreases in Milch Cows, Horses, Swine and Sheep. Total Live Stock Assets of the Dominion Are Increased Approximately Ten Million Dollars. Over 427,000 Head Increase in Cattle.**

Figures recently published show that there have been slight decreases in some of the live stock totals in Canada. The figures for all Canada show the following:

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Horses . . . . .	2,947,738	2,996,099	2,990,635
Milch cows . . . . .	2,673,286	2,666,846	2,603,345
Other cattle . . . . .	3,863,531	3,399,155	3,826,519
Sheep . . . . .	2,058,045	2,038,662	1,965,101
Swine . . . . .	3,434,261	3,111,900	2,814,672

The only increases are in cattle which show over 400,000 head increase in one year. This increase has been chiefly in the western provinces where

live stock ranching is being constantly improved. The total increases are, however, greater than the total decreases, not including swine. The increases in cattle were 427,364. The decreases were as follows: Milch cows, 63,510; horses, 5,464; sheep, 73,461; swine, 297,228.

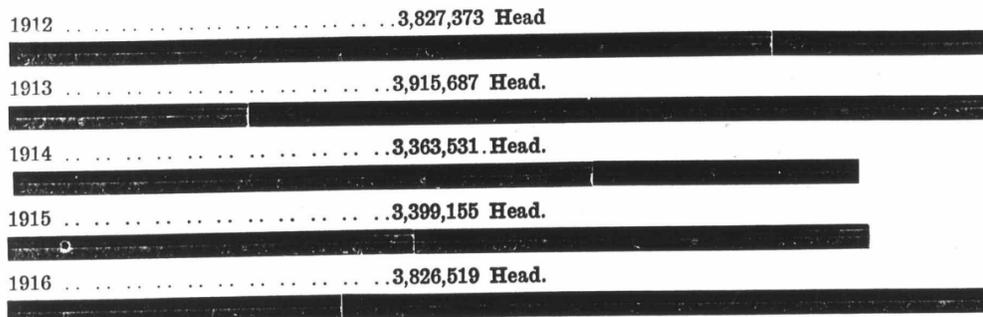
The increases in cattle at \$42 per head were worth \$17,949,288. The value of the total decreases in milch cows, horses, swine and sheep was \$8,284,120, so that the total live stock in Canada showed a gain in value for this year of over \$9,600,000. The decreases included \$683,000 in horses, \$514,227 in sheep, \$3,519,557 in milch cows and \$3,567,336 in swine; all these decreases totalling \$8,284,120, tak-

ing the per head values as given by the government in 1914. As shown above the increases in cattle were worth over \$17,949,000, so that the 1916 live stock assets of Canada are over \$9,665,000 larger than for last year.

The actual increase in live stock assets may be placed at well over \$10,000,000 because of the increased value per head on cattle due to present prices. The increase in cattle was so large in both number of head and in monetary value, that it allowed a substantial gain in live stock assets of Canada after providing for considerable losses in milch cow, horses, swine and sheep.

### CATTLE IN CANADA.

The following chart shows the increases in the number of cattle in all Canada, not including milch cows. The increases have been largely in the Western Provinces.



While this chart indicates a gradual increase since 1914, the actual value of the 1916 cattle would likely total larger than the value of the 1913 cattle which was a record year in number of head.

We specialize in Mens' Goodyear Welts only, which enables us to always be *up to date* in new lasts and styles in Mens' Shoe construction.

∴ ∴ Tetrault ∴ ∴  
Shoe Manuf'g Company

Largest Mens' Goodyear Welt Manufacturing in Canada,

BAR NONE.

## You Men Who Pay the Bills--

**E**VEN though you may have never directly ordered a gallon of paint or varnish, you have paid many a bill in which they figured—

For your home, your factory, your office—all have required, and will continue to require, paint and varnish at regular intervals—and you have paid and will pay the bills.

There's an easy way to be sure that you will get your full money's worth of service from these expenditures.

Tell the people who do the work for you that you want them to use

### Brandram-Henderson Paints and Varnishes

No matter what the requirements of the job, there's a "B-H" product made especially for it—and sold at the lowest price consistent with satisfactory quality.

We have never succumbed to the temptation to seek increased volume of sales by putting out inferior goods at "popular" prices. Quality comes first—and on quality alone is based the national preference for B-H. products among those buyers who take the trouble to find what they're getting for their money.

**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED**  
MONTREAL · HALIFAX · ST. JOHN · TORONTO · WINNIPEG

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# The Business Enterprise

OF

## Saskatchewan Farmers

SHOWS IN THEIR

### Co-operative Country Elevator System

In 1911 the Saskatchewan farmers started a Co-operative Company of their own, and under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Act entered the grain marketing business. They have remedied many abuses which existed; have operated their elevators efficiently, and have been financially successful.

#### Four Seasons' Trading Results

Capital		Reserves & Dividends	
July 31st, 1915		July 31st, 1915	
Share Capital Authorized	- \$2,225,000.00	Reserves	- - - \$305,018.08
Share Capital Subscribed	- 2,042,650.00	Cash Dividends Paid	- - 84,552.15
Share Capital Paid Up	- - 503,116.50	Stock Dividends Paid	- - 273,507.00

93,000,000 bushels of grain handled in five seasons.

All grain sold through the Company's own Commission Dept. at Winnipeg.

261 country elevators owned and operated by the Company.

Better prices paid for wheat by the load.

Grain marketing conditions greatly improved.



A Terminal Elevator now under construction at Port Arthur, Ont., financed from accumulated profits.

All profits belong to the organized farmers.

Over 18,000 farmer shareholders.

Head Office Building at Regina, Sask. owned by the Company, financed from accumulated profits.

500 employees (approximately) on the pay roll.

## Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.

REGINA - CANADA

READ THE STORY OF THE COMPANY ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE

## Leather Industry of Canada Worth \$65,000,000 Annually

The leather industry of Canada, including the boot and shoe and saddlery industries has been one of the most important industries of the Dominion. This is an industry which is not confined alone to manufacturing, but has added greatly to the imports and exports of Canada. Taking 1910 as an average year, the figures show that the total value of leather and its finished products produced in Canada for one year was \$62,850,412.

The whole leather industry of Canada for that year was capitalized at \$48,788,803, and had a pay roll of \$9,644,402 which was divided among 22,742 employees. The number of establishments was 399 and the cost of materials \$34,394,189.

The boot and shoe industry was an important one, making up about fifty per cent of the total leather business for Canada. The boot and shoe industry in the year under review showed a total capital invested of \$23,630,649, with 16,150 employees on wages and a pay roll of \$6,542,347. The value of the products was \$33,987,248 and the cost of materials used in the industry \$18,507,535.

The boot and shoe industry of Canada has had an interesting progress and has been divided among the provinces of the east and west. The earlier history of the industry was confined chiefly to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, but recent years have witnessed the establishment of plants in the other provinces, including Manitoba and British Columbia. While most of the largest boot and shoe industries have been in the bigger cities, chiefly Montreal and Toronto, there have been a number of such industries in the small centres. Yarmouth and Truro, Nova Scotia, were at one time busy boot and shoe centres, but recently

Amherst has held the bulk of this kind of Nova Scotia manufacturing. The making of boots and shoes on a small scale is carried on in numerous towns throughout Canada.

### Leather Business Swells Canadian Trade.

The leather business of Canada adds materially to the trade returns of Canada. Canadian leather is in demand from the boot and shoe factories of the United States. The total leather exports in 1914 totalled a value of \$1,268,683 as compared with \$67,577 in 1910. Of this big total, leather was valued at \$266,211, boots and shoes at \$60,378, and harness and saddlery at \$16,936.

The total leather imports in the year under review were valued at \$8,454,176, which was just double the imports of 1910. Of this total, the boot and shoe imports were valued at \$4,229,564, which was nearly a hundred per cent increase over the figures for 1912. The total imports and exports in leather and leather products for Canada in one year exceeds a value of \$9,000,000, and the increase in live stock ranching in the prairie provinces is likely to further increase the exports of hides and leather.

The Canadian tanneries have become important branches of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. In the year under review the capital invested in tanneries was \$17,068,768, the employees number 3,530 and the wages paid totalled \$1,732,887. The value of the products was \$19,972,178. The cost of materials was \$10,575,655, of which a large proportion went to the live stock ranchers for hides and skins.

The products which come under the heading of leather and its finished products include boots and shoes, boot and shoe supplies, harness and saddlery, leather, tanned, curried and finished, whips, etc. The saddlery department has received an impetus since the war and there has been a keen demand for leather because of the increased orders for leather products. The leather industry of Canada is one which benefits the agricultural and industrial de-

velopment of the provinces and forms an important part of the profit which comes from live stock ranching. The live stock industry of Canada has increased at a rapid rate during the past fifteen years, especially in the prairie provinces, and a large amount of hides now used for Canadian leather manufacturers or for export, comes from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The older centres, including the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario have always filled a generous share of the leather demands for home consumption.

## Paul Galibert

### LEATHER MANUFACTURER

26 Wellington St., Cor. King  
MONTREAL, CAN.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Empire Glacé Kid

Blacks and Colors  
Mat and Glazed Cabrettas  
Sheepskins  
Calf Skins



## Lamontagne Limited

Montreal, Que.

Manufacturers and Exporters of  
Harness, Collars, Saddles, Horse Blankets,  
Horse Boots, Trunks, Travelling Bags, etc.

Branches:

Winnipeg, Man.

Quebec, Que.

## The J. C. McLaren Belting Company Limited

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL  
KINDS OF

BELTING

LACE LEATHER

CARD CLOTHING

REEDS and GENERAL

MILL SUPPLIES

*Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed*

Head Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.

Branches:

50 Colborne St., Toronto.

80 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

ESTABLISHED 1876

## Sadler & Haworth

Montreal - Que.

TANNERS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS OF

OAK LEATHER

# BELTING

Office & Factory: 511 William Street

Factories at Montreal and Toronto

Branches at—

St. John, N.B.

Winnipeg

Vancouver

## How to Acquire Water - Powers in the Province of Quebec

To utilize a waterfall in the Province of Quebec, the necessary permission must be obtained from the Provincial Government by applying to the Honourable Minister of Lands and Forests.

A water-power of a lesser capacity than two hundred horse-power may, in certain circumstances, be purchased without reservation. But, as a rule, all water-powers of a capacity exceeding two hundred horse-power are granted only under an emphytentic lease, the conditions whereof are approximately as follows:

1.--Duration of the lease--from twenty-five to ninety-nine years according to the importance of the water-fall and the amount of capital required for its utilization;

2.--The lessee must pay a yearly rental for the lot conceded to him and such rental remains the same throughout the term of the lease;

3.---The lessee must pay, in addition, a yearly royalty, which varies according to the geographical situation of the lot, of from ten to thirty-five cents per horse-power utilized. Such royalty is payable only from the moment when power is produced;

4.--The royalty under article 3 is subject to revision every twenty-one years counting from the signing of the contract;

5.--The Department grants a delay of two years for commencing work and two further years for producing power, that is for the complete development;

6.--The lessee must also make a deposit in money or other securities as security for the carrying out of the contract. If the conditions should not be fulfilled, such deposit may be forfeited; but, in the contrary case, it may be reimbursed after a certain lapse of time;

7.--Lastly, the lessee must submit the plans of his works, mills, &c. to the Department previously to their installation and, subsequently, when the power house is in operation, he must keep the Department informed of the quantity of power he produces.

For further information apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

# Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario is an immense forest robed land, stretching from the Province of Quebec on the east to Manitoba on the west, and extending north for 770 miles from old Ontario to Hudson Bay, an area of 330,000 square miles, or 208,000 square miles larger than the British Isles. Its climate is similar to that of Manitoba, and its soil is as rich. There are from 16 to 20 million acres of arable land, with only a handful of people, say 250,000, making up its population. Its forest wealth is very great, its mineral wealth alluring, and its volume of water power grand, for there are countless lakes, lakelets and rivers large and small. Game and fish abound, making it the sportsman's delight. Already there are thousands of miles of colonization roads and steam railways, spreading like a spider's web over a huge part of that vast land. Villages, towns and cities have arisen with wonderful modern equipment. Northern Ontario calls, not for the weak and careless, but for the hardy, resolute, self-sacrificing pioneer. Some day it will be the home of millions and in the teeth of frost and fire and all other natural obstacles, as in the Prairie, it will, like Ontario to the south, blossom as the rose. The following features: Crops, timber, and minerals, tell in brief detail what the new land is and what it has done.

### Crops.

The different kinds of crops grown in Northern Ontario are cereals, legumes or hay crops, roots and fruits. If regard be paid to proper variety, and right time of seeding, many kinds of grains do well. Here the beginner should get information from older settlers or from

the high lands and make valuable lumber. Much of the spruce is of small dimensions, average from 4 to 10 inches in diameter. The pulpwood alone of Northern Ontario is a grand asset and a great opportunity for investment. Along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway there are about 300 million cords.

On areas set aside in the Province of Ontario as forest reserves alone there is approximately 9,000,000,000 feet of pine, having an estimated cash value of about \$90,000,000. These reserves cover 20,038 square miles, no fewer than 17,870 miles of which are in the southern parts of Northern Ontario.

The settler on complying with the regulations as to residence and improvements in townships which have been opened for location, is entitled to cut and dispose of all the wood other than pine, and the latter under certain conditions.

The work of the settler for the first few years is usually applied to cutting timber and clearing land. But whether he can profitably sell the pulp and logs depends on his capital and the proximity of the market. Even if he is not making more than expenses he should not, if possible, waste good timber. Thus, in case of necessity, he can fall back upon capital he has had foresight to conserve.

The new settler ignorant in the use of axe, saw and other tools, should, if possible, co-operate with experienced neighbors, rather than hire expensive help. In the work of cutting and hauling. Even if a small amount is marketed he has saved expense and is farther ahead in the end.

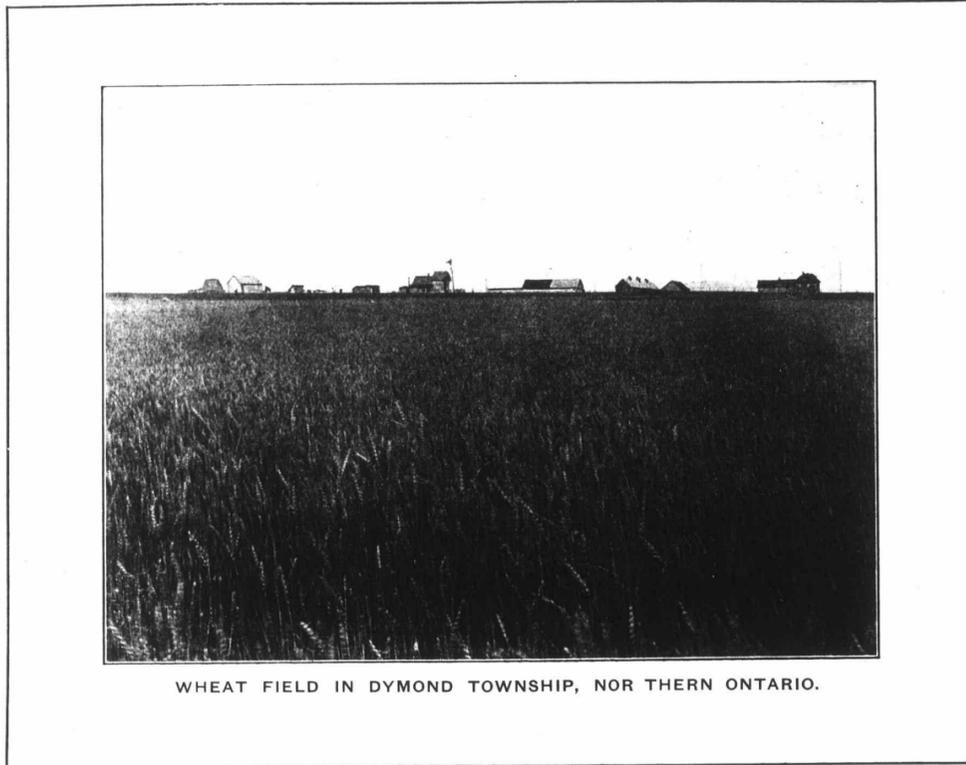
The following table gives the cost of timbering and slashing nine acres of virgin forest. The prices for material, especially firewood, are very conservative. The work was done in mid-winter and was therefore more costly, particularly also as the different kinds of material were handled separately. Further, much of the best marketable timber had been taken out before. Nevertheless, after paying the highest wages, there was a favorable balance of \$14.38 per acre over and above expenses.

### Timber.

The timber of the great clay belt of Northern Ontario is principally spruce, poplar, balsam of gilead, balsam, with occasional groves of jack pine. Red and white pine are seldom found except on the southern border. The timber is chiefly valuable as pulp, although quantities suitable for lumber are to be found where the land is high. Spruce up to a diameter of 20 inches is not uncommon. Balsam of gilead and poplar are abundant on

Material.	Amounts.	Expenditure.				Totals.
		Cost of Cutting.	Cost of Skidding.	Cost of Hauling ½ Mile.	Cost of Making Roads.	
Logs . . . . .	22,642 cords.	\$36.88	\$28.58	\$17.28	\$2.72	\$85.46
Pulp . . . . .	30	37.33	31.24	20.59	2.72	91.88
Wood . . . . .	50	28.77	11.82	10.83	2.72	54.14
Slashing undergrowth . . . . .						28.77
Sharpening axes and saws, harness repairs, etc.						5.35
Milling 22,642 feet of lumber at \$4.25 per M. . . . .						96.22
Total cost . . . . .						\$361.82
Average cost per acre . . . . .						\$ 40.20
<b>REVENUE.</b>						
22,642 feet of lumber at \$15.00 per M. . . . .						\$339.63
30 cords of pulpwood at \$3.25 per cord . . . . .						97.50
50 cords of firewood, valued at cost . . . . .						54.14
Total . . . . .						\$491.27
Revenue per acre . . . . .						54.58
Difference between revenue and cost per acre. . . . .						\$14.38

The above table deals with a partial clearing in 1906 and 1907; it does not include stumps. These were blasted in the spring of 1915, and the following table is an accurate account of the cost of labor and material in connection with 7½ acres in sections of 2½ acres each.



WHEAT FIELD IN DYMOND TOWNSHIP, NOR THERN ONTARIO.

the local representative of the Department of Agriculture. Late maturing grains may be sown for hay. Corn cannot be profitably grown in certain parts. All kinds of clover have excellent growth, and large returns of very nutritious hay are got. Clover and timothy, with exceptional quality and vitality of seed, are profitably grown practically all over the agricultural areas. The right varieties of alfalfa give very good results in many parts. Avoid southern grown United States seed, and use seed of Grimm, Ontario Variegated or of the Russian varieties. Alfalfa will not be so much missed where red clover and alsike grows so luxuriantly. The roots and vegetables of Northern Ontario are not excelled in abundance of growth by any part of the Province. Potatoes show great yields and mangels and turnips do well. An early variety of potato should be planted, particularly in the newer areas; for spring and early fall frosts injure the crops of late maturity; whereas in the older parts, pretty well cleared of timber, summer frosts are gradually going away and the risk of hurt is less. Vegetables of almost any kind give excellent returns. Apples are suitable only along the north shore of the Great Lakes and around large inland lakes, but crab apples do well in a wider range. The beginner should make judicious inquiry as to the growing of fruit, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., practically all kinds of small bush fruits, are grown successfully. Many small fruits, such as black currants, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, are growing wild and can be gathered and preserved for household use.

Coming to closer particular.—Spring Marquis Wheat, in rich clay loam, is grown 5 feet tall, heads averaging 4 inches long, 40 bushels per acre; in lighter soil, 4½ feet tall, heads average 2½ inches high, 35 bushels per acre. Oats, white, panicle, about 5½ ft. high, strong in straw, head large and well filled, first class quality, averaging 60 bushels per acre; Banner type, 4 to 5 feet high, straw good, much grain plump and well filled, averaging 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Barley, O. A. C. No. 21, about 5 feet tall, good straw, heads averaging 2½ inches, well filled; O. A. C. 6 rowed, 52 bushels per acre; common 6 rowed, 4½ inches high, heads 3½ to 4 inches, grain plump and plentiful, 40 bushels and well over per

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON,  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Lot.	Acres.	Man hrs.	Team hrs.	Powder	Total.	
1	2½	127	25.40	20	\$4.00	\$9.64
2	2½	138	27.60	26	5.20	11.58
3	2½	182	36.40	40	8.00	12.00
Cost of Branding, 114 hrs. at 20c. . . . .					22.80	
Total . . . . .					\$162.62	
Average per acre . . . . .					\$21.68	

There is a difference between lots 1 and 3 of \$17.36, which is explained by the fact that there had been no second growth on lot 1 while there had been on lot 3. It does not therefore pay to allow a second growth before the final clearing of stumps. Adding together the average cost per acre as shown by the two tables, namely, \$40.20 and \$21.67 respectively, the result is a total cost of \$61.88 per acre for complete clearing, as against a revenue of \$54.58 per acre, which makes the net cost \$7.30 per acre. Prior to second growth, and assuming capital and market proximity, the settler may count on realizing about enough from timber to clear the land and earning a wage of \$2 per day. In eight or ten years his land should be worth at least \$20 per acre.

### Minerals.

The total value of the mineral output of Ontario is \$57,856,375 for 1915, as against \$46,295,959 for 1914. This is an increase of \$11,560,416 of which \$10,588,756 represents the increase in valuation put upon the nickel and copper contents of the Sudbury mattes. But even on the old low basis of valuation the increase is \$648,129. Gold exhibits a large advance in 1915, to be credited mainly to the mines of Porcupine, but offset to some extent by a decrease in silver production, its output, however, being 23,730,839 ounces. In gold production Ontario stands first among the Provinces. As high as 411,588 ounces of gold, worth \$8,501,391, were produced in 1915, as compared with 268,942 ounces, worth \$5,529,767 in 1914 an increase of over 53 per cent. The demand for nickel and copper for munition purposes has been abnormally great, and the mines have been worked to their utmost capacity. For free descriptive literature and full information about this great clay belt of Ontario,

H. A. MACDONELL,  
Director of Colonization,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario.

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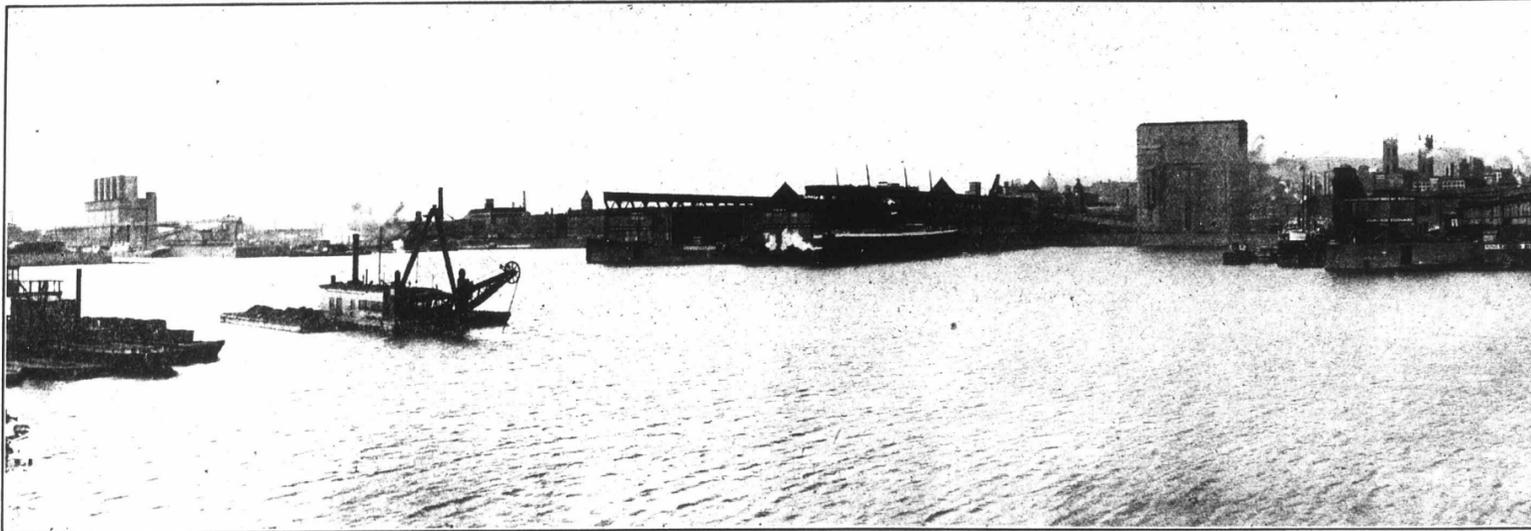
# Government of the Province of Manitoba

## BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30, 1915

CAPITAL ASSETS		CAPITAL LIABILITIES					
<b>Dominion of Canada.</b> Capital Account—Settlement under Cap. 32, Geo. V., 1912. . . . . \$ 7,631,683.85 School Land Sales Fund—Cash retained at Ottawa. . . . . 3,826,338.96 <b>\$11,458,022.81</b>		<b>Stocks and Bonds—</b> (see Schedule appended) Manitoba Government Stock . . . . . \$ 6,975,666.66 Provincial Debentures . . . . . 5,095,044.67 Drainage Debentures . . . . . 10,000.00 Municipal Telephone Debentures assumed by Province . . . . . 177,000.00 <b>\$12,247,711.33</b>				Invested in Provincial Property Revenue Producing . . . . . \$ 1,946,666.67 Non-Revenue Producing . . . . . 8,041,933.32 Advanced to and repayable by Drainage and Judicial Districts . . . . . 1,845,108.66 Together . . . . . 1,887,853.66 <b>\$28,323,273.64</b>	
<b>Property Assets—Book Values.</b> Provincial Buildings, Furnishings and Grounds (see Schedule appended) . . . . . \$11,171,443.74 Telephone System (see Balance Sheet appended) . . . . . 10,772,557.41 Grain Elevator System (see Balance Sheet appended) . . . . . 1,168,565.35 Emerson Bridge . . . . . 41,256.34 Expenditure on Good Roads . . . . . 324,658.02 Court House at The Pas—Site . . . . . 5,942.76 <b>23,484,423.62</b>		<b>Special Funds—(see contra).</b> Sinking Funds derived from Drainage and Judicial Districts . . . . . \$ 461,011.61 Other Funds derived from Consolidated Revenue: Telephone Replacement Trust . . . . . 326,160.82 Elevators Replacement Trust . . . . . 19,458.25 <b>\$ 806,630.68</b>					
<b>Capital Expenditure by Drainage and Judicial Districts, Etc.</b> Par value of Securities issued or guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba which will be repaid by Sinking Fund Instalments (see contra) . . . . . \$ 5,727,962.32 Less—Balance thereof unexpended . . . . . 418,347.32 <b>\$ 5,309,615.00</b>		<b>Bank Overdraft:</b> Incurred in respect of New Parliament Buildings. . . . . 231,291.12 <b>Advances Received from Revenue for Provincial Buildings and Grounds</b> From May 16, 1915, to date . . . . . 162,853.67 <b>Capital Surplus:</b> Being Excess of Capital Assets over Capital Liabilities. Note.—In addition to the above Liabilities, the Province has guaranteed the Principal and Interest on Securities as follows:— Canadian Northern Railway Securities . . . . . \$25,502,873.33 Municipal Debentures, et al. . . . . 1,418,000.00 (see Schedule appended) . . . . . \$26,920,873.33 The Province has also guaranteed the interest only on Municipal Debentures of a total par value of \$99,500.00, and has guaranteed the rentals payable to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in respect of certain Railways in Manitoba leased.					
Canadian Northern Railway Bond—Par value of Provincial Debentures issued for the Construction of the Minnesota Section (see contra) . . . . . \$ 349,000.00 <b>5,658,615.00</b>		<b>Current Liabilities</b> Accounts Payable . . . . . \$ 157,250.00 School Grants . . . . . 57,439.42 Other Accounts . . . . . 237,411.84 Interest Accrued . . . . . 302.85 <b>\$ 452,404.11</b>					
<b>Investment for Redemption of Manitoba Government Stock.</b> Cash and Debentures held in England . . . . . \$ 284,933.79 Cash on Hand . . . . . 1,000.00 Municipality of Strathcona—Debentures . . . . . 4,000.00 <b>289,933.79</b>		<b>Revenue Received in Advance.</b> Dominion Government Subsidy, Liquor and Automobile License, Taxes, etc., received in advance . . . . . 266,545.19 <b>Drainage Districts.</b> Interest received in advance . . . . . 51,443.07 <b>Revenue Surplus.</b> Being Excess of Current Assets over Current Liabilities. \$ 594,700.96 Surplus as at November 30, 1914 . . . . . 594,700.96 Deduct— Excess of Current Expenses over Revenue from December 1, 1914, to May 15, 1915. . . . . \$448,718.98 Less— Excess of Revenue over Current Expenses from May, 16, 1915, to November 30, 1915. . . . . 275,570.46 Excess of Current Expenses over Revenue for the year ending November 30, 1915. . . . . 173,148.52 Amount deposited during the year for Redemption of Manitoba Government Stock. . . . . 68,332.82 <b>241,481.34</b>					
<b>Investment of Special Funds—(see contra):</b> Cash on Hand . . . . . \$ 789,477.63 Current Account—Due from Revenue . . . . . 17,153.05 <b>806,630.68</b>		<b>Current Account—(Liabilities unpaid by late Administration)</b> Provincial Debentures sold at par to liquidate Old Liabilities . . . . . \$ 1,000,000.00 Deduct— Amounts advanced by Revenue for Expenditure on Public Buildings, etc., from December 1, 1912, to May 15, 1915. . . . . 537,977.18 <b>462,022.82</b>					
<b>Amounts Available for Specific Capital Outlay Exclusive of Provincial Buildings and Grounds</b> Cash on Hand— Good Roads . . . . . \$ 648,675.31 Judicial Districts . . . . . 250,000.00 Drainage Districts . . . . . 168,718.22 Telephones . . . . . 298,598.57 Grain Elevators . . . . . 27,470.82 Court House at The Pas . . . . . 44,057.24 <b>Total Cash . . . . . \$ 1,437,520.16</b> Less— Current Account—Due to Revenue . . . . . 24,705.06 <b>1,412,815.10</b>		<b>Deferred Liabilities</b> Deferred Surplus . . . . . \$ 18,667,960.32 Advanced out of Revenue on Accounts of Investigation of Public Buildings . . . . . 111,289.41 <b>\$18,779,249.73</b>					
<b>Current Assets</b> Cash on Hand . . . . . \$ 962,334.77 <b>Other Accounts.</b> Balance Due from Drainage Districts for Interest paid out . . . . . \$ 90,836.55 Revenue Earned—Not yet Collected . . . . . 123,817.57 Balance Due on Seed Grain Loans, 1915. . . . . 8,134.87 Advance to Public Utilities Commissioner . . . . . 3,500.00 Advance to Protect Estates of Insane Persons. . . . . 2,791.45 Supplies on Hand . . . . . 66,293.44 Cash in Hand of Clerk of Contingencies. . . . . 15,000.00 Deposit with King's Printer . . . . . 2,500.00 Expenses Paid in Advance . . . . . 22,564.23 <b>335,438.11</b>		<b>Deferred Assets</b> School Lands. (a) Deferred Payments collectible by the Dominion Government . . . . . \$ 2,431,960.67 (b) Interest thereon—Not obtainable. . . . . ? ? ? (c) Lands Unsold—(area estimated at Ottawa)— Old Province . . . . . 1,393,997 acres at \$5.00. . . . . \$ 6,969,985.00 Added Territory . . . . . 6,110,293 acres at \$1.00. . . . . 6,110,293.00 7,504,290 . . . . . \$13,080,278.00 as valued by Mr. L. J. Howe, Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner. . . . . \$15,512,238.67 <b>Provincial Lands.</b> (a) Deferred Payments, collectible by the Province. . . . . \$ 2,119,054.46 (b) Interest thereon . . . . . 236,783.10 (c) Lands Unsold—32,397.43 acres Swamp Lands, 17,976.71 acres M. and N.W. Lands. 50,374.14 acres, at \$6.50, as valued by Mr. L. J. Howe, Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner . . . . . 327,431.91 <b>2,683,269.47</b>					
<b>Advances Made to Capital Account for Expenditure on Provincial Buildings and Grounds</b> from May 16, 1915, to date. . . . . 162,853.67 <b>Advances on Account of Investigations of Public Buildings, regarded as a Deferred Asset</b> (see below) . . . . . 111,289.41		<b>Deferred Surplus</b> . . . . . 18,667,960.32 <b>Total Combined Surplus</b> . . . . . \$33,069,594.65 J. G. STEELE, Comptroller-General.					

# QUEBEC—Canada's Largest Province

ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.



VIEW OF MONTREAL HARBOR.

Rich in all Natural Resources.

Millions of Acres of Fertile Land inviting settlement.

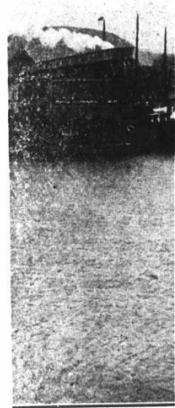
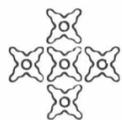
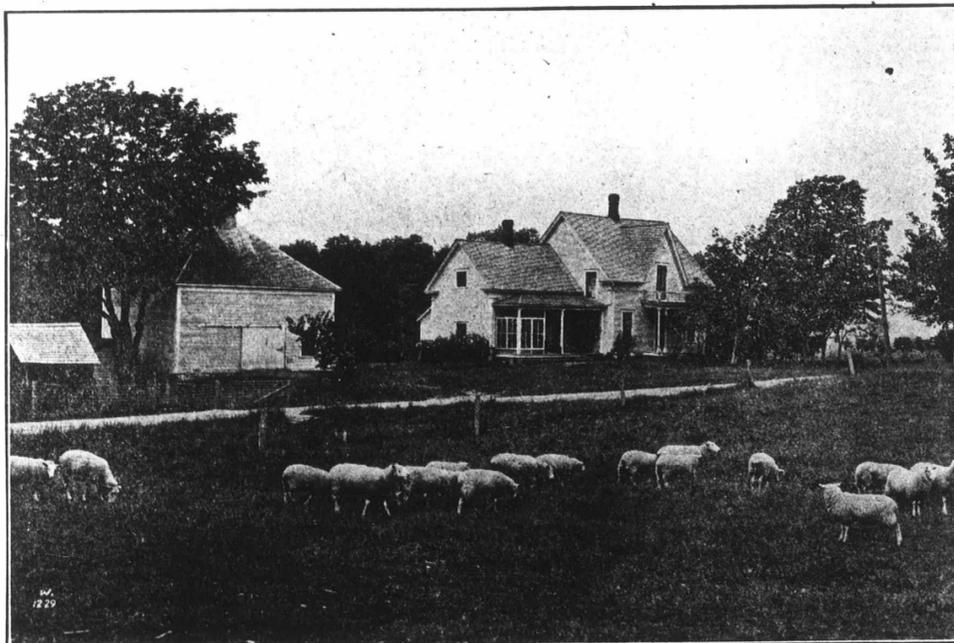
Unexcelled Opportunities with Agriculture of Highest Type.

Field Crops Annually over \$90,000,000---Cereals of all Kinds---Tobacco---Fruits.

Canada is essentially an agricultural country and Quebec is well adapted to all branches or mixed farming.

Maple Sugar, Maple Syrup, and Honey--The Maple--"Canada's Emblem"--yearly produces over \$1,000,000 in this Province.

Live Stock, Dairying and Poultry--an Industry growing to Immense Proportions and of Highest Standard.



Extensi

Mineral  
Structural M

Fisherie



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# QUEBEC — Canada's Largest Province

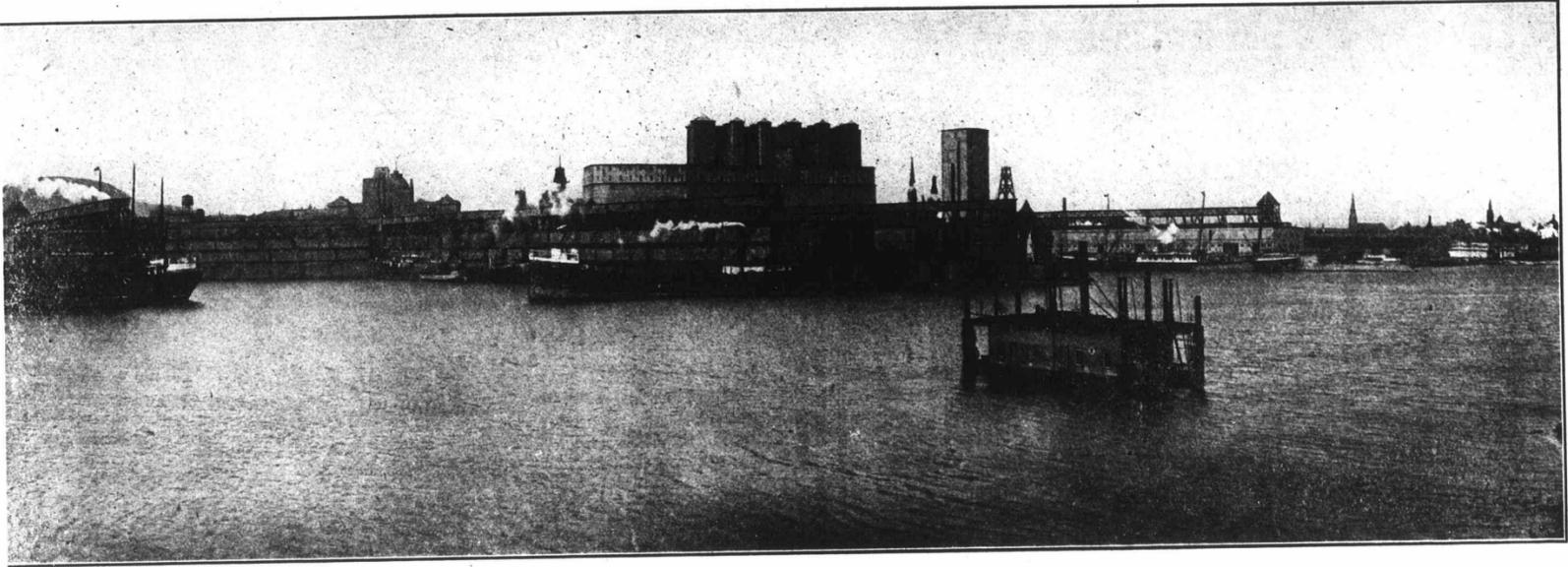
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THE GATEWAY TO THE DOMINION.

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VIEW OF MONTREAL HARBOR.

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Extensive Forests sufficient for generations--Timber, Pulpwood--\$20,000,000 in value yearly.

Mineral Resources not yet realized--Asbestos, largest deposits in World--Iron--Gold--Copper--Silver--Structural Materials.

Fisheries--Annually producing \$2,000,000.

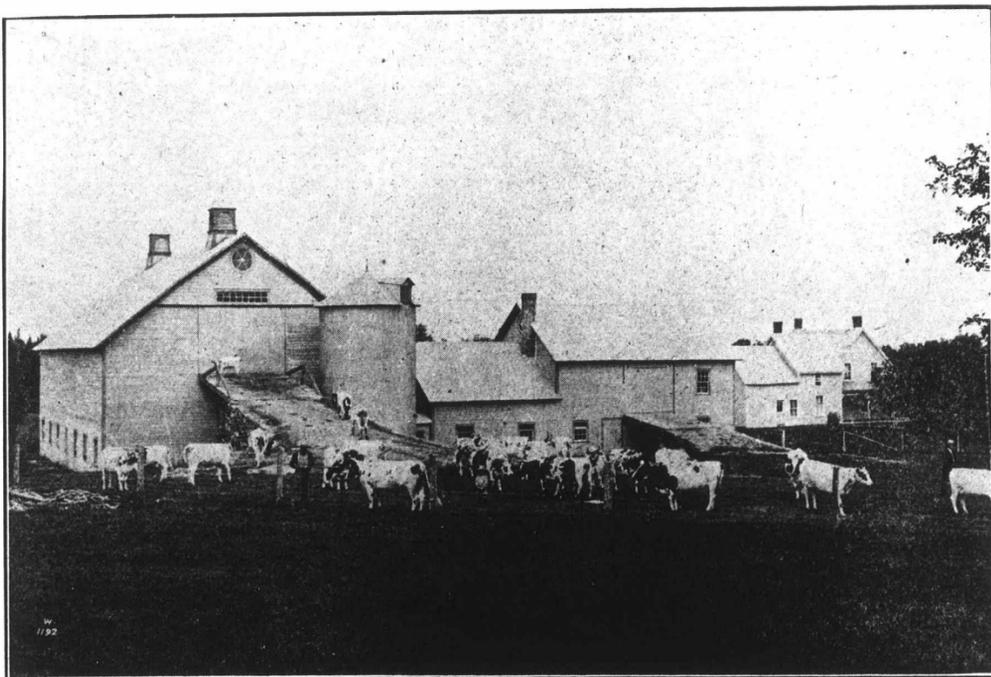
For further information,

Apply to W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration,

OTTAWA, ONT.

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# PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

## FREE LAND FOR SETTLERS

ALBERTA'S natural resources are tremendous in variety and scope. Lands, timber, minerals and water powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for the economical advance of the country.

## ROOM FOR MILLIONS

ALBERTA has the largest area of unbroken fertile land in the world under one government suitable for growing wheat, and all kinds of cereals free for homeseekers.

## RAILROADS AND TELEPHONES

THREE Transcontinental Railroads are already built across the Province, and are racing to the Pacific Coast. The Hudson's Bay Railway connects with the Alberta systems and gives the province a new and shorter outlet to the East. In addition to these branch railroads extend throughout the province in every direction. Alberta was the first Province in Canada to own and operate its own telephone system which now serves about 28,000 subscribers.

## MIXED FARMING

The rapidly increasing transportation facilities of the Province are promoting the development of mixing farming.

The farmers, particularly of the Central and Northern portions of our Province, have their horses, cattle hogs, sheep, poultry and dairy products as well as a surplus of grain. No country in the world surpasses Alberta's opportunities for mixed farming.

## DEMONSTRATION FARMS

And free Provincial Schools of Agriculture are now available for settlers. These provide special opportunities for observing the best methods of farming operations and obtaining both technical and practical agricultural information.

## HORSES

ALBERTA is the Kentucky of Canada, with regard to horse breeding.

Owing to its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cool water, it is pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and the Alberta animal has become noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases.

Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented on the farms and ranches of Alberta.

High standards are being set by horse fanciers. The province has already won high honors in competition with the greatest breeders of the world.

## SHEEP

The fine herbage of the prairies proves to be excellent sheep feed. Several large flocks are run in various portions of the province, and have been giving most handsome returns.

As yet few farmers have added sheep to their programme of mixed farming, but a profitable opening awaits them. Supplementary foods are easily provided by growing rape, turnips and winter rye.

## SWINE

HOGS WITHOUT CORN. Thousands of excorn belt farmers in Alberta stand ready to answer the question; they have found that, although there is no plant that will produce more pounds of pork per bushel of grain, they have in Alberta cereals, which are more easily grown, and have a feeding value, pound for pound, almost equal to Indian corn and far surpassing it in the quality and flavor which they impart to meat.

They have learned that oats for growing pigs and barley for finishing purposes is a combination hard to beat, even in the corn belt.

For Full Information apply to

**Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL**

(Minister of Agriculture)

EDMONTON

ALBERTA



## The Ross Rifle

**Do You Hope For Good Luck  
On Your Next Hunting Trip?**

If you do bring along a Ross Rifle and Ross Sporting Ammunition. This is the first and most necessary step towards a successful hunting trip. The following extract, which is but one of the many similar letters we constantly receive, proves this better than anything we can say ourselves:

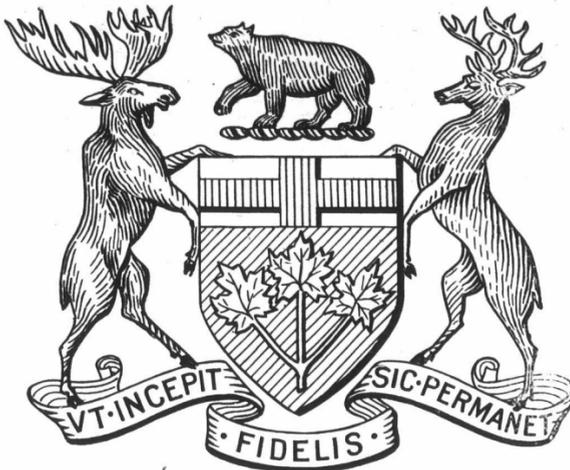
"I am at loss to find words to express my admiration for this wonderful piece of mechanism. I have a large collection of rifles, but I shall never again shoot any other but the ROSS. I killed two powerful bulls, in under ten seconds, off-hand, at four hundred yards, each shot once, and both fell dead in their tracks."  
RALPH EDMUNDS, Lawyer, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

With a Ross Rifle in his hand a man can face the most dangerous game without a qualm, confident in the accuracy and reliability of his rifle and in the tremendous power of the Ross Ammunition.

Ross Sporting Rifles sell at \$25.00 and up. The Ross .22 Cadet Rifle, which is the official arm for Canadian Cadet Corps, sells at \$12.00. At best dealers everywhere. For catalogue and information, write

**ROSS RIFLE CO.**

**QUEBEC**



# The Land of Opportunities

FOR INVESTORS, FARMERS  
MINERS, MANUFACTURERS

# ONTARIO

Prime Minister and President of the Council - Hon. W. H. HEARST, K.C.  
Treasurer of the Province - Hon. T. W. McGARRY, K.C.

The Province of Ontario has over one-third of the total population of Canada and supplies over 45% of the total annual production of the Dominion.

	In Ontario.	In all Canada.
Value of Farm Products . . . . .	\$ 350,000,000	\$ 865,000,000
Value of Mineral Output, 1915 . . . . .	61,800,178	138,513,750
Value of Timber Output . . . . .	50,000,000	200,000,000
Value of Manufacturers Products . . . . .	\$ 700,000,000	1,300,000,000
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,152,000,000</b>	<b>\$2,493,500,000</b>

**ASSETS (31st. October, 1915).**

Sinking Funds, Balance in hands of Banks, and Trust Funds held by Dominion Government, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Hydro-Electric Systems, etc. . . . .	\$ 41,042,483.
Government Buildings and lands, connected therewith . . . . .	20,349,356.
Agricultural, Mineral, Timber properties and water powers District of Patricia, area of 146,000 miles, Timber, Fisheries, Furs and Mining possibilities . . . . .	475,350,000.
	<b>\$536,741,839.</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Total Funded Debt, including this issue . . . . .	\$ 49,389,366.71
Indirect Liabilities, Guarantees (fully secured) . . . . .	10,345,847.00
	<b>\$59,735,213.71</b>

Annual Revenue . . . . .	\$ 12,975,732
Assessed Value of Taxable Property	
In Ontario . . . . .	2,000,000,000
Area . . . . .	407,252 square miles
Population . . . . .	2,750,000
Assessed Value . . . . .	\$2,000,000,000
Annual production . . . . .	1,000,000,000
Uncultivated farm land, acres . . . . .	20,000,000
Available timber . . . . .	19,000,000,000 ft.
Available pulpwood . . . . .	300,000,000 cords
Undeveloped water powers . . . . .	4,000,000 h.p.

Careful financing together with unlimited resources has established a credit for the Province of Ontario second to none in the financial markets of America.

The Hydro-Electric Commission was formed in 1906 by the Ontario Legislature to undertake the generation and distribution of electrical energy at cost to the Municipalities in Ontario. The Commission now supplies approximately 120 municipalities and operates approximately 2,000 miles of transmission line. The Province has advanced to the Commission \$12,490,712.08.

In the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway the Province has an asset on which has been expended the sum of \$20,483,415.77. The Government Railway of Ontario is operated and directed by a Commission composed of three Commissioners. The main line from North Bay to Cochrane is 252.29 miles in length, with a total mileage of 455.19, including branch lines of 78.31 miles and 111.95 miles of yards and sidings. Subsidiary to the T. & N. O. Ry. is the electrically operated Nipissing Central Railway with a mileage of 12.64. The T. & N. O. is a modern railway of the latest standard of efficiency utilizing all steel trains and modern equipment, connecting Northern Ontario with the older portions of the Province. The T. & N. O. Ry. serves through regions which not only constitute an ideal tourist and sportsman's country, but which are also immensely rich in lumber, mineral and agricultural possibilities.



# The Manufacturing Progress of Canada

A Few Facts and Figures Telling in Brief of the Story of the Progress of Canadian Manufacturing Industries. Canada's Total Industrial Output, Imports and Exports of Manufactured Products. Our Trade With Other Countries.

1915 and 1916 Statistics Show Big Increases in Exports of Food Products and Iron and Steel Products to the United Kingdom.

G. C. P.

The 1915 and 1916 manufacturing statistics show great increases in the exports of various products to the United Kingdom. Of the exports for the fiscal year ending March 31st 1916 per cent of the bread-stuff exports were to the United Kingdom. The value of these exports was \$189,919,609 as compared with \$91,101,573 for 1915. The exports in bread-stuffs to the United States were \$13,802,657, which was a six million dollars increase over 1915.

In cotton manufactures Canada in 1914 exported to the value of about \$125,000 not including cordage, rope and twine, while the imports in cotton were very high with a total of some \$27,000,000 which included about \$2,000,000 for white and bleached cotton fabrics and over \$7,000,000 for colored, dyed or printed fabrics. These were big importations, despite big increases in the output of the Canadian cotton mills.

The increases since 1910 have been even bigger than previous to that year, but the official statistics are for ten year periods only. The Canada year book sums up the growth of Canadian manufactures in the following comment:

"The census of manufactures taken in June, 1911, for the calendar year 1910, denotes an extraordinary growth of the country's industrial activity during the last decade. Compared with the census of 1901, for the year 1900, it shows an increase in ten years of 4,568 in the number of establishments, of \$809,667,122 in the value of the capital, of 176,039 in the number of persons employed, of \$127,759,966 in salaries and wages and of \$684,922,264 in the value of products. Compared with the postal census of 1906 for the year 1905 it shows an increase for five years of \$406,998,586 in the value of capital, of 122,673 in the number of persons employed, of \$75,908,405 in the earnings of salaries and wages and of \$447,623,026 in the value of products. For the first time both the capital and the products of Canadian manufacturers exceeded 1,000 million dollars in value."

In other food products the exports for the 1916 fiscal year to the United Kingdom were valued at \$45,134,358 as compared with \$11,717,282 for 1915. There were also substantial exports in provisions. The total exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom were valued at \$165,548,619 as compared with \$67,610,690 for 1915. The exports to the United Kingdom were 35.31 per cent of the total exports of Canadian produce.

The increase in the iron and steel home manufactures show very big gains. These exports to the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1916, reached a value of \$33,449,624, as compared with \$5,964,775 for 1915. These exports made up 67.28 per cent of the total exports of iron and steel products. Only 9.47 per cent of the iron and steel manufactures went to the United States, the value of these being \$4,707,861 as compared with \$2,972,297 in 1915.

The 1915 and 1916 increases have been among the biggest in recent years in food products and in iron and steel products, these increases being largely due to war orders. The earlier progress of Canadian manufacturing is shown in the statistics of the last census which cover the growth in industrial outputs from 1900 to 1910.

1900 to 1910.

From 1900 to 1910 the capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries increased 19 per cent, while the output of products increased 142 per cent, and the number of employees on salary and wages over 100 per cent. In 1910 the capital invested in Canadian manufactures was \$1,247,583,609 as compared with \$446,916,487 in 1900. In 1910 Canada had about 20,000 legitimate manufacturing establishments. At the present time the number is well over 25,000.

Of the provinces, Ontario led having in 1910 over 8,000 establishments representing a capitalization of

\$595,394,608 with employees numbering 238,817, and a pay roll totalling \$117,645,785. Quebec comes second with 6,600 manufacturing industries, representing a capital outlay of \$328,946,925, employing 158,207 hands with a pay roll of about \$70,000,000, British Columbia comes third and Nova Scotia fourth.

In one year the factories of Ontario turn out goods to the value of around \$700,000,000, while those of Quebec turn out a value of \$400,000,000 and British Columbia factories turn out goods to the value of \$70,000,000 annually. All the nine provinces have a fairly representative showing.

In 1914 Canada exported manufactured goods to the value of \$57,443,452 of which \$8,583,540 went to the United Kingdom and \$30,391,764 to the United States. Against these figures, however, are the imports of manufactured goods from the United States which valued in 1914 over \$242,000,000, the imports from the United States of manufactured goods being over ten times the exports to the United States of manufactured products.

Of the exports of Canadian manufactures to the United States, a large amount was in timber, fish and other like products, and over half of the total was presented in animals and their produce, the total exports to the United States from Canada in this class alone for 1913, being over \$12,000,000. Of this total over \$11,000,000 was for animal products other than live stock.

During the years from 1905 to 1914, there has been a large increase in the manufacturing of the western provinces, especially in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta the increase has been largely in packing house products, while in Manitoba there has been more variety caused by the establishment of branch factories by many of the eastern industries in Winnipeg. In British Columbia the increase may be said to be largely due to immense increases in fish products which will soon total around \$10,000,000 per year, in this one province.

Canada is still a big importer of boots and shoes, textiles, garments and automobiles, though there has been a noticeable increase in factories manufacturing these products during the past three or four years. A good increase has been made in the manufacturing industry of cotton goods, these increases being especially in Ontario and in Nova Scotia. In the latter province, considerable cotton goods are manufactured for the export business to foreign countries. In 1910 Canada manufactured about \$7,000,000 worth of automobiles, but as in recent years added fifty per cent, and over to this production.

The manufacturing cities so called for the provinces have been fairly well established with Toronto, Hamilton and London getting a large bulk of the Ontario trade, with competitors for the rest of Eastern Canada in Montreal, while Winnipeg has

captured a large per cent of the western business. Among the newer manufacturing towns coming into prominence in Canada are Welland, Ontario which has become a centre for steel and cotton industries, and Medicine Hat, Alberta, which has secured a variety of small industries.

The business which up to three or four years ago, went entirely to the manufacturers of Winnipeg is now being divided up into the western provinces, about equally between the principle cities of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The increased railway facilities in these provinces and the consequent increase in population has made possible a greater division of the manufacturing industries of western Canada.

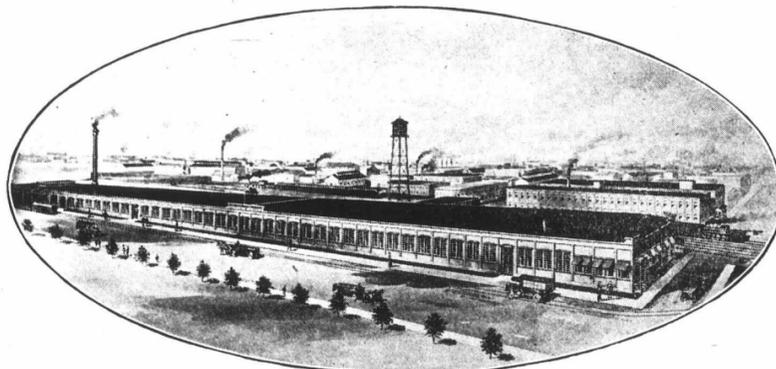
It was not more than a dozen or so years ago that about the only manufacturing cities of Canada which could boast of any importance in this department of trade and commerce were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg. Now there are at least a dozen cities which include Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina in Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Calgary and Medicine Hat in Alberta; Vancouver, Victoria in British Columbia, while Ontario's new manufacturing cities include Brantford, Welland, Berlin, Orillia, Peterboro and numerous others.

The greatest gain in the manufactures of Canada has been in food products which increases to a production of \$245,689,000 in 1910. During the same period textiles also had a good increase to \$135,902,000 in 1910. Iron and steel products manufactured annually average a value of over \$150,000,000 while timber and lumber and their re-manufactures reach around \$206,000,000 annually. Leather and the finished products is still among the lower figures averaging around \$75,000,000 annually.

The boot and shoe industry is still in its infancy in Canada, though the production has increased rapidly since 1900, the production that year in boots and shoes, being valued at about half the production of 1910, which went over \$33,000,000. Canada in 1914 imported over \$4,229,563 worth of boots and shoes of which a large percentage was from the United States, Canada's exports of boots and shoes in one year was only about \$82,000, but the exports of leather products, including boots and shoes was nearly \$3,300,000.

## \$800,000 IN CHEWING GUM.

According to the last official census, Canada's chewing gum production is worth over \$800,000 in one year. This by no means covers the value of the chewing gum consumption in Canada, as large quantities of gum are imported from the United States. At the last census the chewing gum production was valued at \$816,069, the industries being capitalized at \$899,474, and paying \$65,686 in wages.



THE NATIONAL ACME PLANT AT MONTREAL.

Thoroughly Equipped, and Practically the Most Up-to-date Screw Plant in the world. It is Equipped With Single Be it Drive Acme Automatics.



## A RIGHT QUALITY PRODUCT FOR EVERY PURPOSE

### SATISFACTION

To obtain satisfactory results the Proper Material should be used. The Sherwin-Williams Co. make a special product for each and every purpose.

Your Home can be easily made bright and cheery by the application of a little paint or varnish, at a very small cost.

Besides improving the appearance, it will also lengthen the life of the object.

Do not put an article in the attic because it looks old or worn out, but use some of our Brighten-Up Finishes, and make it look as good as now.

Each product is made in large batches, always uniform and carefully tested by experienced experts, before it is placed in the cans.

S-W-P for outside and inside painting, FLAT-TONE for interior walls and woodwork, FLOORLAC for varnishing and staining the floors, MAR-NOT VARNISH for Hardwood floors, SCAR-NOT VARNISH for furniture and inside woodwork, REX-PAR for front doors and exterior work, as well as many other lines, cannot be beaten for entire satisfaction.

### To the Manufacturer

The Sherwin-Williams Co. make a specialty of manufacturing special products for all Manufacturing Products.

The goods are tested, made and prepared by experts and will give you entire satisfaction.

Every manufacturer can obtain any special finish or effect on any surface by using S-W goods.—A full line of specialties are offered to you, which can be obtained without any delay.

If you do not quite know what you require, get in touch with us and take advantage of our Fifty Years Experience in Paint and Varnish Making, which we are freely offering to you.

Furniture factories, Bridge Building firms, Machine shops, Carriage and Automobile shops, should get in touch with us.

A perfect finish for your special requirements is assured when S-W goods are used.

Let us work with and for you, to procure the desired results.

### Our Policy and Service

The Sherwin-Williams Co. offer you the complete co-operation of its staff and are placing at your disposal its large Decorative Department, composed of artists who will draw up for you suggestions for Decorating your Home, your Office, your Hotel or any building or buildings that you may have. We will prepare color schemes and suggestions for any part of your building, one room or more, from kitchen to drawing-room, free of all charges.

This is your opportunity to get new ideas for refinishing your Home or Office.

It is our policy to aid our friends to obtain their desire in regard to painting or varnishing.

We want you to be satisfied with the results and your painter with the goods, as well as protecting and insuring longer life to your buildings.

The best material for the work on hand, only, should be used. Our goods are carried in stock by the best Hardware Merchants, and can be obtained without delay.

The Sherwin-Williams lines are made by special machinery of our own design; made for durability, beauty, strength and satisfactory results for their users.



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LONDON, ENG.

# The Fishery Wealth of Quebec

By W. W. WALLACE.

In the general information pertaining to the fisheries of the Province of Quebec, the real value of them are often incorrectly realized by anyone making but a cursory estimate from statistics. When one talks about Canada's fisheries, the general public imagine that the only fisheries worth talking about are out in British Columbia or down in Nova Scotia.

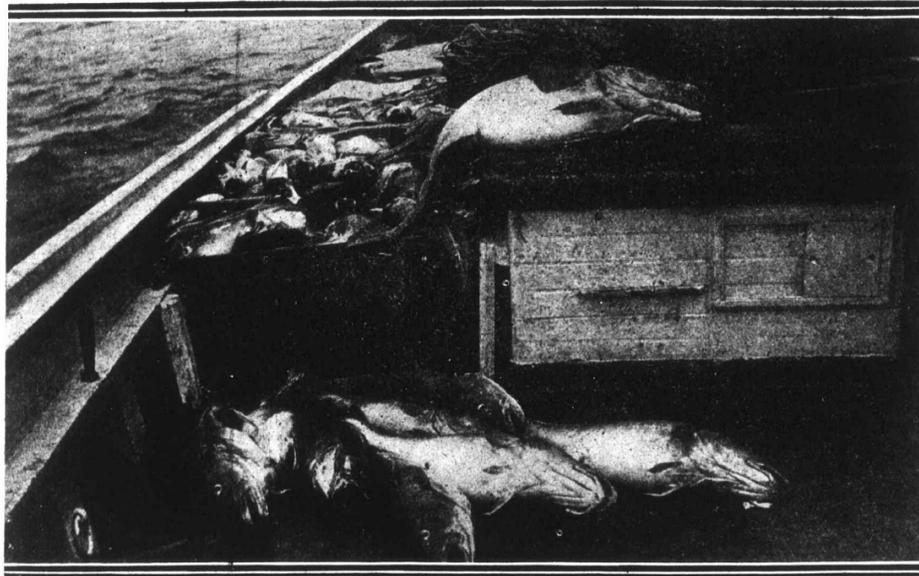
Statistics for the year 1915-16, place Quebec fifth among the Provinces for value of fish landed — the total amounting to \$2,076,851. This is an increase

of \$152,421 over the statistical year previous. While these figures are true insofar as it represents the amount of fish landed in Quebec ports by Quebec fishermen, yet it by no means indicates the real fishery wealth of the Province.

The codfishery is the oldest established in the Province and was the incentive which settled the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the emigrants of the French regime. Gaspé County fishermen have been engaged in shipping dried and salted cod across to Europe and to the Brazils for over three hundred years, and in the early days of Canada's history the fish and fur of Quebec were regarded as of the greatest value to France, and latterly Great Britain. Many famous firms engaged in the codfishery—notably the Lebottilliers, Fruings, and C. Robin Collas Company, and their ancestors carry on business to-day.

Cod, salmon, herring, halibut, lobsters, clams and capelin are the principal salt water fishes caught in

of Quebec's resources in fishery wealth, it should be remembered that immense quantities of cod and halibut are caught in Quebec waters by vessels hailing from other Maritime Province ports and their catch is listed with the Province in which the catch is landed. Outside the territorial waters, American fishermen from Gloucester, Mass., fish for halibut and cod in areas and on Banks in close proximity to Quebec's coast. The catch taken by these craft must run in value to millions of dollars annually.



GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE CODFISH.

Quebec water. The fresh water fish of the lakes and rivers are also an important item and are largely marketed locally. Several of the northern lakes, however, are teeming with fish, and as soon as transportation facilities allow, there will be a great trade done with the inland markets of Canada and the United States — a trade which promises to rival the sea fisheries of the Province.

The principal fishing centres in Quebec are located on the Bay Chaleur, the Gaspé Coast and the Magdalen Islands.

With more means for shipping her fish to market; Quebec, in the future, bids fair to rank in the first place as the greatest fish producing Province in the Dominion.

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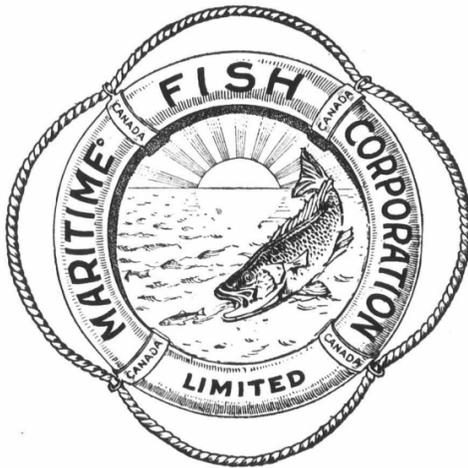
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FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE

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### Canadian

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# PREPAREDNESS

Canadian Fisheries Combined With Other Natural Resources Offer Future Profitable Employment for New Immigrants and Returned Soldiers.

ces Offer Future Profitable Employment for New Immigrants and Returned Soldiers.

By J. A. PAULHUS.

Preparedness is an invaluable achievement, if it is not a virtue. Had we realized this before the War we should have been saved much deception, blood, and life. And if we have been taught a lesson, let it be of some profit to us; if we were not prepared for War let us prepare for Peace. When I say prepare for Peace, I do not mean by the waving of flags and the singing of our national anthem. This will, no doubt, be very comforting and gratifying to our soldiers when they return home, and they will see we deeply appreciate and admire their many acts of valor, but it will not be enough. They will require some proof of our gratitude to them. We must be able to say: "You have done something great for this country. Canada is proud of you and is going to do something practical for you — not only for you, but for all the soldiers of the Empire who have fought with you and have followed you back to this free and prosperous land of ours."

Much has been said and written as to what should be done in order to cope with the new economic situation which will confront us after the war. We have thought, so far, that the best way to assimilate the immigration of the millions who will follow the trail of our boys back home, would be to offer to them the vast and fertile prairies of our west. This is, no doubt, an agricultural country, but not exclusively so. We have other natural resources which are not so generally known and which have not been so extensively advertised, but which present possibilities that few of our economists have yet realized. In this category I would place our Fisheries. As a food, Fish is bound, in time, to take the place of meat. Owing to the educational work being done by the various Fisheries Associations and to the help of the Provincial and Federal Governments, there is already a perceptible increase in the consumption of Fish as a daily article of diet. With the narrowing of meat production and the in-

creased foreign demand for our butter, cheese, eggs and fruit, the Fishery Industry will advance by leaps and bounds. With a prospective doubling of our present population within the next few years and the drain that will be systematically set upon all our farm products, not only during war time but after, is it not obvious that we have a source of wealth at hand which should command the attention and the care of all true Canadians?

The natural exploitation of our Fisheries (it being understood that Fish value as a food is fully appreciated) would open up new avenues of activity to our immigration, and would help to solve this problem which is of paramount importance at the moment. Moreover, it is possible to combine Fishing with Farming, and even with Lumbering in some sections of our country. Take the Peninsula of Gaspé in the Province of Quebec. There is a stretch of marine coast of one thousand miles from Dalhousie to Matane. Every mile of this line is the habitat of certain species of edible fish at certain periods of the year. The peninsula is traversed by a series of beautiful rivers of clear waters where salmon and trout abound in summer time and whose valleys are formed of the most fertile soil suitable for agriculture of every kind. The interior is a high plateau covered with dense and valuable forests. A railway line encircles the coast. The actual population of this peninsula of Gaspé is about 100,000. It has a capacity for 2,000,000.

The same opportunities are to be found on the North Shore, where, though the farm land is not so good, fishing and lumbering are quite an asset.

Again, over the Laurentian Range, or following it, parallel with the new Transcontinental Railway, a series of rivers, lakes, good farm lands and forests are found and these could be exploited to advantage.

Then we have the Hudson Bay, whose waters and rivers that flow into it are still untouched, and whose valleys are virgin soil. A railway line will soon unite these deserted plains into commercial centres.

We have other reserves of natural resources all over the Dominion which space will not now permit to enlarge upon. However, I am convinced that we have enough raw material in this great storehouse of Canada to give immediate and profitable occupation to our returned soldiers and future settlers.

It now remains to organize efficiently so as to give every opportunity and facility to those we intend to benefit.

Unless these newcomers are taken charge of by organized groups of interested men such as our governments, Boards of Trade, or even a committee chosen with discretion from amongst our most influential and devoted business men or capitalists, with whom might be included practical men on Fishing, Farming and Lumbering—confusion, disappointment and dissatisfaction will eventually result. And this is where Preparedness is shown. Let every good patriot of this country rise to the occasion. Not only in the turmoil of battle, but in the quietness of peace can one serve his country.

## 1915 LOBSTER EXPORTS.

The value of the lobster exports from Canada for the fiscal year 1915 was \$849,368 as compared with \$707,486 for the previous year and \$629,031 for 1913. The entire exports were to the United States. The value of the lobster exports show continuous increases for the past ten years.

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FISH, either *Commercially* or *otherwise*,  
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BUILDING OF A. A. AYER & CO., LTD.,  
LOCATED AT 610 ST. PAUL STREET WEST,  
MONTREAL, AND OCCUPYING A GROUND  
AREA OF 100 x 245 FEET.

# St. Lawrence Sugar

*Has long since passed the  
Experimental Stage*

St. Lawrence is not a new untried sugar, in an experimental stage, but a sugar which has a reputation behind it—a sugar which under the severest and most critical tests, shows a sugar purity of 99.99 per cent. as per Government analysis. For successful jams and preserves you can always absolutely depend upon St. Lawrence Sugar as its quality never varies. Remember, the slightest foreign matter or impurity in sugar will prevent your jellies from setting and cause your preserves to become sour or ferment.

## FOR PRESERVING

It is well worth your while to ask for St. Lawrence Extra Granulated, and to make sure that you obtain it.

Get the Original Refinery Sealed Packages, Cartons 2 or 5 Pounds  
Bags, 10, 20, 25, and 100 Pounds Each

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## Trade Revival in Canada Indicated in Agricultural and Industrial Statistics

Big Increase in Manufacturing Output, in Agricultural Production, in Saving Bank Deposits and in Other Departments of Trade and Commerce. Increases in Immigration from United States.

By GUY CATHCART PELTON.

That the trade revival in Canada is no myth has been shown in the figures published during the past few months, showing increases in bank clearings, in railway earnings, in imports and exports and in numerous other statistics. The crop estimates have also been satisfactory, auguring well for a continuance of the prosperity in the west.

The railway earnings of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk have all shown increases for the months of this year to date, over the corresponding period of last year. These figures have been published from time to time in the Journal of Commerce. The weekly increases have reached as high a percentage as 58 on the Canadian Pacific over last year, 92 on the Canadian Northern and 16 on the Grand Trunk, and the monthly percentages of increase have been proportionately high.

The immigration, though by no means as large as in former years, has been satisfactory in view of the war in Europe and the consequent cessation of foreign immigration. Canada did not expect much immigration in the second year of the war, but in April and May of this year the total immi-

(Continued on page 95).



MAKES BEDTIME WELCOME

**For the Business Man  
And For His Family Also**

This famous mattress is only one article in the very comprehensive and high-grade line of Brass and Iron Beds, Steel Couches, Bedsprings, Mattresses and Pillows, absolutely guaranteed by the above trademark—the sign of the largest manufacturers of Beds and Bedding in the Empire.

**\$18** FOR FIFTY YEARS  
OF RESTFUL SLEEP

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Limited  
Successors to The Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd.

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WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Canada has no Pure Bedding Laws—  
**WE HAVE**

**Baby's Own Soap**

MADE IN CANADA BY

**ALBERT SOAPS, Ltd., Montreal**

Founded 1840.

Incorporated 1905

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Montreal's Favorite Hotel



Absolutely Fireproof. Rooms with Private Bath. Elaborate Cuisine. Perfect Appointments. Centrally located to reach all points of interest, being opposite Grand Trunk Station and close to Windsor Station.

Every Comfort and Luxury for  
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**Rates: \$3.00 per day and upward**

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**Brass Bedsteads**

An Extra Good Range of Artistic Designs. Our Line is Distinguished by the Highest Quality of Workmanship and finish.



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Que., Canada.

**P. LYALL & SONS**  
**Construction Company**  
— Limited —

MONTREAL OTTAWA  
TORONTO

(Continued from page 94)

gration showed an increase over the corresponding months of last year. There has been a considerable increase in the immigration from the United States. The immigration figures are referred to elsewhere in these Trade Revival and Expansion Editions.

Agricultural development has taken on new life in practically every province in Canada. The value of the products has increased enormously, so that in many items where the actual production has not increased, the values of the products have increased at a good rate, thus adding to the productive wealth of all the provinces. The western crops have been the best on record and there have been no serious crop failures in any of the provinces. Shortages of potatoes in one section and of apples in another have been reported, but generally speaking there has been no very serious crop failure in any of the provinces.

The fisheries of Canada have been increasing their outputs from year to year, and now represent an industry which embraces practically every province, for in addition to the fisheries of the Atlantic and the Pacific, there is a surprising production in the fisheries of the inland provinces, including Ontario and the three prairie provinces. The halibut fisheries of British Columbia have expanded with the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to Prince Rupert, and recent efforts of Seattle fish shipping interests to stem the tide of shipments from Prince Rupert to the United States, via Canadian lines, have been without success. The halibut fisheries may yet equal the salmon fisheries of British Columbia in value of annual output. The fisheries of the Maritime Provinces are in good conditions, after a fairly successful winter. The removing of the embargo on lobster shipments by the French government came as a great relief to the lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces.

Reports published from time to time in the press and referred to in these and recent issues of the Journal of Commerce, show that there is a considerable increase in the mining activities throughout Canada, and more especially in British Columbia. There were for the past two or three years reductions in various mineral outputs, but recent de-

**Manufacturing Employees**

1900 . . . . .	110,329
1905 . . . . .	119,089
1910 . . . . .	158,207
1915 . . . . .	225,000
1920—OUGHT TO BE	325,000

**Industrial Progress Province of Quebec  
Manufacturing Employees**

1900 . . . . .	110,329
1905 . . . . .	119,089
1910 . . . . .	158,207
1915 . . . . .	225,000
1920—OUGHT TO BE . . . . .	325,000

velopments promise to return the mineral production to its former high level. Considerable United States capital is now being interested in Canadian mining ventures. The iron and steel industry is experiencing a prosperous year, due largely to war orders for munitions.

The forestry industry of Canada suffered a setback at the commencement of the war on account of the cessation of building in almost every province and because also of the scarcity of ship-bottoms for handling the export lumber trade. There has been a slight revival of the building operations throughout Canada, but the chief increases in the forestry production is in the pulp and pulp wood departments.

The demand for Canadian pulp wood caused by the shortage of this product both in the United States and in Europe has given an impetus to the pulp trade in Canada and has resulted in a large number of new plants and enlarged plants being built in Quebec and Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces, and in British Columbia. References to these increases are made elsewhere in these issues of the Journal of Commerce. In percentages, the pulp wood output will show some of the biggest increases of any Canadian production and will make up to some extent, for the lull in other departments of the forestry industries. The price of lumber is now at a satisfactory level and the general outlook for the lumber industry is brighter.

The manufacturing industries of Canada have increased their output by leaps and bounds. These increases include almost every known variety of food products, wearing apparel, machinery, iron and steel products and general manufacturing. Practically every industrial city in the Dominion shows increased output from its factories, and while many of these increases are due to war orders, there have also been substantial increases from domestic orders. The manufacturing industries of Canada are very prosperous. Many of the iron and steel companies are working night and day shifts and similar conditions apply to numerous textile, clothing and other industries. Increases in capital, in pay rolls, in number of employees, in power consumed and in production are shown in the statistics of Canadian manufactures.

The Canadian trade as indicated in exports and imports shows big increases, with proportionate expansion in both departments. The increases in exports are largely in steel products, made up of ammunitions, etc., for the Allies in Europe, and of various foodstuffs for the same sources. The feature of the increases in exports is the big increase in exports to Great Britain, which have jumped in various products from 1,000 to 500 per cent. Exports to the United States have also increased, but not in the same proportion to the exports to Great Britain and France. These increases are largely due to war orders. Many of the largest import increases are in imports from the United States in manufactured products. In exports to the United States as well as in imports from there, there are

(Continued on page 96).

noticeable increases in chemicals, in machinery and in textiles. Many of the chemicals heretofore imported from Germany, are now coming from the United States, the 1915 statistics showing interesting changes in imports of these products.

The financial standing of Canada has been shown sound by the increases in bank clearings in practically every city reporting to the Clearing House,

**Industrial Output of Quebec Province**

1900 . . . . .	\$158,287,994
1905 . . . . .	219,861,648
1910 . . . . .	350,901,656
1915 . . . . .	500,000,000
1920—OUGHT TO BE	650,000,000

**Value of Manufacturing Products Quebec Province**

The following Chart shows the increase in the value of manufactured products turned out from the industries in the whole Province of Quebec.

1900 . . . . .	\$158,287,994
1905 . . . . .	219,861,648
1910 . . . . .	350,901,656
1915 . . . . .	500,000,000
1920 . . . . .	650,000,000

in the eastern and western provinces, while the deposits in the chartered banks have reached new high levels. The Canadian war loan was over-subscribed and millions were given to the Patriotic, Belgian Relief, Red Cross and various other war funds. Canadian bonds have found ready sale in New York, and there has been little difficulty in

changing the market of these bonds from England to the United States.

The railway development of the western provinces has continued despite the war, resulting in a big increase in the mileage completed in the four western provinces and opening up vast new territory in the Peace River and other sections of the west, particularly in northern Alberta and northern British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific all have operated lines completed to the Pacific Coast, the completion of the two former lines being largely done since the commencement of the war. The Pacific Great Eastern from Vancouver to the Peace River Country, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and numerous branch lines are

**Wages Paid by Quebec Industries**

1900 . . . . .	\$36,550,655
1905 . . . . .	47,160,452
1910 . . . . .	69,432,967
1915 . . . . .	80,000,000
1920—OUGHT TO BE	100,000,000

**Quebec Province Industrial Pay Roll**

The following Chart shows the increases in the industrial pay roll of the manufactories of the Province of Quebec, including those in Quebec and Montreal cities.

1900 . . . . .	\$36,550,655
1905 . . . . .	47,160,452
1910 . . . . .	69,432,967
1915 . . . . .	80,000,000
1920—OUGHT TO BE	100,000,000

among the western railway developments now under construction. Through trains from Winnipeg to Vancouver over the Canadian Northern via Edmonton have been running for some months, while the through service from Port Arthur to Prince Rupert over the Grand Trunk Pacific has become well established.

**BUILDING PERMITS IN QUEBEC CITIES.**

The Following Table Shows the Value of the Building Permits Issued During the Twelve Months of 1914 in the Cities of Quebec. The 1914 figures are given as Indicating More Fairly the Average Building Operations Than Would the Figures of 1915 Which Were Greatly Reduced on Account of the War.

City.	Value of Permits.
Montreal . . . . .	\$17,626,561
Quebec . . . . .	2,759,572
Maisonneuve . . . . .	2,599,840
Outremont . . . . .	1,028,550
Westmount . . . . .	698,585
Three Rivers . . . . .	652,130
Lachine . . . . .	324,773
Sherbrooke . . . . .	200,822
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	40,000
Chicoutimi . . . . .	29,860

The effect of the war in the last half of 1914 was shown in the building permits, lowering the Montreal permits for the year by reducing the figure under the 1913 totals to the extent of \$9,405,536. Other decreases for the year included Outremont, \$873,450; Lachine, \$44,363; Westmount, \$1,310,959; Sherbrooke, \$546,628, and St. Hyacinthe, \$97,000. The cities showing increases included Quebec, Three Rivers, Maisonneuve.

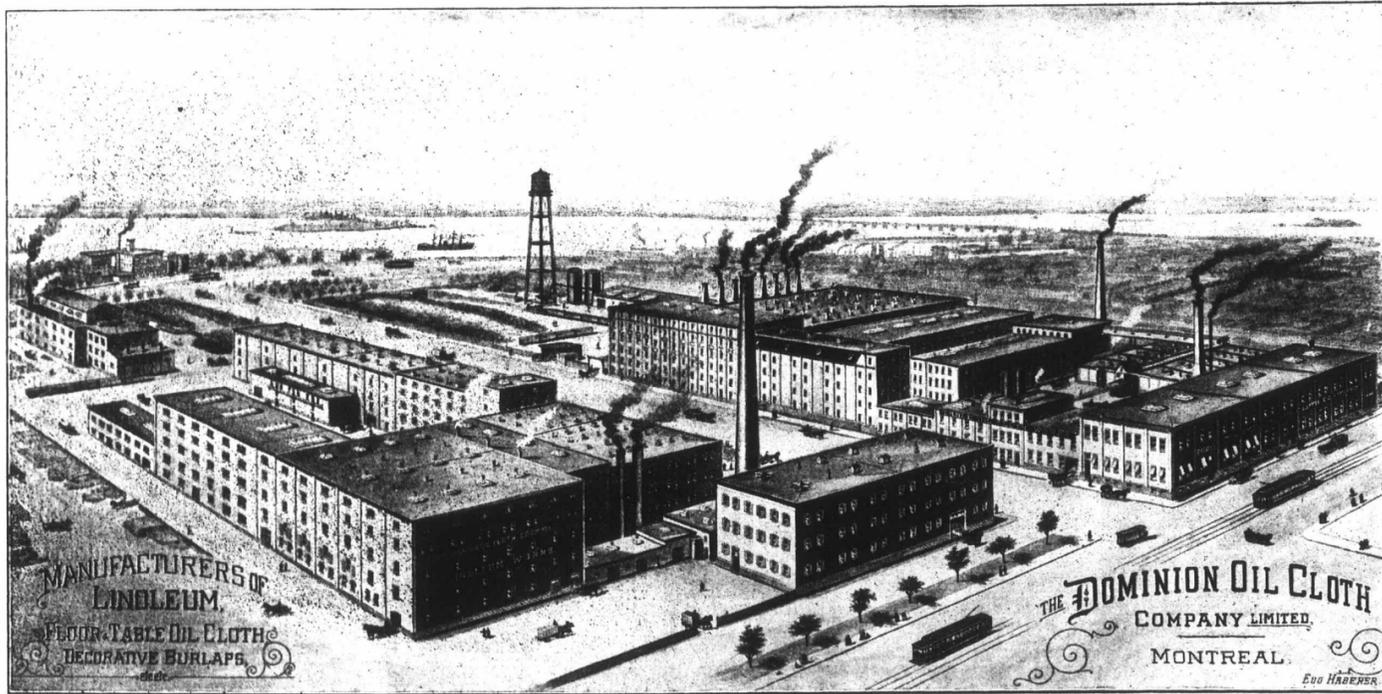
**1915 Building Permits.**

Montreal . . . . .	\$7,486,221
Quebec . . . . .	2,576,342
Maisonneuve . . . . .	776,800
Westmount . . . . .	589,405
Three Rivers . . . . .	484,205
Sherbrooke . . . . .	354,876
Outremont . . . . .	354,430

**The Home of the Canadian Linoleum and Oil Cloth Industry**

Made expressly for the Canadian Climate and Trade

Handled by all Wholesale Dry Goods Jobbers in the Dominion



Our Product Comprises :

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| Plain and | Floor and  | Table and  | Cork Carpet.    | Shelf and  | Prepared Decorative      |
| Printed   | Stair      | Enamelled  | Passage Cloth.  | Carriage   | Burlaps,                 |
| Linoleums | Oil Cloths | Oil Cloths | Oil Cloth Mats. | Oil Cloths | Double Sized, Oil Coated |

**The Dominion Oil Cloth Co., Limited - MONTREAL**

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**Interesting Show 19**

Despite the drawing away the fields and down into hist Dominion. Acc the signature agricultural covered men in products of the one billion do 000.

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Write for o telephone serv

**CANADIA PHON**

263 Toronto, Ont.

## Canada's Agricultural Output 1915 Worth \$1,000,000,000

Interesting Figures by Late C. C. James in Toronto Board of Trade Year Book, Show 1915 Agricultural Production of Canada Worth Over One Billion Dollars. Wheat Only One Quarter of Agricultural Output.

Despite the European War and the consequent drawing away of thousands of working men from the fields and industries of Canada, 1915 will go down into history as the "Year of Plenty" for the Dominion. According to figures published under the signature of C. C. James, Canada's well known agricultural commissioner who was one of the best versed men in the Dominion, the 1915 agricultural products of the Dominion had a net value of over one billion dollars, his estimate being \$1,285,000,000.

In an interesting article contributed to the Toronto Board of Trade Year Book, Mr. James gave

### Canada's Telephone Record

Automatic and Manual for Every Service.

Canada has led the world in telephones. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell invented his first telephone in Canada. The first automatic or girlless telephone that was capable of giving service to any number of subscribers was also invented by a Canadian, and Canada is still keeping in the front rank as far as the manufacturing of up-to-date telephone equipment is concerned. No Canadian need go outside of Canada, and no Britisher need go outside of the Empire to purchase the very best in either manual or automatic telephones.

In regard to the automatic, the Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited, has manufactured the Lorimer Automatic, which is designed for service in cities and towns, and will give the most efficient service to any number of subscribers. This system was the first automatic system on the market that would serve one thousand or more subscribers without the service of a girl operator, and was designed by reason of the perseverance of Canadian energy and the expenditure of much Canadian capital.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Co., is also manufacturing the Presto-Phone, which is an automatic telephone system designed particularly for factories, departmental buildings or any inside system where fifteen or more telephones are required. It gives quick, accurate service without any girl operator. The first cost is not very much greater than the cost of the ordinary intercommunicating telephone, and in the larger systems it eliminates the cost of a girl operator.

In manual telephones the Canadian Independent Telephone Co. is manufacturing the very highest class of equipment. Whether it is central energy for the cities or towns, or magneto telephones for the rural party lines, the company is able to supply telephones that are the equal of any made anywhere. In all its products the company established a high standard of quality, and that standard has been maintained—nothing but the very best of workmanship and material entering into the building of Canadian Independent telephones.

It will be a source of much pleasure for the company to supply information in regard to any telephone wants you may have. We desire especially to emphasize the fact that there is no necessity to go outside of Canada for either automatic or manual telephone equipment, you can purchase equipment that is designed by Canadians and made in a Canadian factory for less money than you can purchase any foreign made equipment, and at the same time secure telephone service the equal of any as regards efficiency.

Write for our Bulletins stating what particular telephone service you are interested in.

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.**

263 Adelaide Street West,  
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

the following values of the 1915 production—	
Field crops (Grains, roots, hay and fodder, but not estimating farm grass)	\$800,000,000
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	35,000,000
Animals (sold alive and killed) . . . . .	250,000,000
Dairy products (milk, butter and cheese)	150,000,000
Eggs and poultry . . . . .	40,000,000
Other products . . . . .	10,000,000
	<b>\$1,285,000,000</b>

In addition to the above, Mr. James allowed also for two additional items. 1st—The value of pasture grass on cultivated lands, which is a farm product to be reckoned with apart entirely from grass on wild or free lands. 2nd—The value of the live animals reared and retained on farms. In 1911 the total value of live stock on Canada's farms was \$631,000,000 as compared with \$275,000,000 in 1901. It would be safe to state that the increase of 1915 over 1914 was at least \$75,000,000. This might be included in the above table, but some persons would rather include it under "Capital Account."

"Allowing for grains, hay and other crops fed to stock, (and therefore counted in twice in the above table), it is safe to state "continued Mr. James," that the net production of Canadian farms, orchards and gardens was at least one billion dollars. The record wheat crop of 1915 formed only one quarter of the total agricultural production of Canada."

"What of 1916?"

The farmers of Canada started the year with a greater surplus of food available for stock than they had ever had before. The West has had a big snow precipitation and the seed grain supply was never better. The outstanding demands will be for the following products as the war continues—

- Wheat, oats and hay.
- Beef, bacon and lard.
- Cheese, butter and eggs.
- Beans and dried vegetables.
- Weel and flax."

At a fair estimate the agricultural production of Canada last year was worth \$125 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion and large as was the wheat crop of the prairie provinces, wheat was only one quarter of the total agricultural production of the Dominion. There have been substantial increases in live stock, especially in the western provinces where the cattle and hog industry has resulted in the enlargement of the older packing plants and the building of several new stock yards and packing plants.

To the question, What area of Canada is capable of devotion to agriculture? the Canada Year Book remarks—"It is impossible from the nature of the case to return any exact reply, as the data do not exist from which definite conclusions may be drawn. Of the total land area of Canada, placed by the most recent measurements at 2,306,502,000 acres, 1,401,316,413 acres is the total land area of the nine provinces as at present constituted; the remaining area consisting of the Northwest Territories (773,073,000 acres) and the Yukon Territory (132,113,000 acres). The Northwest and Yukon Territories may be omitted for the present, since no appreciable extent of land therein is likely to be devoted to agriculture before all the land within the provinces has been occupied. Of the total land area

of Canada, viz., 1,401,316,413 acres, 31 per cent, or 440,951,000 acres, is estimated to be capable of devotion to agriculture in the future. These figures, however, take no account of forest and swamp lands, which may ultimately be tilled, nor of northern areas of which the agricultural possibilities are at present unknown, because the lands are unexplored and unsurveyed."

In 1911, 7.84 per cent of the total land area of the nine provinces was occupied as farm lands, and the 1915 occupation is estimated at about 8 per cent. As the estimate of possible farm land was 31 per cent, there would still be available an area totaling 23 per cent. In other words Canada can easily produce nearly three times as much more as she produced in 1915, not taking into consideration the fact that only a small percentage of the land occupied as farm lands was actually under cultivation. Not until Canada's total agricultural production reaches an annual value of five billion—will its agricultural areas be anywhere near fully developed. And if five times the output meant also a proportionate increase in population—Canada could without any trouble feed and support 40,000,000 people.

### May-Oatway Automatic Fire Alarm Systems

Approved by the Government of Canada, the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and all important fire underwriters' associations in the British Empire and U. S. A. Proven by sixteen years of continuous use, and is today protecting hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property. Self-adjusting, operates at any temperature, and has an unequalled record for saving property from destruction by fire.

Pyrene, the most efficient fire extinguisher known. Hundreds of thousands now in use, especially desirable for automobiles, motor boats, homes, office buildings and factories where oils, paint, varnish and highly inflammable materials are used. Puts out any and all kinds of fire. Approved by underwriters' laboratories.

Chemical fire extinguishers are standard the world over. Approved by underwriters' laboratories and all underwriters' associations.

Davey Automatic Fire Escapes, safest and best fire escape. In use in thirty-one countries. Installed in the Government Buildings at Ottawa and Toronto, the C. P. R. Hotel at Algonquin Park, and many other buildings throughout Canada and the United States.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED

# Quebec's Textile Industry

By E. S. BATES, Editor Canadian Textile Journal

The textile manufacturing industry ranks as one of the chief features of industrial development in the Province of Quebec. The mills are largely centered in the city of Montreal, and the few large urban centres in the Province where an abundance of labor is found, as well as a good market and excellent distributing and shipping facilities in the way of wholesale and retail dry goods houses, and rail and water transportation. The cotton industry is the most important, and about three-quarters of the total number of spindles in Canada are in Quebec mills. In addition to the cotton industry, however, the largest woolen mill in the Dominion, manufacturing woven and knitted woolen goods is located at Sherbrooke, while several smaller woolen mills are located in various parts of the Province. The knitting industry has been developed to a comparatively large extent during recent years.

The first cotton mill in Canada was erected at Sherbrooke in 1844. The Company behind the project was the first limited liability company in the Dominion. The mill was equipped with 1,200 spindles, under the management of Adam Lomas, manufacturing grey sheetings, but was only operated for a few years when the plant was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. This ended development of the industry in Quebec for a time, and although several mills were erected in Ontario about this time, it was not until 1853 that the Harris mill was built in Montreal, equipped with 1,500 spindles and 46 looms manufacturing ticking and denims. Tariff changes under Sir John A. MacDonal, and the institution of the National Policy provided good reason for further development of the industry, and during the early eighties several large mills were erected in the Province.

At the present time there are fourteen cotton mills in Quebec, including the largest bleachery and only print works in the Dominion. Eight of these mills are controlled by the Dominion Textile Company, which also operate mills at Kingston, Ontario, and at Halifax, N.S. These are the St. Anne's Branch, Hochelaga Branch, Merchants' Branch and Colonial Bleachery, all in Montreal, the

Magog Print Works and Magog Cotton Mills, at Magog, and the Montmorency Mills at Montmorency Falls, while the Mount Royal Spinning Mills in Montreal are leased and operated by the Company. The other mills are Wabasso Cotton Company, and St. Maurice Valley Cotton Company at Three Rivers; Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Co., at Sherbrooke; Shawinigan Cotton Co., at Shawinigan Falls; Cotton Threads, Ltd., Montreal, and the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield. In addition to these, the head office and sales office of the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., which operates three large mills at Cornwall, Ont., one at Hamilton, Ont., one at Milltown, N.B., and one at Marysville, N.B., is located in Montreal.

There were a total of 1,060,531 cotton spindles and 22,314 looms in operation in Canada on January 1st last. Of these 773,558 spindles and 15,626 looms were in Quebec mills. The total capitalization of the cotton companies operating in Quebec amounts to \$14,025,000. The production of these mills is chiefly as follows: Yarns, grey and bleached; flannels, piece goods, blankets, fine white cottons, dress goods, linings, muslins, plain and fancy lawns, denims, mercerized goods, upholstery and tapestry goods, holland, automobile tire fabrics and print goods.

These goods cover a very wide range, and constitute nearly fifty per cent of the total consumption of cotton goods in Canada. The Magog Print Works is the only mill of its kind in Canada, while the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Co. is the only concern manufacturing automobile tire fabric in the Dominion. These mills give employment of the highest kind to some 20,000 operatives.

The principal woolen woven goods mill in the Province is that of the Paton Manufacturing Company in Sherbrooke. This mill was established by Andrew Paton in 1866, and has been developed into the largest woven woolen goods mill in Canada. The mill is equipped with 22 sets of wool cards, 114 looms, 5 worsted combs and 5 worsted cards, and in addition to the woven goods, has developed a considerable sweater and hosiery knitting business, yarns,

tweeds, cashmeres, overcoatings and dress goods are manufactured. The Penman's Limited plant at St. Hyacinthe also ranks as one of the largest in Canada, operating 18 sets of wool cards. In addition to woven goods, this mill has also a large production of wool underwear, hosiery, mitts, etc. The principal woven goods manufactured are tweeds, flannels and pulp and paper makers felts. Other woolen mills in Quebec are the Magog Woolen Mills at Sherbrooke, operating 2 sets wool cards, manufacturing blankets, tweeds and homespun; A. E. Morrison, Brownsburg, 1 set cards manufacturing flannels; Methot and Freres, Cap St. Ignace, 4 sets cards, manufacturing tweeds and flannels; Coaticook Woolen Mills, Coaticook, 2 sets cards, manufacturing shawls and dress goods; Ayers, Limited, Lachute Mills, 5 sets cards, manufacturing pulp and paper maker's felts; Montreal Blanket Company, Montreal, 8 sets cards, manufacturing blankets; Telford and Chapman, Rock Island, manufacturing tweeds and homespun; J. and G. Black, Thurso, 1 set cards, manufacturing tweeds and blankets; and several small custom mills.

The knitting industry has received a considerable development during latter years, particularly in the city of Montreal, where the large city trade and abundant labor are great inducements. The expansion in this line of industry in Quebec has been in common with that in Ontario, and no branch of the whole textile industry has a greater future. The Penman Mills at St. Hyacinthe and Coaticook have long been established. The latter is equipped with 6 sets cards, manufacturing fleece-lined underwear.

Naturally, Montreal is the centre of the knitting industry in the Province, and while a number of the mills located there cater only to the local trade, there are a number of larger mills having a country-wide business. The most important of these latter are the Regent Knitting Mills, Limited, manufacturing silk and cotton sweater coats; the Knit-to-fit Manufacturing Co., manufacturing underwear, sweaters, mitts, hosiery and fancy knitted goods; the Hudson Bay Knitting Company, manufacturing hosiery, sweaters, mitts and gloves; the Massey Knitting Company, manufacturing hosiery, and the Perfect-knit Manufacturing Company, manufacturing sweater coats, bathing suits, toques, gloves, etc. The Acme Knitting Mills at Marieville, are also an important industry, manufacturing socks, sweaters, infants goods and fancy knitted goods. The Regent Knitting Mills are now establishing a large mill at St. Jerome, where woolen yarns and sweater coats will be manufactured. Other smaller mills in the Province are the Acme Glove Works at Joliette; the Hanson Knitting Co., at Hull, the Garayt Knitting Co., Hewson Knitting Co., Hodgson, Summer and Co., and R. Newbold and Son, in Montreal.

Other branches of the industry have also received development in various parts of the Province. The Belding-Paul-Corticelli plants at Montreal and Coaticook, manufacturing spool silks, embroidery silks and ribbons, constitute the major portion of the silk manufacturing industry of the Dominion. The Consumers Cordage Company, have a large plant in Montreal, manufacturing cordage, twines, binder twines, etc. The International Braid Company, of Canada, have a large plant in Montreal, manufacturing boot and shoe and corset laces. Other lines of industry include the manufacture of laces and braids, fringes, cords, tassels, burlap, etc., while the Smart-Woods Co. have a large plant in Montreal manufacturing bags, canvas goods, etc.

The textile mills of Quebec have enjoyed a remarkable prosperity during the past two years in common with the industry throughout Canada. Military contracts valued at millions of dollars have been placed in Canada by the home authorities, and by the British, French and Italian governments, and the Quebec mills have obtained their share. In addition, war conditions have prevented the importation of textiles from Germany, Austria and Belgium, while those from France and Italy have been greatly hampered. The latter has also been the case with the British goods, so that the home mills have been called upon to supply a greater proportion of domestic requirements than ever before. Of course, the shortage of dyestuffs and high prices of raw materials (cotton, wool, silk, etc.), and high wages, have caused textile manufacturers many unhappy moments during the past two years, and now labor shortage is presenting new difficulties, but the industry is prospering in spite of them. Canada has been particularly favored in the matter of wool supply, being in a position to secure adequate quantities from the Old Country, and advancing prices have been counter-acted by higher prices for the finished product.

## Canadian Cottons

LIMITED

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

Cottonades	Cassimeres
Denims	Tickings
Shirtings	Galateas
Dress Gingham	Dress Goods
Eiderdowns	Flannelettes
Saxonys	Shakers
Domets	Napped Sheetings
Cotton Blankets	Yarns

THE D. MORRICE COMPANY LIMITED

AGENTS



# Dominion Textile Cotton Fabrics

## Are "Made in Canada" to Suit Canadian Needs

**R**IGHT here in Canada we have an organization operating 12 mills --employing 10,000 people--and producing practically everything in Cotton. The quality is equal to that of imported goods, and as our cottons carry no duty, they give better value for their cost.

### A Few of our most Popular Lines:

"Magog" Prints	"Steelclad" Galateas
"Rockfast" Drills	"La Pauline" Mulls
"Ostend" Crepes	"Ibex" Blankets
"A A" Ducks	"Dragon" Blankets
"Magog" Kimona Flannels	

### We Manufacture and Guarantee:

All Lines of White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Cottons, Longcloths, Cambrics, Organdies, Challies, Delaines, Crepes, Galateas, Curtain Scrims, Art Ticking, Ducks, Bags, Twills, Drills, Quilts, Bureau Covers, Towels and Towelling, Yarns, Blankets, Rugs, Twines, and other lines used by Manufacturers



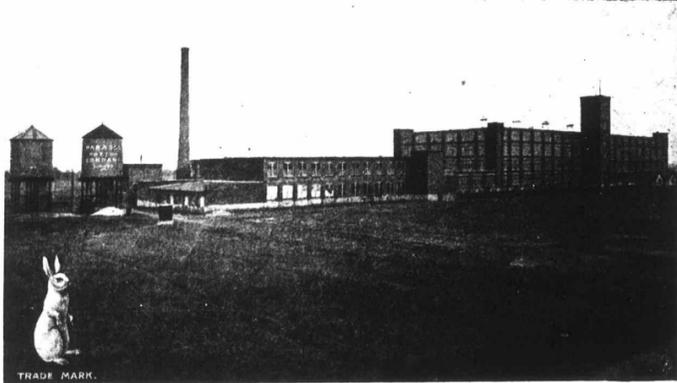
**Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.**  
MONTREAL

# Wabasso Cottons

GOOD AS GOLD  
WHITE AS SNOW

· WABASSO BLEACH ·

· GOOD AS GOLD ·



· WHITE AS SNOW ·

· ABSOLUTELY PURE ·

**The Wabasso Cotton Company, Ltd.,**

*Three Rivers, Quebec*

*Address all Correspondence to  
the Mills*

Our Mills are of the most modern construction, and equipped with the very latest improved cotton machinery.

That's one of the reasons why all lines of Wabasso Cottons are unique for their value, finish, color and purity.

Ask your wholesaler and compare any of the following lines with those you have in stock.

Wabasso Lawns  
Wabasso Nainsooks  
Wabasso Cambrics  
Wabasso Longcloths  
Wabasso Sheetings  
Wabasso Pillow Cloth

## Wayagmack Pulp & Paper Co., Limited

*Head Office & Mills - Three Rivers, Que.*

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

## Sulphate Kraft Pulp Paper

IN THE WORLD

The pulp great basic with our fo main the b wood, the facilities w forest reso

No better and paper nished by the matter a lone Ar sea of fore of newspri 1916, Cana tremendous intervening foresight, and paper

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# Cheerful Outlook for Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada

**Present Production of Newsprint Two Thousand Tons Per Day With Extensions and Enlargements Under Way Will be Increased to Three Thousand Tons.**

By J. C. ROSS, Editor Pulp and Paper Magazine.

The pulp and paper industry is one of Canada's great basic industries. Developments connected with our forests, farms and mines must always remain the basis of our prosperity. Canada has the wood, the water, the labor, and the transportation facilities which will enable her to develop her latent forest resources.

No better test of the progress made by the pulp and paper industry can be made than by that furnished by a brief review of our achievements in the matter of exports. A quarter of a century ago a lone Argonaut ventured upon the uncharted sea of foreign trade and shipped out \$91.00 worth of newsprint. In the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1916, Canada exported \$20,780,000.00 worth. The tremendous difference in exports as well as the intervening span of years, has been bridged by the foresight, courage and technical skill of our pulp and paper men.

To-day Canada is producing two thousand tons of newsprint a day of which a little over one-half is exported and the remainder consumed at home. At the same time there is now under development in this country, news mills, extensions and enlargements to existing plants, which will increase our daily production by another 1,000 tons.

Details regarding the expansion of our export trade can be quickly gleaned from the following:

In 1892 Canada exported	\$91 worth of paper.
In 1902 Canada exported	\$24,000 worth of paper.
In 1912 Canada exported	\$3,881,000 worth of paper.
In 1913 Canada exported	\$6,327,000 worth of paper.
In 1915 Canada exported	\$15,509,000 worth of paper.
In 1916 Canada exported	\$20,780,000 worth of paper.

Other details regarding the consumption of pulp wood show that the industry has made steady and consistent progress during the past few years, the

yearly gains in the consumption of wood in Canada varying from ten to twenty-nine per cent.

In 1908 Canada consumed	482,000
In 1912 Canada consumed	866,000
In 1915 Canada consumed	1,405,000

In the same year Canada exported 949,000 cords to the United States valued at \$6,164,000, making a total cut of 2,355,000 cords, valued at \$15,590,000 as the cut of pulpwood from Canada's forests in 1915. Canada has fifty active pulp mills reporting to the Government, of these probably one-half or twenty-four are located in Quebec, fifteen in Ontario, four in New Brunswick, two in British Columbia, and five in Nova Scotia. Of the firms reporting on their operations, forty manufacture mechanical pulp, sixteen sulphite, five sulphate and one soda.

In 1909 Canada exported	826,585 cwt. of Chemical pulp, value	\$1,603,906
In 1909 Canada exported	4,162,509 cwt. of Mechanical pulp, value	\$2,703,923

Total	4,989,094	Total	\$4,306,929
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In 1912 Canada exported	835,239 cwt. of Chemical pulp, value	\$1,587,535
In 1912 Canada exported	5,023,568 cwt. of Mechanical pulp, value	\$3,506,305

Total	5,858,807	Total	\$5,094,305
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In 1915 Canada exported	2,424,328 cwt. of Chemical pulp, value	\$4,806,622
In 1915 Canada exported	6,103,702 cwt. of Mechanical pulp, value	\$4,459,539

Total	8,528,030	Total	\$9,266,161
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In 1916 Canada exported	3,494,816 cwt. of Chemical pulp, value	\$6,801,011
In 1916 Canada exported	4,649,203 cwt. of Mechanical pulp, value	\$3,575,537

Total	8,144,019	Total	\$10,376,548
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As stated above, practically every mill in Canada is either installing new machinery, building additions to its plant, or in other ways endeavoring to increase its output. At the same time a number of new companies have been formed and are busily

engaged in constructing new pulp and paper mills. When the present work under way is completed, Canada will increase her output by one thousand tons per day, while a corresponding increase in her output of sulphite and mechanical pulp will also take place. A few of the larger expansions will illustrate the prosperous condition the pulp and paper industry finds itself in at the present time:

The International Paper Co., of New York, recently completed plans for a new two hundred ton news-print mill which they will locate either at Batiscan or Three Rivers in the Province of Quebec.

The Laurentide Company, Limited, is doubling its plant which will bring its production of news up to four hundred tons daily. They recently increased their power development, and are also increasing their output of sulphite.

The Union Bag & Paper Company is building a new news mill at Three Rivers with a capacity of one hundred tons per day.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company records of wood, valued at	\$2,931,000
cords of wood, valued at	\$5,215,000
cords of wood, valued at	\$9,426,000

cently installed a new news machine which is one of the largest in the country.

The Donnaconna Paper Company is also installing a new paper machine which will increase its output by fifty tons a day.

The Ontario Paper Company, Limited, of Thorold, is enlarging its news plant by sixty tons a day which will bring its output approximately to one hundred and eighty tons.

The Abitibi Power and Paper Company are making plans to double their power development, as well

of Chemical pulp, value	\$1,603,906
of Mechanical pulp, value	\$2,703,923

Total	\$4,306,929
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of Chemical pulp, value	\$1,587,535
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Total	\$9,266,161
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of Chemical pulp, value	\$6,801,011
of Mechanical pulp, value	\$3,575,537

Total	\$10,376,548
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as their plant, and when these are completed this company will be producing four hundred tons of news per day.

The Ha Ha Baie Sulphite Company has completed plans for the building of a sulphite mill at Bagots-

## The Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Limited

Montreal, Que.

MAKE

### Unbleached and Bleached Sulphite Fibre Wood Pulp

For Paper Mills, in their Mills at

HAWKESBURY, ONTARIO, and MERRITTON, ONTARIO

**CAPACITY 60,000 TONS PER YEAR**

They were pioneers in the production of Sulphite Fibre in Canada, and have developed the manufacture until they produce a Pulp which is of such a high grade that it is recognized as the highest standard of quality in America.

**NO PAPER IS NOW PRODUCED.**

Saw Mills at Calumet, Annunciation, Boule, Quennouille and St. Faustin, Que., produce **SPRUCE, HEMLOCK and BIRCH LUMBER CLAPBOARDS, CEDAR TIES and SHINGLES.**

ville, Que., and will also build a newsprint mill in connection with their new plant.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company are expending \$300,000 on enlargements at their Merriton plant, while at Hawkesbury the same Company has just completed extensions which has brought their production up from ninety to one hundred and eighty tons per day.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company are also enlarging their plant.

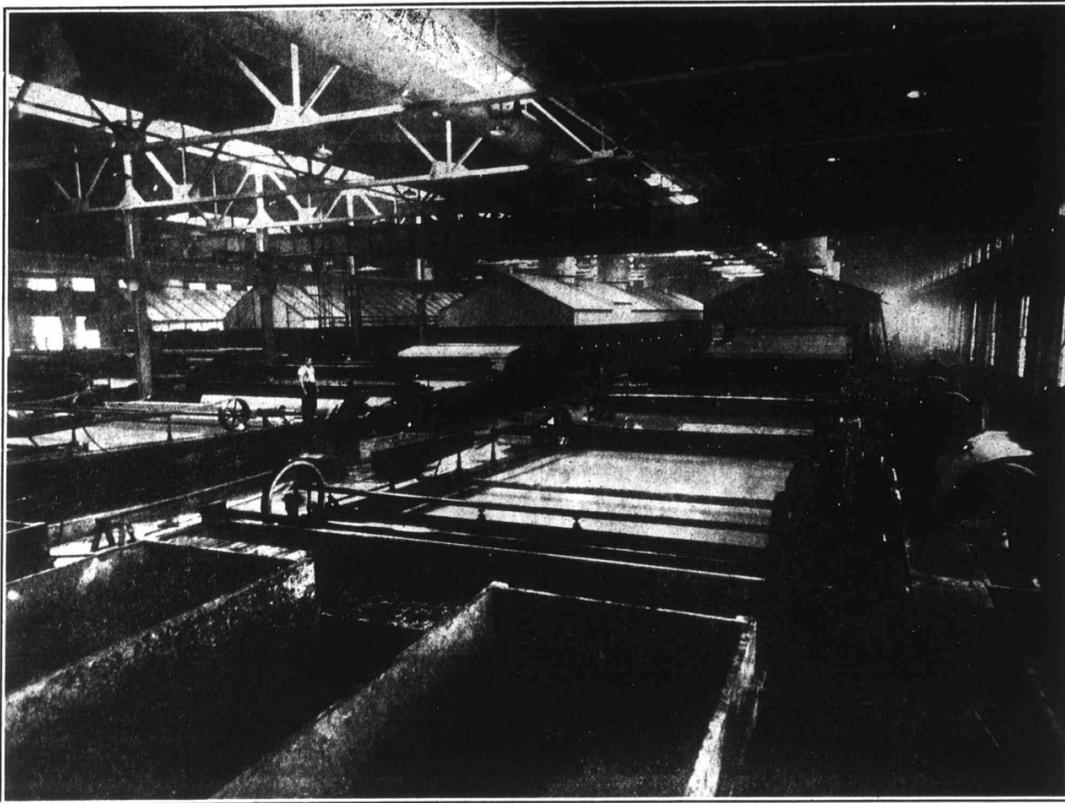
The Provincial Paper Mills, of Toronto, recently decided to erect a new mill at Mille Roches, Ontario. The Canada Paper Company at Windsor Mills recently completed extensions to their plant.

This by no means exhausts the Companies who have found it expedient to expand during the last few months.

The Manitoba Poper Pulp & Paper Company is building a new two million dollar plant at Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan River.

The Empire Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, with a capital of two million five hundred thousand dollars has just been incorporated at Vancouver, to take over several small pulp and paper companies which will be expended under the new management.

This list is sufficiently long to show that the business men of the country interested in our output of pulp and paper are sufficiently eager to recognize that this is the psychological moment for Canada.



TYPICAL MACHINE ROOM IN ONE OF THE MANY CANADIAN MODERN PAPER MILLS.

In a measure the war is responsible for Canada's phenomenal development of the pulp and paper industry, although this is not the only factor contributing to our expansion. Germany was formerly the world's greatest exporter of pulp and paper, but now that she has been shut off from contact with the world countries who formerly looked to her for supplies must seek elsewhere. Sweden was also a heavy exporter, but she ran foul of Great Britain and put on an embargo on exports of sulphite, so that the United States was forced to look to Canada for supplies she formerly received from Sweden. In addition to that, there are many foreign markets, such as Australia, South Africa and South America, to which the Canadian paper manufacturer is finding it profitable to send his products. An unprecedented demand is also received from the United States, due to the increased size of newspapers, and of their large increase in circulation as the result in the first case of increased prosperity and increased advertising, and in the second case the Presidential election, which means a large increase in the circulation of papers and hence in the consumption of newsprint. Altogether the development taking place in Canada demonstrates what has been claimed for years by those most familiar with the industry, and that is, Canada is destined to be the pulp and paper centre of the Continent.

# Laurentide Company, Limited

MILLS AT GRAND  
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71 CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Ground Wood Pulp  
Sulphite Pulp

Newsprint Paper  
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CANADIAN BOARD AND PAPER COMPANY  
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# *Established 10 Years Before Confederation Riordon Pulp and Paper Company Has Interesting History*

*From a Daily Output of 1½ Tons Paper in 1863 to 220 Tons Sulphite Pulp in 1916. Company also has Big Production of Lumber, Shingles, Clapboards and Ties. Controls Bulk of Timber Areas along Rouge River*

To relate the story of the rise and progress of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, would practically cover the history of paper and pulp making in Canada.

Established in 1857, ten years before Confederation, the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, forms an interesting chapter in the industrial history of Canada. It was in this year that John Riordon commenced business in Brantford, Ontario, as a trader in paper.

In 1863 he took his brother Charles into partnership when they commenced the making of wrapping paper at Lock 5 on the old Welland Canal, at St. Catharines, Ontario. The mill capacity at that time was 1 1-2 tons per day, an output which has been increased to about 30 tons per day.

In 1867 they built what was at the time regarded as one of the finest paper mills in America at Levels, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 of the Old Welland Canal at Merritton, a mill which had a capacity of 10 tons per day of News and Wrapping paper. This power is the largest single holding on the Canada.

In the early 70's, the Riordons were among the first on this continent to undertake the making of groundwood pulp, newspaper up to that time being made from straw pulp and rags. In 1885 John Riordon died and his son, J. G. Riordon succeeded to his interests. It was at this time that Charles Riordon became the active head of the Company.

In 1887, Charles Riordon in conjunction with the late Governor Russell of Massachusetts brought the sulphite pulp process to America under patents of Dr. Kellner of Vienna. The Company built a sulphite mill of 30 tons capacity at Merritton which is still in operation.

As pioneers in the manufacture of sulphite fibre the Company has established a reputation as the leading experts in this pulp throughout the North American paper trade, and their unbleached sulphite is recognized as the standard of excellence.

In 1871 Messrs. Charles and John Riordon purchased the Toronto Daily Mail which, now known as the Toronto Mail and Empire, has become one of the biggest daily newspapers in the Dominion and is still owned by the Riordons.

In 1898 the Company built the Sulphite pulp mill at Hawkesbury, Ontario, with a capacity of 75 tons per day and at the same time they bought 600 square miles of limits along the Rouge River from the Honorable J. K. Ward. These are among the most valuable limits in the Province of Quebec.

In 1910 the Company absorbed G. H. Perley & Company, who owned most of the remaining Timber Limits in the Rouge watershed, the saw mill at Calumet, Quebec, with a capacity of 75,000 feet of lumber per day and clapboards, shingles, and ties, and three saw-mills in the Rouge district with a capacity of 25,000 feet of hardwood lumber each.

In 1911 the Calumet mill was destroyed by fire, but the Riordon Company, which since 1857 had been continuously expanding their operations, rebuilt the mill in steel and concrete and increased its capacity to 125,000 feet of lumber per day, in addition to a big capacity for ties, shingles, and clapboards.

The most modern sawing and handling machinery procurable is used at this plant.

Since 1913 the Merritton mill has been rebuilt in steel and concrete and the developments of this year include the addition of a bleaching plant and an increase of the capacity of the mill to 40 tons of belached sulphite per day.

This year the Company acquired a plant at Haileybury in Northern Ontario which saws 30,000 feet of lumber per day and barks 200 cords of pulpwood per day, the latter being used at the Merritton Mill.

In 1913 the Company ceased producing paper, confining its production in this department to sulphite pulp of which their total capacity is now 220 tons per day.

The next two years will see the completion of the Merritton and Hawkesbury plants which will mean a sulphite pulp capacity of approximately 250 tons per day.

The war has so increased the consumption of pulp in Europe and decreased its production that the supply to America has fallen from 400,000 tons per year to about 100,000 tons, and as the consumption in America has increased the result has been a pulp scarcity all over the world, resulting in a natural demand for the Canadian product. It is quite probable that the new uses of pulp, apart from the manufacturing of paper, necessitated by the war, will remain so great after the war, that the demand for pulp through these new uses will mean a continuously increasing market, these new uses comprising substitution for cotton, which is normally worth three times as much as sulphite pulp.

The sulphite fibre produced by the company is of the highest grade only and is used in the manufacture of book and magazine papers, writing paper and paper for office use. Very little of it goes into news, wrapping, board or other cheap papers.

The Riordon Company has been so improving its plant and methods of scientific control that its products will soon be equal if not superior in quality to any in the world, especially the product of Germany, and will permanently displace in the American markets the European products which have heretofore filled these markets.

Such in a nutshell is the brief history of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, a history which has been one of the important chapters in the industrial progress of Canada; one of the few firms, which established before Confederation, is still doing business, growing as Canada grows, and keeping always in the

van of progress. Though old historically, the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, is most modern and up-to-the-minute in its building construction, machinery and equipment, and ever adding to its output to meet the increasing demands.

#### **Canadian Sulphite Pulp.**

The advantages of this Canadian sulphite pulp are that it is produced at a lower cost than the European product, it is produced in the very midst of its market and its plants are situated at a comparatively short rail haul to all the large American and Canadian paper-making factories ensuring the great advantage to the consumer of a quick and reliable service and precluding the necessity of his having to carry heavy stocks as must be the case if he is dependent for his supply on far distant Europe.

The Company's officers are:

C. Riordon, President.

Carl Riordon, Vice-President and Managing Director.

Chas. E. Read, Secretary.

F. B. Whittet, Treasurer.

Charles Riordon, the President, has been largely responsible for the success and progress of the Company. He is also President of the Mail Printing Company, Toronto, publishers of the Mail and Empire; of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, over which the Grand Trunk double track railway crosses the Niagara River; and of the Buffalo Contractors Plant Corporation.

Carl Riordon, a son of Charles Riordon, is Vice-President and Managing Director of the Company, and is also Vice-President of the Mail Printing Company, of Toronto. He is also a Director of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and of the Buffalo Contractors Plant Corporation.

Other Directors of the Company include Charles E. Read, of Ottawa, Secretary, who is also a director of the Hull Lumber Company; J. S. Douglas, Business Manager of the Mail Printing Company. S. B. Pemberton, of Montreal; W. G. White, of New York. The company has branch offices at its various plants, including Hawkesbury, Merritton, Calumet, Haileybury, St. Jovite, Annonciation.

The head office of the Company is situated in Montreal at No. 1 Beaver Hall Square, the property of the Company, and Mr. T. J. Stevenson, Montreal, and Mr. Geo. E. Challes, Toronto, well-known figures in the trade, are the Sales Managers of this firm.

C. B. Thorne, Hawkesbury, is manager of pulp mills and also chief engineer of this company, while Lieut.-Col. J. B. White, of the 242nd Forestry Battalion is superintendent of logging and sawmills. Mr. E. Inwood, Montreal, is purchasing agent of the company.

In 1917 the Company will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary.

The paper in this edition is made from pulp supplied by the Riordon Company.

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Limited

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And don't forget that our lines to Bermuda, the West Indies and South America run all the year round, and are just as well organized to give you complete satisfaction as our services on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

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***The Belgo - Canadian Pulp and  
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**SHAWINIGAN FALLS - - P. QUEBEC**

**Wood Pulp, Paper and Lumber**

Ground Wood Pulp	-	-	46,000	Tons per year
Sulphite Pulp	-	-	31,000	" " "
News Print Paper	-	-	56,000	" " "
Lumber	-	-	9,000,000	" " "

**Gen Sarealles Office - - 51 St. James Street, Montreal**

# St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

*Head Office:*

**522-524 Board of Trade**

**MONTREAL**

Mills at Charlemagne, Montcalm, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Three Rivers, Cap Madeleine, P. Que.

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Have fair stocks of all available Papers, Bags and Paper Goods. Will be pleased to quote current prices.

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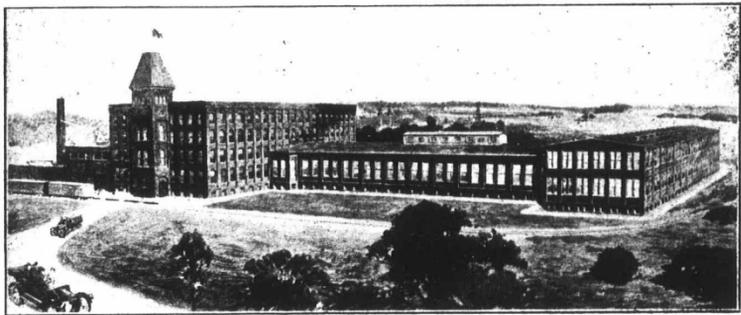
### FACTORIES

Do you know that 1-16th in. scale on the inside of Boiler Shell will cause a loss of about 13 per cent in Fuel? **PROTECTO BOILER PRESERVATIVE.** Is not a water treatment but has an affinity for hot metal. After clearing your Boiler Plates and Tubes of Scale it forms a protective enamel to which further scale will not adhere. We are willing to give you thirty days' free trial and absolutely guarantee **PURE STEAM.** Prevents Foaming and Priming.

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NAVY CUT  
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Population Increases of Cities and Towns in Quebec Province

The cities in the province of Quebec which have shown big population increases in the past ten years include Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Maisonneuve, Hull and Westmount. Montreal leads, having reached an estimated 1916 population of approximately 617,000. In 1910 the population of Montreal was 470,480, and in 1901 was 267,730. In 1891 the population of Montreal was 219,616 and in 1881 it was 155,238. Montreal is now one of the world's largest cities, being now classed among the world's 25 most important populated centres. There are in the world fifteen cities with populations exceeding 1,000,000, the first three being New York, London and Paris.

Quebec city has had a big percentage of population increase. In 1871 Quebec was one of Canada's three largest cities, being in that year some 700 larger than Toronto and being exceeded only by Montreal. In the next ten years, Quebec's population

in 1881 and only 63,090 in 1891. By 1901 the population of Quebec had reached 68,840, and in the 1911 census was comparatively small, reaching 62,446 at the present time is estimated at 92,000.

The population of Hull is now estimated at 22,000, a big increase since the 1911 census when its population was 18,222. Hull's population in 1871 was 3,800, increasing in the next ten years to 6,890, and reaching 11,264 in 1891. By 1901 the population of Hull had passed thirteen thousand. Every ten years census showed a Hull population increase of from 75 to 100 per cent.

The population of Sherbrooke is now estimated at 19,000, which is an increase of 3,000 since 1911. In 1871 Sherbrooke had a population of 4,432, which had increased by 1881 to 7,227. It was in 1891 that Sherbrooke reached a population of over 10,000,

making it possible to become a Canadian city. From 1901 to 1911 the population of this city increased about 5,000.

The population of Maisonneuve is now estimated at 39,000 as compared with 18,684 in 1911, which in turn was a fifteen thousand increase over 1901. In 1871, 1881 and 1891, the population of this city was so small as not to be included in the list of towns of Canada. Though close to Montreal, Maisonneuve's population is still counted separately in the census statistics. Westmount has an estimated population of 18,500 as compared with 14,579 in 1911 and 8,856 in 1901. In 1871 the population of Westmount was 200, increasing to 884 in 1881 and to 3,076 in 1891. Outremont has an estimated population this year of 12,000. At the last census Levis had a population of 7,452 as compared with 7,301 in 1891. The 1911 census showed a population of 9,797 for St. Hyacinthe and 9,449 for Valleyfield, the former a small increase over the previous census and the latter a decrease.

Other towns showing increases in the last census in Quebec province were Fraserville, Joliette and St. John's, all of these towns now exceeding a population of 5,000 each.

MONTREAL'S POPULATION PROGRESS.

The following chart shows the growth of Montreal according to the ten year census statistics and the estimated 1916 population, the figures not including several industrial cities which are suburbs of Montreal but separated in the statistical reports:—

1871	115,000
1881	155,238
1891	219,616
1901	267,730
1911	470,480
1916	617,000

At the outbreak of the war the debt of Canada and Britain. The war the debt enormously, but has remained the debt since in England.

The omnibus in 1914 was \$ only \$779,860.8 time the debt the amount paid addition Canada 684.20 in ten 666,666.66 in 1 Canada and its average about in the Dominion

Prior to the most entirely finances. Only Dominion looked ation of its loss

Canada's total 381,625.30 which Britain. The \$537,530,696.27 Great Britain. increase since by \$218,149,000 Great Britain of the debt paid \$43,270,000 since \$175,000,000 of Canada and in

Of the nine looked elsewhere this one being Island. At the

# Canada's Most Widely Advertised Sugar

*In a size package for every need*

**2 and 5 lb  
Cartons  
Net Weight**



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*Also package in bbls and 100 lb bags*

## THE ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.

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### Canada's Indebtedness to Great Britain

**A Brief Summary of the Federal and Provincial Depts of Canada and What Proportion is Owning to Great Britain. Canada Now Borrowing More Money from United States and Financing Herself. War Loan Indication of Ability of Canadians to Finance Themselves.**

At the outbreak of the war approximately seventy-five per cent of the total debt of the Dominion of Canada and its provinces was owing to Great Britain. The total was around \$450,000,000. Since the war the debt of the Dominion has increased enormously, but the debts of each of the provinces has remained about the same. Of the increases in the debt since the war very little has been floated in England.

The Dominion's debt at the outbreak of the war in 1914 was \$319,433,224.27 payable in London and only \$779,860.84 payable in Canada. At the present time the debt payable in London is \$362,703,312.40 and the amount payable in Canada is \$84,693,107.07. In addition Canada has at the present time \$179,473,684.20 in temporary loans as compared with \$53,666,666.66 in 1914. At the present time the loans of Canada and its provinces payable in London would average about \$60 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

Prior to the outbreak of the war Canada was almost entirely dependent upon Great Britain for its finances. Only in the past year or two has the Dominion looked toward United States for the floatation of its loans.

Canada's total net debt in June 1914 was \$319,381,625.30 which was practically all owing to Great Britain. The net debt at the end of February 1916 was \$537,530,696.27 of which \$362,703,312.48 was owing to Great Britain. Thus although the debt of Canada has increase since the outbreak of the war approximately \$218,149,000, the amount of this coming from Great Britain was comparatively small, the amount of the debt payable in London being increased only \$43,270,000 since the outbreak of the war. About \$175,000,000 of the new loans have been floated in Canada and in the United States.

Of the nine provinces of Canada, only one has looked elsewhere than to London for its finances, this one being the little Province of Prince Edward Island. At the outbreak of the war the provinces

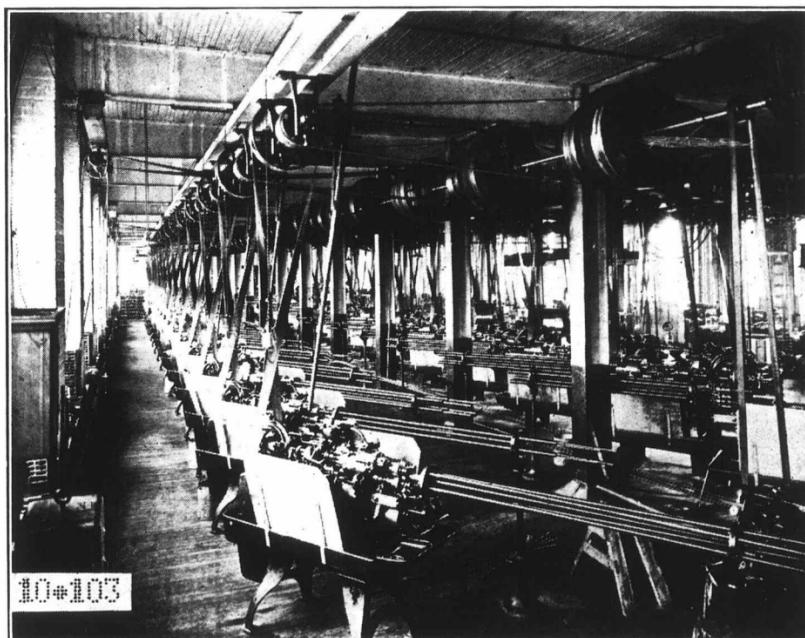
owed from 65 to 80 per cent of their debts to London. Provincial loans since the outbreak of the war have not been numerous, the few that have been floated, having been taken up mostly in New York.

The standing of the provinces owing Great Britain in 1914 and at the present time follows—

Nova Scotia:	\$12,615,686.56	\$13,410,980.00	\$10,378,480.00
Alberta:			

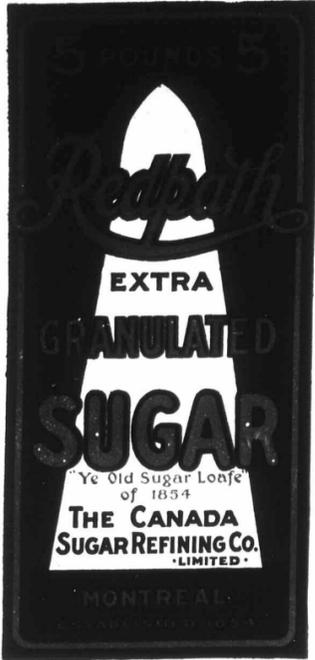
	\$22,810,733.32	\$26,928,566.66	\$11,733,533.32
Saskatchewan:	\$20,885,540.00	\$24,103,229.00	\$17,092,043.00
British Columbia:	\$12,251,646.00	\$20,723,146.00	\$18,023,146.00
Quebec:	25,847,985.00	\$34,488,916.00	\$19,364,037.00
New Brunswick:	\$ 8,178,567.72	\$ 8,728,885.42	\$ 2,190,000.00

The province of Ontario has \$17,801,501 payable in London at the present time and with the other provinces has refrained from floating new loans in London since the outbreak of the war. About half of the provinces have slightly decreased their loans in Great Britain since 1914 and the provinces which since that time have made new loans have floated them mostly in the United States.



View From One Corner of the Product Room at Montreal of the National Acme Co. Showing a Battery of Small Machines.

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The preference for Redpath Sugar that exists in so many thousands of Canadian Homes is based on Genuine Satisfaction for three generations.

CANADA'S FAVORITE SUGAR AT ITS BEST

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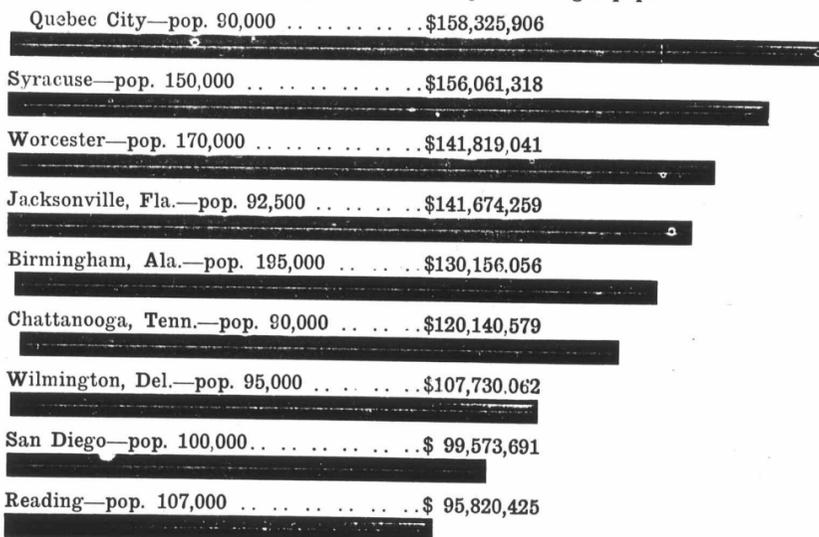
**QUEBEC BANK CLEARINGS.**

The following table shows in tabulated form the bank clearings of Quebec City for twelve months of 1915 in comparison with cities of equal or large population, as indicated in the accompanying chart.

City.	Population.	Bank Clearings.
Quebec City . . . . .	90,000	\$158,325,906
Syracuse . . . . .	150,000	\$156,061,318
Worcester . . . . .	170,000	\$141,819,041
Jacksonville . . . . .	92,500	\$141,674,259
Birmingham, Ala. . . . .	195,000	\$130,156,056
Chattanooga . . . . .	90,000	\$120,140,579
Wilmington . . . . .	95,000	\$107,730,062
San Diego . . . . .	100,000	\$ 99,573,691
Reading . . . . .	107,000	\$ 95,820,425

**QUEBEC BANK CLEARINGS.**

The following chart shows the bank clearings of Quebec city for twelve months of 1915 in comparison with the twelve month clearings for cities of equal or larger population.



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## City of Maisonneuve Enjoys Sound Financial Standing. Careful Business Management Under Mayor Levie Tremblay

Mayor Tremblay Has Spent Two Years in Putting Financial Position of Maisonneuve in Good Shape. With 36,000 Population is one of the Industrial Centres of Quebec Province

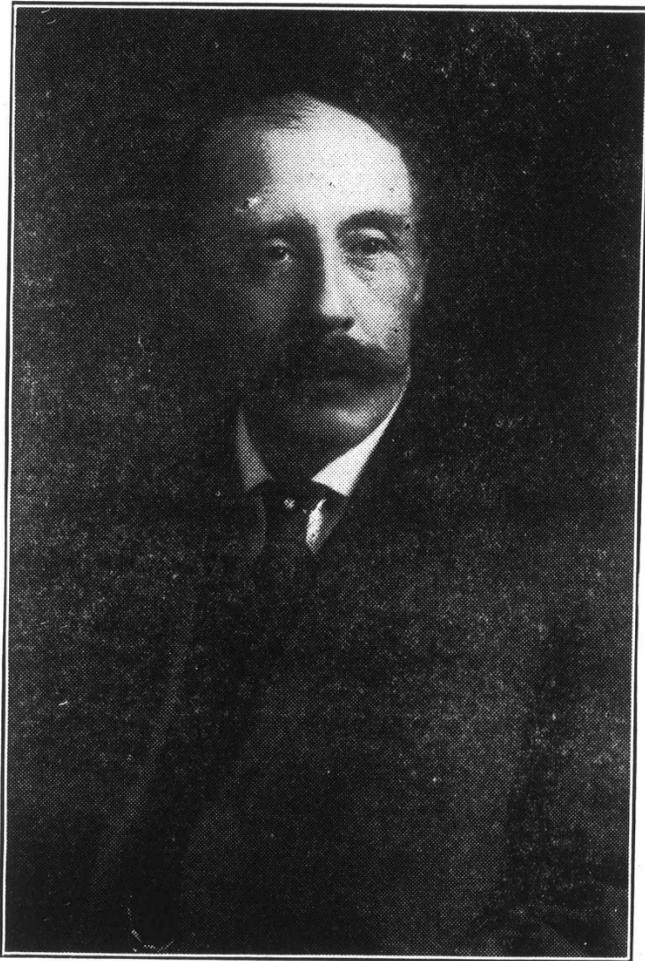
Levie Tremblay, the Mayor of Maisonneuve, is one of Quebec's self-made men. Born in the city of Montreal and with a limited common school education, Mr. Tremblay worked his way up to his present position, serving in various capacities in the commercial field. He worked first for Anderson Brothers, later for the James Shearer Company and for fifteen years conducted his own lumber yard.

so carefully and successfully conducted the business of the city, that to-day it occupies a strong financial position, which has won the commendation of the Provincial Premier and others.

Taking the financing of a city which is short of funds is no easy task, but this was the task which fell to the lot of Mr. Tremblay when he was elected Mayor of Maisonneuve. He has endeavored to keep expenses

bond-holders of Maisonneuve bonds and he has succeeded in putting the city's finances in exceptionally good shape.

Maisonneuve has miles and miles of some of the best paved streets in the province. The city has a City Hall which is said by architects and visitors to be one of the finest buildings of its kind on this continent. Maisonneuve fire hall and fire apparatus is up-to-the-minute and the



LEVIE TREMBLAY—Mayor of Maisonneuve

He has been prominent for a long time in the affairs of the city of which he is now mayor. For five years he served as commissioner on the School Board and was for two years Alderman of the city. He is now completing his two years term as Mayor of Maisonneuve.

Under the careful attention of Mayor Tremblay, the financial position of Maisonneuve has undergone great improvement. Mayor Tremblay has made it his chief effort to put the finances of his city in good condition. Two years ago when he was elected to the position of Mayor, he found a financial situation which was not easy to handle, but he has

down to the minimum and he has succeeded in doing this, without affecting the comforts of the people.

Mayor Tremblay is a man who believes in working in co-operation with all men and all good causes, regardless of creed or color. He has been a generous contributor to various funds, both Protestant and Catholic and has always worked in co-operation with any cause brought forward for the betterment of Maisonneuve. He is unbiased in his judgments, generous in his donations and unstinting in his services.

In financing the business of Maisonneuve Mayor Tremblay has had in view the value of protecting the

city's schools are one of its greatest prides. Approximately twelve schools and three churches are included in the Maisonneuve public buildings. With around 36,000 population, Maisonneuve is one of Canada's most important cities and is one of Quebec's leading industrial centres.

Mayor Tremblay, in addition to serving five years on the School Board and two years as Alderman, has also been prominent in the social life of Montreal and Maisonneuve, his club connections including a membership in the Reform Club of Montreal. He is also President of the Maisonneuve Printing Company, Limited.

# The Story of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited

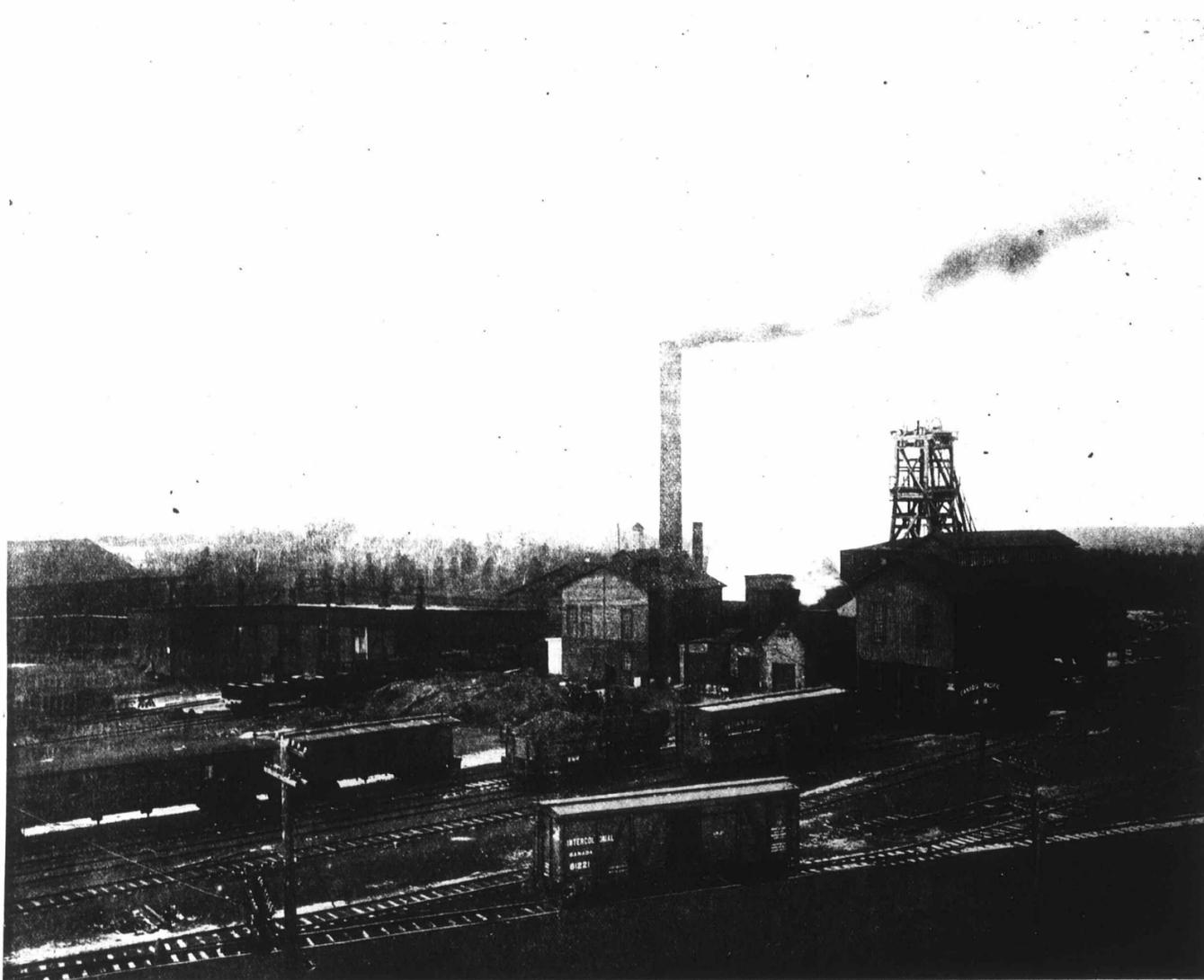
## PART I.

*An Industry Established in the Busy Shipbuilding Days by Two Nova Scotians which has Developed into one of Canada's Biggest Industrial Enterprises Employing Over Six Thousand Men. The Equipment Includes Every Latest Device for the Successful Manufacturing of Steel Products*

There are many cases in which enterprises from their beginning have been conducted in a large way and have been successful. Their managers have been trained in older establishments and have thus acquired a knowledge which they can transfer to the newer concern. But it may not be too much to say that, as a rule, the soundest and best business concerns are those which have been built up from modest beginnings. To the latter class belongs the very important industrial enterprise of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, which has coal mines and blast furnaces at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, and its manufacturing establishment at Trenton, adjoining New Glasgow, Pictou County.

In the palmy days of wooden shipbuilding in Nova Scotia, New Glasgow had its busy shipyards. Two sturdy young Nova Scotians, of the Scottish race, which is so much in evidence in Pictou County, Graham Fraser and George Forrest McKay, with a modest shop known as the Hope Iron Works, turned out such iron work as the shipyards required. When shipbuilding waned Fraser and McKay gave their attention to other forms of iron and

steel work. Their business expanded into the Nova Scotia Forge Company. They then established the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Trenton. Later the two companies were amalgamated. Capitalists readily joined the sturdy founders of the business who had proved their sterling character and business ability. The company opened up the iron deposits of the East River and built the railway from the Intercolonial Railway to Sunny Brae. Among those who were most active in co-operating with Messrs. Fraser and McKay at this stage was the late John F. Stairs, member of the House of Commons for Halifax, who became President of the company. Iron mines were acquired in Newfoundland; the extensive coal mines commonly called the "old Sydney mines" in Cape Breton were purchased, blast furnaces constructed nearby, and the company re-organized under its present name of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Mr. Fraser in later years retired from the business and for a short time was general manager of the new enterprise the Dominion Steel Company. He died some years ago. His colleague, Mr. George Forrest McKay, is still living, an old and honored citizen of New



QUEEN COLLIERY AND ENGINE ROUNDHOUSE

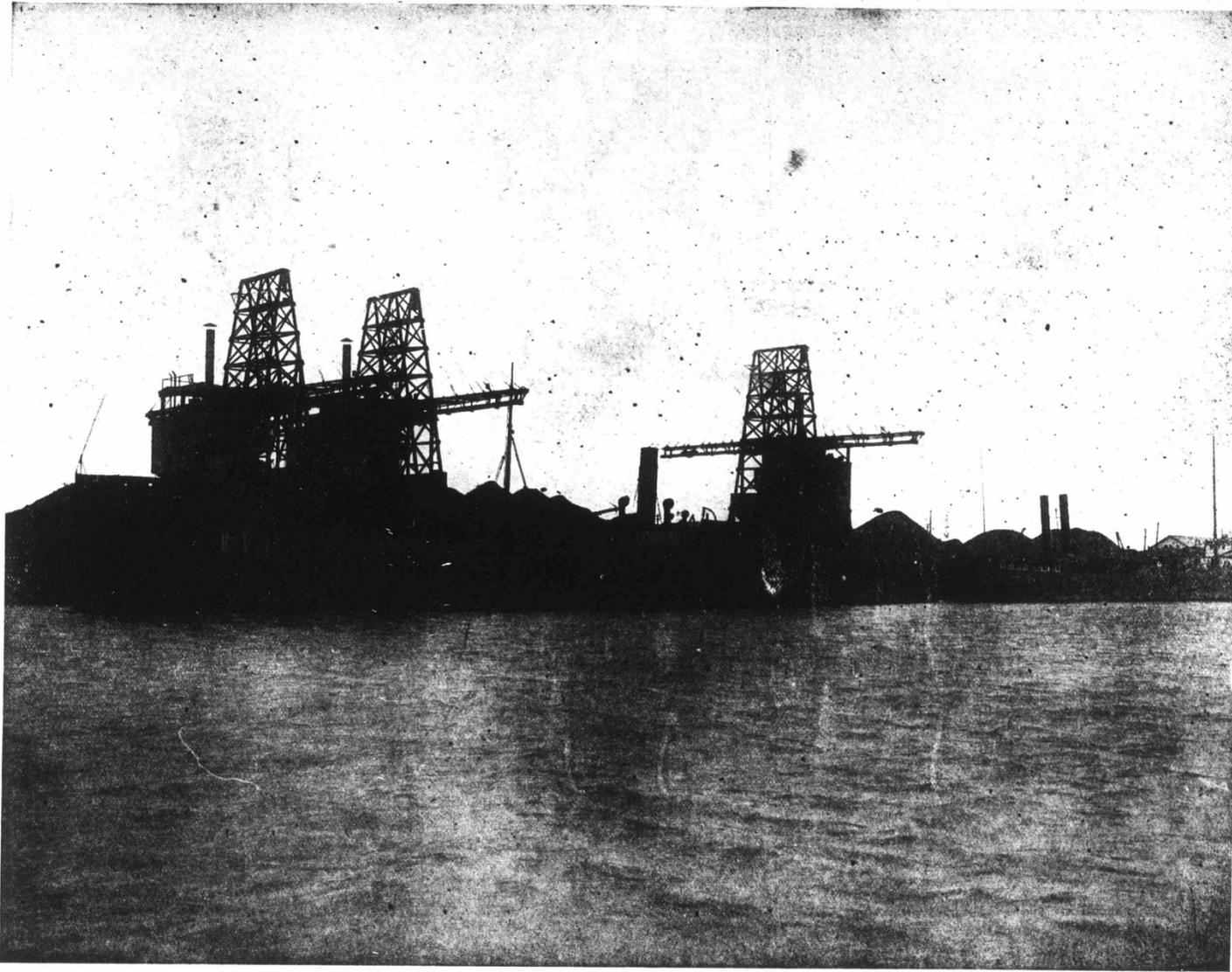
Glasgow, no longer an enterprise which he departed from. It was as a result of 700 men at New Glasgow, the works at Sydney Mines, under normal conditions, steel products to the value of the shown elsewhere. Journal of Commerce.

To-day the invention necessary for "Scotia's" Harmet Plants are among the high grade steel this most appropriate the recent installation it possible to find. This forge is made study of the best developments in new equipment industrial booklets.

Further on which have resorted material from its lime-stone of these areas and combined their material resources.

The following describe in brief the

"All the raw material by the Sydney Mines, Canada. Its coal mines later, and now Pictou County.



COAL DISCHARGING PLANT, QUEBEC.

Glasgow, no longer in active service, but still much interested in the great enterprise which has grown up from the modest beginning of himself and his departed friend, Graham Fraser.

It was as recently as 1905 that the company employed between 600 and 700 men at New Glasgow, which had by 1914 increased to over 1,000, while the works at Sydney with an invested capital of over \$40,000,000 employ under normal conditions between seven and eight thousand men and ship steel products to all parts of the civilized world. The yearly increases in the value of the output of the company and in the number of employees is shown elsewhere in these Trade Revival and Expansion Editions of the Journal of Commerce.

To-day the equipment of the "Scotia" company includes every latest invention necessary to the successful manufacturing of iron and steel. "Scotia's" Harmet Fluid-Compression and Steam-Hydraulic Forging Press Plants are among the most modern on this continent. By the installation of the Harmet Plant at Sydney Mines, the most modern means of obtaining high grade steel of its class has been adopted in Canada and not only has this most approved means of producing high-grade steel been adopted, but the recent installation of steam-hydraulic presses at New Glasgow, has made it possible to finish this steel so as to produce the best forgings obtainable. This forge is modern in every respect, designed and installed after a close study of the best forges in foreign countries, and in line with the latest developments in the market. A handsomely illustrated booklet on this new equipment has been issued by the company, and it is one of the neatest industrial booklets ever produced in Canada.

Further on in these articles reference is made to the developments which have resulted in the company getting an unlimited supply of raw material from its iron mines at Wabana, from its coal mines at Sydney, and from its lime-stone quarries at Port Edward. The development of each of these areas has been a complete history of Maritime industry in itself, and combined they represent one of the biggest developments of raw material resources in Canada.

The following excerpts from the company's booklet "Scotia" best describe in brief the equipment of the plant as it is at the present time:

#### METALLURGICAL PLANT.

"All the raw material for the New Glasgow mills and forgings is supplied by the Sydney Mines steel plant, one of the most efficient and modern in Canada. Its construction was commenced in 1902, and completed three years later, and now it has replaced the original metallurgical works in Pictou County.

"The iron ore is reduced in a blast furnace with a capacity of 300 tons daily. This furnace is 80 feet high, 12 feet 6 inches diameter at stock line, 18 feet 10 inches at bosh and 13 feet at hearth, and has nine tuyeres, its equipment includes four Cowper-air-heating stoves, each 85 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, and two compound blowing engines of the Southwark latest type, with air cylinders 72 inch diameter and 60 inch stroke, which are supplied with steam by Sterling water-tube boilers. These are fired by the furnaces gases, which also heat the stoves. The furnace is fed by a skip hoist supplied with coke, ore and limestone from a modern storage bin system, and has a double bed-filling apparatus.

"Four batteries of retort ovens, 150 in all, supply coke for the furnace. Thirty ovens, of the Bauer type, are at No. 1 colliery, the remainder, of the Bernard type, at the furnace.

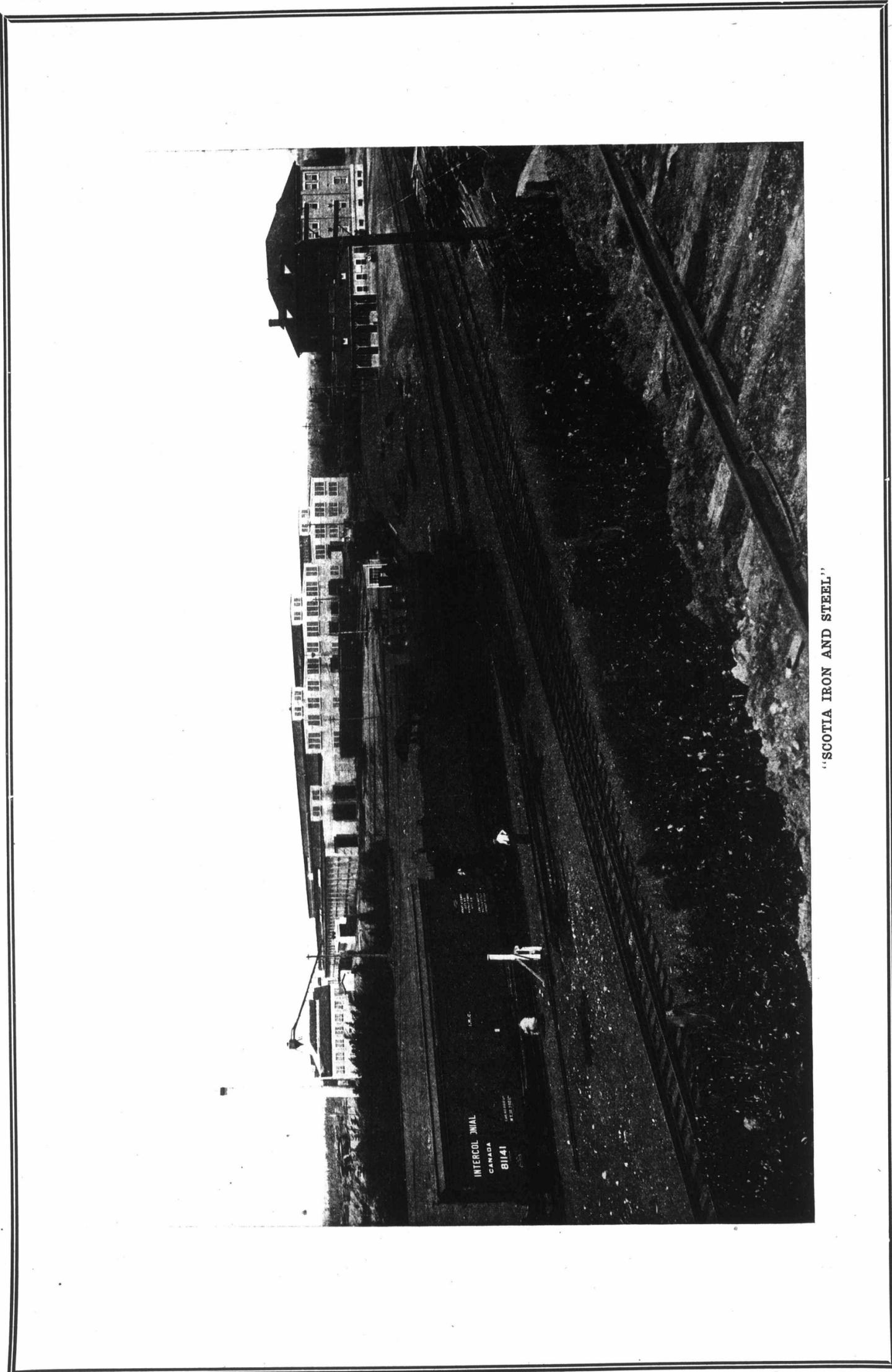
"In the open-hearth steel department are three 50 tons basic furnaces, one tilting hot-metal mixer, with a capacity of 180 tons, all of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan type, and the hydraulic fluid steel compression plant. The furnaces are arranged in one row, and hot metal direct from the blast furnaces may be charged into either side.

"The hydraulic fluid steel compression plant, which is the first installed in Canada, is located in line with the ingot casting floor, and consists of one 4,000 ton press, handling ingots up to 40 tons in weight, and a group of four 1,250 ton presses, for compressing ingots up to five tons."

#### THE NEW GLASGOW WORKS.

"At New Glasgow, are located the rolling mills, forges and other departments, where the great variety of finished steel products for which the company is noted are manufactured. This plant is housed in a group of modern steel and concrete buildings extending over 25 acres, and the various departments are all equipped with the latest and most modern machinery.

"The rolling mills consist of a 28 inch cogging mill on which the steel ingots, weighing 6,600 pounds, are reduced to billets of the various sizes required by the finishing mills, one 20 inch 3 high plate mill, one 18 inch and two 9 inch 3 high bar mills. The spike, rivet, bolt and nut, polished shafting, tie and fish-plate, reeled machinery steel and other finishing departments are located in two steel and concrete buildings, which have over two and a half acres of floor space, and are equipped with all the latest machinery. Some idea of the magnitude of the operations carried on here can be gathered from the fact that over seven hundred varieties of bars, plates, etc., are annually turned out from these mills and their attendant finishing departments.

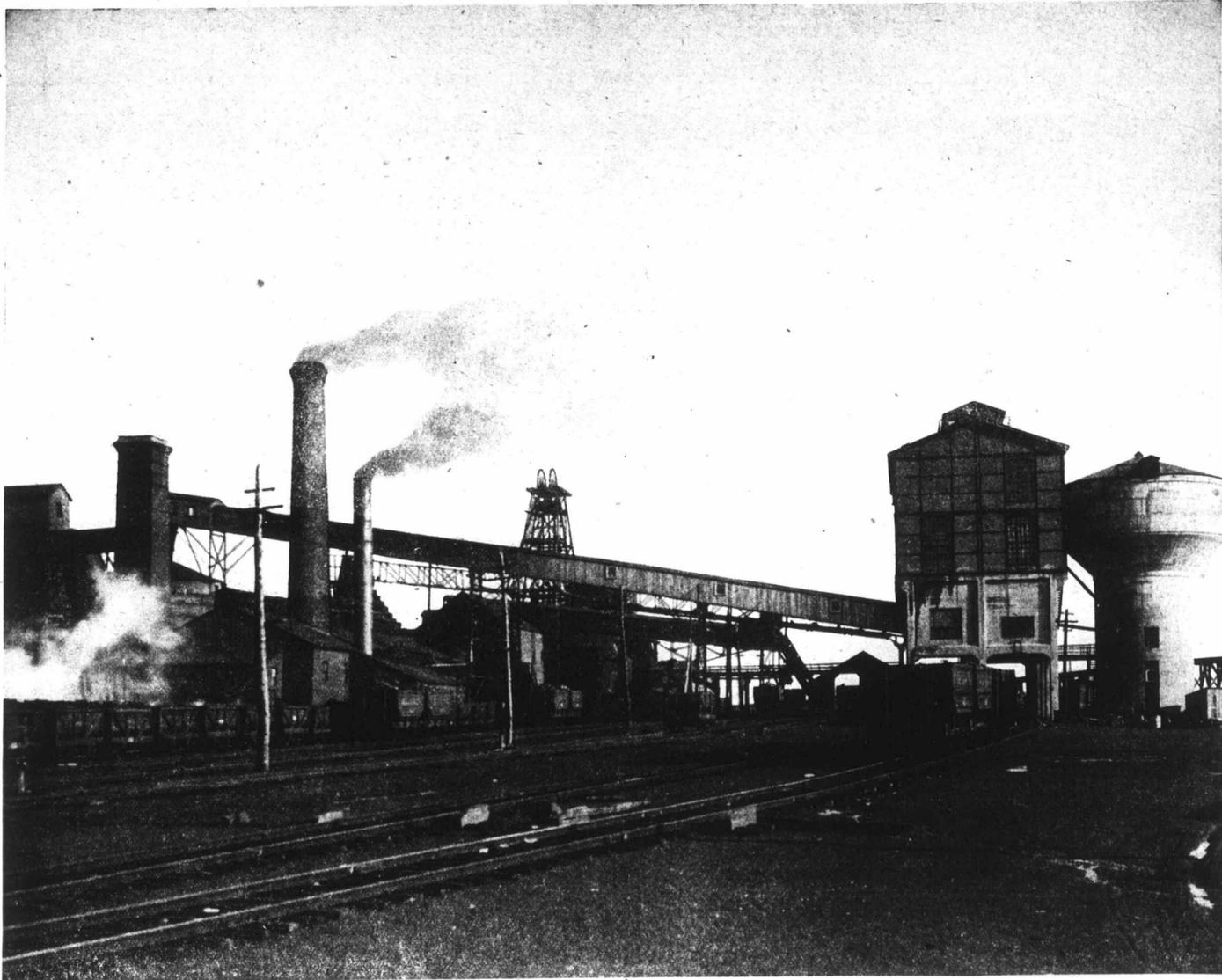


"SCOTIA IRON AND STEEL"

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PRINCESS COLLIERY, COAL WASHING PLANT.

"It was by making forgings that Scotia entered the steel industry, and it is fitting and appropriate that the new steam hydraulic forging plant, should be the first of the kind adopted in Canada, and perhaps, the most efficient in America. This equipment comprises one 4,000 ton press, handling ingots weighing 30 tons and upwards, and one 600 tons press for smaller work. The axle shop is one of the most up-to-date departments of the plant, containing, it is claimed, the best railway car axle manufacturing plant extant. There are extensive carpentry, pattern, wood-working, structural and engineering shops as adjuncts to the works, while the shipping and store room, the whole of which is served with a 25 ton travelling crane, is exceedingly efficient, being 850 feet long and 75 feet span."

#### TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION.

"With its tonnage of material yearly handled, the transportation problem is one of the most important in the Company's organization. In the wide range of activities it has to deal with freight handling of all kinds, from the trucking of a load of logs, to shipping over a million tons of ore and coal annually. A fleet of fifteen to twenty steamers, mostly built to the company's specifications and secured on long term charters, are engaged in this trade. Among these are two of the largest ocean-going bulk cargo carriers afloat, the 'Tellus' and the 'Themis,' each with a deadweight capacity of over thirteen thousand tons.

"There is an extensive railway equipment in connection with the Sydney Mines plant. The main line is eight miles long, and there are upwards of twelve miles of sidings.

"At North Sydney are situated the coal loading and ore discharging piers. There are two coal piers, high and low level. The former is 60 feet above high water, is 1,000 feet long, including approaches, and is equipped with bins to hold 5,000 tons. Seven thousand tons have been handled over this pier in six hours, and is used principally for loading small craft and for bunkering.

"The ore-receiving pier is 42 feet above high water and 1,140 feet long. It is equipped with two Wellman-Seaver-Morgan steam discharging cranes, which have a working load of 20,000 pounds, and a capacity of 5,000 tons per day.

"The company also possesses extensive docks at Montreal and Quebec. The Quebec plant consists of two gantry cranes and two smaller hoists, situated on the Louise Basin, which discharge direct into cars for local delivery without further handling. The plant has a capacity of 3,000 tons per day. The Montreal plant consists of two quick-acting Brown hoists with a capacity of 3,000 tons per day, located on Bickerdike Pier, on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway."

Such is the very briefest possible description, is the present day equipment of the company, which grew up from the little industry established years ago by a couple of enterprising Nova Scotians.

(Note.—Part 2 of the story of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company will appear in the second trade revival edition of the Journal of Commerce, and will give a little history of the men who manage the Scotia Company).



## Iron and Steel Industry of Canada Has Big Annual Production

Large Variety of Products Included in the Classification of Articles Manufactured by Iron and Steel Industries. One of Canada's Biggest Manufacturing Industries. Industry Assisted by Big Bounties. War Orders Increase 1915 and 1916 Production.

Large Increase in Exports of Iron and Steel Products to the United Kingdom and to the United States.

By GUY CATHCART PELTON.

The chief features in the 1915 and 1916 statistics of the Iron and Steel Industries of Canada are the big increases in the exports of these products to the United Kingdom. For the fiscal year ending March 31st the exports of iron and steel products to the United Kingdom from Canada showed a total value of \$33,449,624 as compared with \$5,964,775 in 1915. The exports to the United Kingdom made up 67.28 per cent of the total exports of Canadian iron and steel products for the year. The exports showed a value six times that of 1915.

These increases in iron and steel exports were due to the activity in the manufacture of ammunition. A continuance of the increases is shown in the published statistics for the first three months of the present fiscal year when the exports of manufactures jumped from \$9,757,146 for the first quarter of last year to \$32,252,447, this increase being largely in iron and steel products, of which ammunition forms a large share.

The iron and steel home exports to the United Kingdom show the following figures:

1910 .....	\$381,852
1911 .....	\$457,075
1912 .....	\$455,306
1913 .....	\$330,275
1914 .....	\$441,052
1915 .....	\$5,964,775
1916 .....	\$33,449,624

The iron and steel industry of Canada is one of the biggest branches of the Dominion's manufacturing enterprises. There are approximately 1,000 establishments in the nine provinces manufacturing

iron and steel products. These products vary in size from nails to steamboats and are classed alphabetically from axes to wire fencing. In between are boilers and engines, iron and steel bridges, dies and moulds, gas machines, hardware, safes and vaults, saws, scales, sewing machines, stamps and stencils, wire and miscellaneous iron and steel products.

The iron and steel industry of Canada represents a capitalization of \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Included in these industries are the big iron and steel plants of eastern Canada, and a very large number of foundries and smaller iron and steel plants scattered throughout the eastern and western provinces. There are around 600 foundries in the Dominion, located in a very large number of towns and cities. At the last manufacturing census the Canadian foundries were capitalized at over \$53,000,000, paid over \$12,000,000 annually in wages and had over 24,300 employees. Their products exceeded a value of \$45,600,000 in one year. Included in these foundry products are stoves and ranges, which are manufactured in big quantity in Canada, there being plants of this kind in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and Ontario, and in the west.

Steel ship-building in Canada has to a large extent been confined to the building of steel ships for the Great Lakes service, but this industry is likely to receive an impetus at the conclusion of the war. The building of dry docks at Victoria, B.C., and at Halifax and the dry dock improvements under construction or planned for St. John is likely to increase the steel ship-building industry in Canada. Wooden ships are still being built in Canada,

especially in British Columbia and in the Maritime Provinces, these being chiefly vessels for the fishing and lumber business. A few years ago a big steel tug was built in Nova Scotia for the Dominion Government, this being one of the first attempts at steel ship-building in this province.

The Canadian companies manufacturing boilers and engines numbered 71 at the last census, capitalized at over \$14,000,000, employing 5,300 hands and paying \$3,024,160 in wages. The value of products from these boiler and engine industries totalled in one year \$11,873,903. A large number of vessels in the eastern provinces are equipped with machine and boiler equipment from the various Canadian machine shops.

At the last census the companies engaged solely in the building of iron and steel bridges numbered 11, with capital totalling \$5,781,898 and employees numbering 1,952, with wages totalling \$1,148,323. The one year output was over \$6,500,000. There is considerable activity this year in the steel bridge industry, one or two big projects under construction including the Quebec Bridge and a number of bridges necessary to the completion of the railways in the western provinces. The Quebec bridge, referred to elsewhere in these issues, is the largest in the world. The Government census showed that there were 16 companies making gas machines in the Dominion, capitalized at approximately \$500,000 and with an output worth over \$730,000. The companies making dies and moulds turned out products worth \$136,000 in one year. The hardware and carriage

(Continued on page 116).

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Millwrights,  
Patternmakers,  
Iron Founders.

IF YOU HAVE A BREAKDOWN OR INTEND TO MAKE SOME CHANGE IN YOUR MACHINERY, WHY NOT CALL US UP?

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Dominion Copper  
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**COPPER & BRASS**

Drawn and Rolled

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Office and Works:

LACHINE, P.Q.

(Continued from page 114).

products of iron and steel were worth \$950,000 in one year and paid \$442,440 in wages. The companies making axes and tools numbered 30, capitalized at \$4,278,571, employed 1,255 hands, paid \$639,373 in wages and had an output in one year valued at \$2,549,764.

The making of safes and vaults is now done in Canada with considerable success, this department of the iron and steel industry turning out products worth over \$460,000 in one year and paying over \$193,000 in wages. The companies devoted solely to the making of safes numbered 11, with capital totalling \$1,043,302, paying over \$237,000 in wages and with a one year output valued at over \$879,000. The output of scales was valued at \$506,000 and this department of the industry paid \$133,519 in wages. Sewing machines produced in one year in Canada were valued at \$974,490, and this industry paid over \$334,000 in wages. Stamps and stencil industries gave employment to a large number of men, with wages totalling \$58,819 and a one year output valued at \$308,332.

The wire and wire fencing industries were among the important departments of manufacturing classified under iron and steel industries. There was a total capitalization in wire and wire fencing industries at the last census of over \$4,800,000 and the wages paid by these industries totalled over \$675,

000. The output was worth over \$5,000,000. Iron and steel products, other than those referred to in the above classification were divided up among 89 companies, with a total capital of over \$34,000,000 and an output worth over \$34,000,000. These iron and steel industries, not including any of the above classified industries, paid over \$6,000,000 annually in wages and had over 10,000 employees.

All the combined iron and steel industries of Canada and the various classes under which they are indexed had an output worth over \$113,640,610 and paid over \$25,790,000 in wages. The employees numbered in Canada over 48,000. The bounties paid to the iron and steel industries by the Dominion government have been constantly increasing and one year's bounties on pig iron, steel and manufactures of steel would approximate from \$1,250,000 to \$2,000,000, taking the figures for 1911 as an average year when the bounties on these products totalled over \$1,138,000 with an additional \$248,000 bounty on lead.

The iron and steel industries of Canada have received benefits from the war orders given for the manufacturing of shells and other products which these industries were able to manufacture for Great Britain and her Allies. These orders have given an impetus to the iron and steel industries throughout the Dominion, large and small plants from Nova Scotia to British Columbia sharing in these orders. The output from the iron and steel industries will

likely show new records for 1915 and 1916, when the total value of their products including shells and other war materials, have been computed.

The building of steel cars and railway rolling stock is one of Canada's most important industries and while largely consisting of the steel car plants in Nova Scotia and in Quebec and Ontario, there are numerous car shops and repair-foundries established by the Canadian railways in their divisional points throughout the provinces. This department of the iron and steel industry is employing a large number of hands and represents a pay roll well divided among the provinces, both east and west.

**Iron and Steel Imports and Exports.**

Canada's imports of iron and steel products from all countries in 1914 reached a total value of \$114,724,575, which was nearly a twenty million dollar decrease over the previous year. Included in these imports were rolled iron and steel sheets and plates, galvanized iron sheets, boiler plates, cream separators, wire and miscellaneous products. The exports of iron and steel products from Canada in 1914 were valued at \$2,809,244. These exported products included hardware and tools, machinery, pig iron, scrap iron and steel, sewing machines, stoves, typewriters and numerous steel manufactures. Of the iron and steel exports \$441,052 made up the value of exports to Great Britain, while the United States took products to the value of \$1,335,465.

**IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS TO U. S.**

The following chart shows the exports of iron and steel manufactures to the United States from Canada for the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive.

1910	\$1,068,799
1911	\$ 894,092
1912	\$ 796,967
1913	\$1,255,260
1914	\$1,335,465
1915	\$2,972,297



**The Presto Heater**

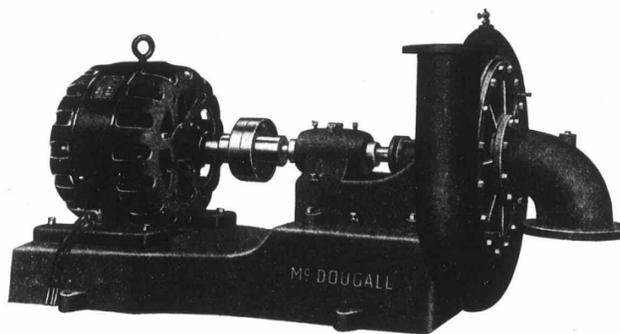
is unsurpassed for Hot Water Heating Systems, Laundry or Domestic purposes.

For particulars apply to  
**HARRIS HEATING & ENGINEERING CO.**  
 LIMITED  
 120 Sanguinet Street,  
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**CENTRIFUGAL AND RECIPROCATING PUMPS.**

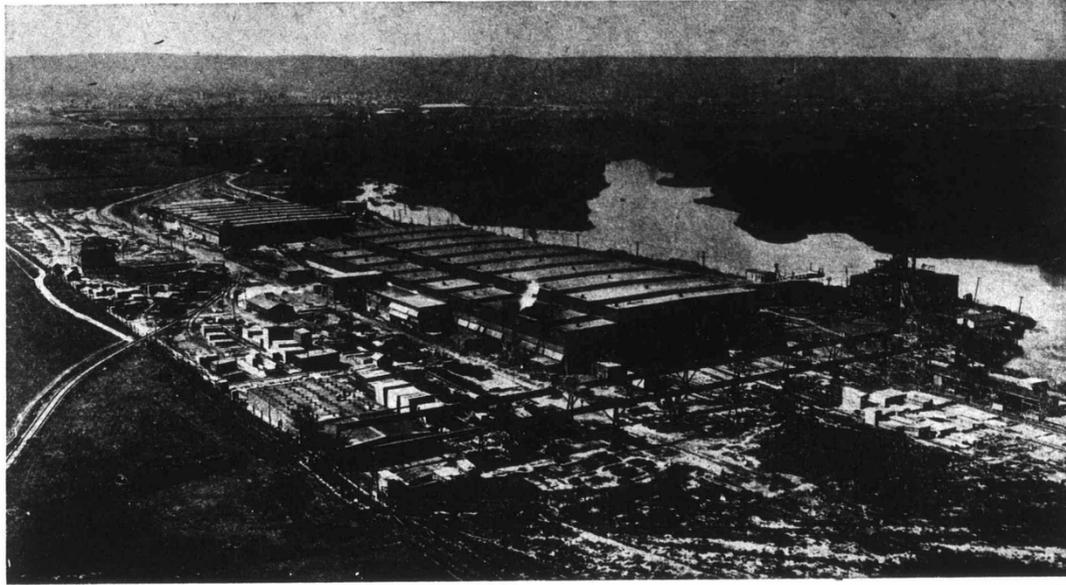
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**T**HIS plant was built especially to manufacture under the most favorable conditions, all classes of transportation equipment. The Engineering Staff, the Mechanical Department, the Machine and Tool Equipment are the best that can be secured.

We have supplied passenger and freight cars of all types required by the leading railroad companies. We also supply Contractors' and Loggers' equipment.

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STANDARD FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACH

## United States and Great Britain Biggest Customers for Canadian Exports

Exports to Europe Greatly Increased Since the War in Manufactured and Food Products. Figures Show Big Totals in Exports of Mineral, Forest, Animal, Agricultural and Fishery Products.

The Canadian exports of breadstuffs for the fiscal year 1915 to all countries were valued at \$116,069,304 and for 1916 at \$233,260,865. Of these latter exports over \$189,919,000 were in exports to Great Britain, \$13,802,657 to the United States, and \$29,538,599 to other countries.

The exports of iron and steel and their manufactures for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1915, were valued at \$14,555,262, and for 1916 at \$49,713,309. In the latter figures were included exports to the United Kingdom valued at \$33,449,624, or more than sixty-seven per cent of the total iron and steel exports.

The total exports of Canadian produce including provisions and food manufactures to all countries were valued at \$741,610,638 for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1916, which was a three hundred million dollar increase over the previous year. The total exports for 1916, including Canadian and foreign produce, coin and bullion, were valued at \$882,872,502 according to figures published recently in the Journal of Commerce from the monthly commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The statistics of Canadian trade show some interesting figures in exports. The exports from Canada to the United Kingdom in 1914 of agricultural products totalled a value of \$146,230,104, while the exports of these products to the United States were valued at \$32,506,548. The value of the agricultural exports to all countries was \$198,220,029.

One year's exports of animals and their products to the United Kingdom were valued at \$26,735,114, and similar exports to the United States were valued

at \$24,728,798. The exports in these products to all countries were valued at \$53,349,119, being divided almost equally between the United Kingdom and the United States.

The fishery exports to the United Kingdom totalled a value of \$7,008,888, and similar products exported to the United States were worth \$6,852,009. The fishery exports to all countries from Canada were worth \$20,623,560. Usually the exports in these products runs about equal in the divisions to the United Kingdom and the United States.

The value of exports of Forest produce to all countries was \$42,792,127, and of this total \$29,304,546 was to the United States and \$10,647,123, to the United Kingdom. About two-thirds of the exports in forest produce go every year to the United States, and the balance of the exports are largely to the United Kingdom. A considerable quantity of forest produce is also shipped from Canada to South America.

The exports of Canadian manufactures was valued at \$57,443,452, of which \$30,391,764 went to the United States, and \$8,583,540 to the United Kingdom. The exports in manufactures have been increasing every year and reached high levels in 1914 and 1915. On account of numerous war orders the 1916 exports in manufactures will also show big gains and will probably establish a new high record for Canada.

The exports in minerals to all countries were worth \$59,039,054. Of this total \$39,491,127 was in exports to the United States and \$16,027,128 was in mineral exports to the United Kingdom. Included in these mineral exports are arsenic, asbestos, coal, gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc., and various

metals and ores. Included in the exports to the United States were \$13,322,654 in gold-bearing quartz, dust and nuggets; \$8,900,000 in copper; \$4,353,920 in nickel and over \$5,000,000 in silver.

Canada's exports to the United States thus run to over \$105,000,000 in one year in minerals, agricultural produce, fishery products and forest products. The exports of these products in one year to the United Kingdom, with the addition of animal products to the United Kingdom were valued at approximately \$70,000,000. The exports to the United States, including animal products totalled a value of around \$130,000,000.

The 1916 figures will show big increases in exports to Great Britain and to France, both in manufactured products and in food products. The increases in the exports to Europe caused by the war will doubtless show as large this year as they did in 1915. In normal times the United States was the biggest customer for Canadian exports, but the war has greatly increased the exports from Canada to Europe and especially to Great Britain and France.

### PREDICTED 300,000,000 BUSHELS.

A few weeks ago Sir Wm. Mackenzie at Duluth predicted that the wheat yield alone in the Western Provinces of Canada would this year exceed 300,000,000 bushels. The actual yield will likely be smaller than this estimate, though some sections are showing surprising totals.

### Everything in Contractors' and Railway Equipment

We can quote you to your advantage on the following lines:

Western Wheeled Scraper Co's Road Making Machinery and Dump Cars. Rebuilt Flat Cars, Passenger Coaches, Box Cars, Locomotives, and Locomotive Cranes.

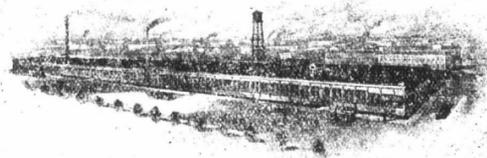
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Steam Shovels, Dragline Excavators, Pile Drivers, Dredges, Etc., Etc.

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Special Screw Machine Work

From Brass, Steel and Iron Bars to  
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BRASS FRICTION TUBES,  
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CONTAINER EXPLODERS, ADAPTERS  
AND SMALL DRAWN STEEL WORK.

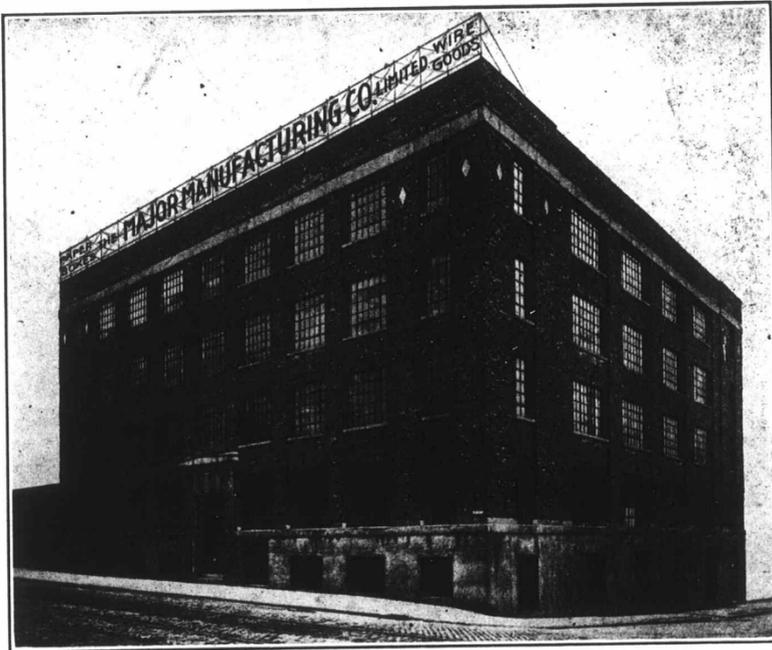
We are completely equipped to manufacture any **Screw Machine Products**  
from  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. diameter.

*Also Loading of Friction Tubes and Primers*

## The Major Manufacturing Company, Limited

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Elevator Enclosures	Spark Arrestors
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Fancy Candy	Wholesale Goods
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**SMALL BOXES OUR SPECIALTY**  
**CORRUGATED BOTTLE BOXES**  
**BOXES FOR THE TRADE IN GENERAL**  
**SPIRAL MAILING TUBES**

## Remarkable Growth of Canadian Tube and Iron Company

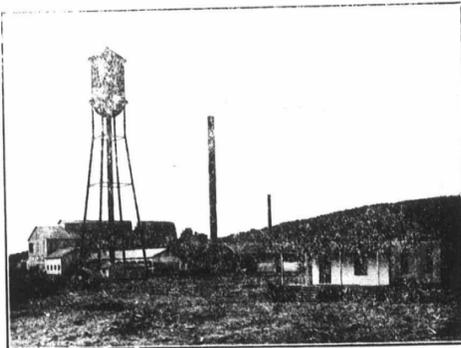


W. P. O'BRIEN, SENIOR MAJOR OF THE DUFFESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN, IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS.

One of the best liked and most prominent members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and senior partner in the Stock Exchange firm of O'Brien & Williams. He is the youngest son of the Late Senator O'Brien and an executor of the O'Brien Estate, one of the largest of Montreal's large estates.

When war broke out Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harry Trihey and several other prominent young Irishmen of Montreal decided that they would form an Irish-Canadian Battalion and they created the Irish-Canadian Rangers for Home Service.

Mr. Trihey was elected Colonel and Mr. O'Brien Major of the Battalion. After a few months of efficient work it was decided to form an overseas Battalion and Major O'Brien was one of the first to enlist, in spite of the fact that he had many domestic and financial responsibilities. He is very popular with the men of the Battalion and will have the best wishes of all when he goes to the front, which will be very shortly.



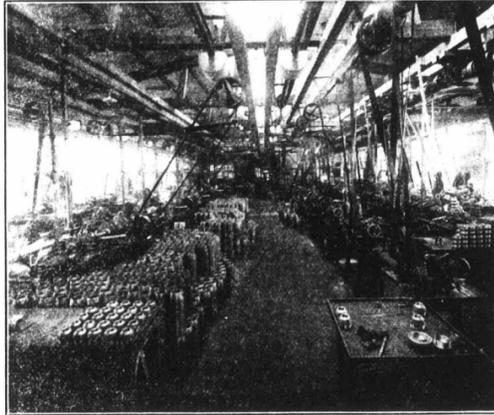
PART OF THE RIORDON PULP PLANT.

Balances at the credit of depositors in the Dominion Government savings banks on May 31st, were \$13,454,828.

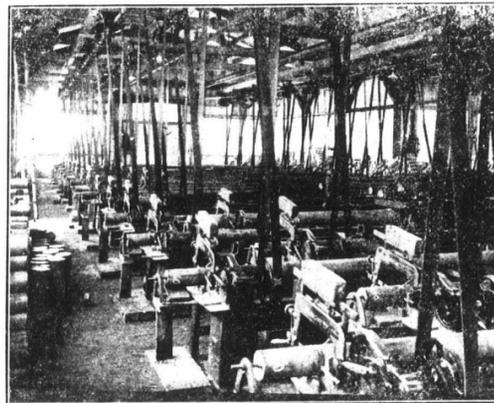
Incorporated in 1910 and employing at first 200 hands, the Canadian Tube and Iron Company has had such rapid advancement that to-day the company employs 800 hands. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and has a bond issue of \$250,000. The directors and chief officials are: John W. McConnell, President; James L. Waldie, Vice-President and Managing Director; Dr. Milton L. Hersey; John C. Hodgson; Albert H. Hough; William Mosley and Herbert Worrall, Secretary-Treasurer.

The products of the company which are marketed throughout Canada and Newfoundland and also includes an export business with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa at present consists chiefly of munitions, supplying Shell Steel Bars, Forging and Machining Shells, etc., and in this work the company is operating to full capacity.

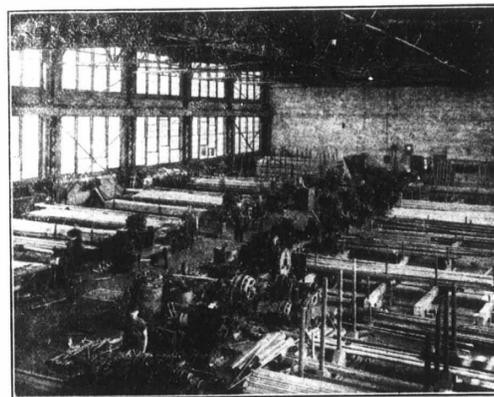
The company's works are situated on Lachine Canal and occupies about 15 acres of land. It has shipping facilities by both rail and water, and their products include wrought steel pipe, couplings, black and galvanized, bolts, nuts, rivets. The company also acts as selling agents for the Canadian Rolling Mills Company, which was incorporated in 1912 and employs about 400 men, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 and a bond issue of \$250,000. The directors and chief officials of the Canadian Rolling Mills are: James L. Waldie, President and Managing Director; John W. McConnell, Vice-President; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, John C. Hodgson, A. H. Hough, James Dun-



Plant No. 1.—6-in. H. E. Shell Dept. Machinery and Shells—Canadian Tube & Iron Company, Limited.



Shell Cutting Dept.—Canadian Tube & Iron Company, Limited.



Tube Threading Dept., Wro't Pipe—Canadian Tube & Iron Company, Limited.

lop and Herbert Worrall, Secretary-Treasurer.

The output of the Canadian Rolling Mills includes bar iron and steel rounds, squares and plate and twisted bars for reinforcing. The company is at present largely engaged in rolling shell steel bars for the manufacture of shells and is also operating to full capacity. The company's works are situated on Lachine Canal, Emard Ward, and occupy about 15 acres of land.

The Colonial Wire Manufacturing Company, Limited, also working in conjunction with the above companies, was incorporated in 1913 and is now employing 250 hands. This company is capitalized at \$500,000, with a bond issue of \$150,000, and its directors are: James L. Waldie, President and Managing Director; John W. McConnell, Vice-President; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, A. H. Hough, J. A. Phillips, James Dunlop, John C. Hodgson and Herbert Worrall, Secretary-Treasurer.

The products of the Colonial Wire Manufacturing Company are smooth steel wires, tinned mattress wire, fine wires, wire nails, fence staples and wood screws. This company's work are also situated on Lachine Canal, Emard Ward, occupying about 5 acres of land. The company is operating to full capacity on both domestic and export orders.

With all the plants working to capacity, the officials have faith in the outlook for Canadian trade, believing that after the war a strong immigration policy and encouragement to manufacturers will be necessary to develop the industrial resources of the country.

## Colonial Wire Manufacturing Co., Limited

Works : Lachine Canal, Montreal

Manufacturers of

**Smooth Steel Wires** — Bright, annealed, oiled and annealed  
Tinned Mattress Wire, Broom Wire, Fine Wires — Plain and Galvanized  
Fence Staples — Wire Nails — Wood Screws  
Pump Rods — Plain and Galvanized

SELLING AGENTS:

Canadian Tube and Iron Company, Limited, Montreal

## Canadian Rolling Mills Company, Limited

Works: Lachine Canal, Montreal

Manufacturers of

**Bar Iron and Steel**—Rounds, Squares and Flats.

ALSO

Twisted Steel Bars for Reinforcing

SELLING AGENTS:

Canadian Tube and Iron Company, Limited, Montreal

## Canadian Tube & Iron Company, Limited

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SLEIGH SHOE,

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PLOW BOLTS,  
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Black and Galvanized, sizes  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. to 4 in., is thoroughly inspected and tested to 600 lbs. pressure, and every length is branded with our trade-mark.

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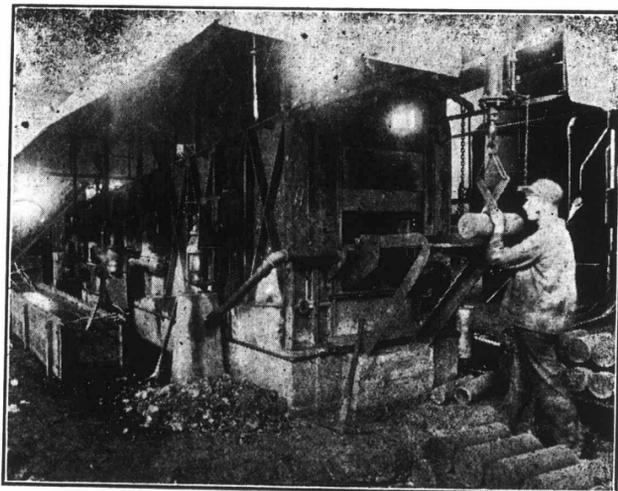
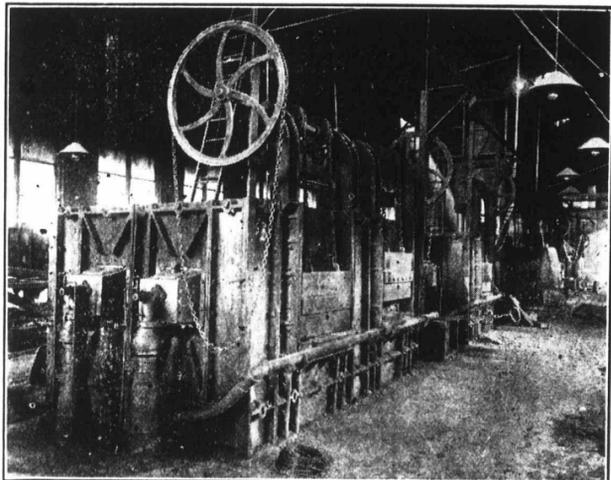
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# By using OIL instead of COAL-FIRED Furnaces

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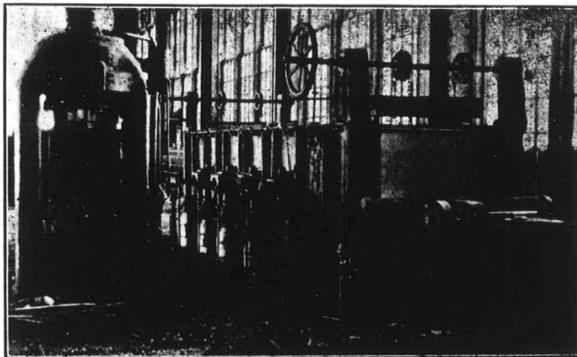
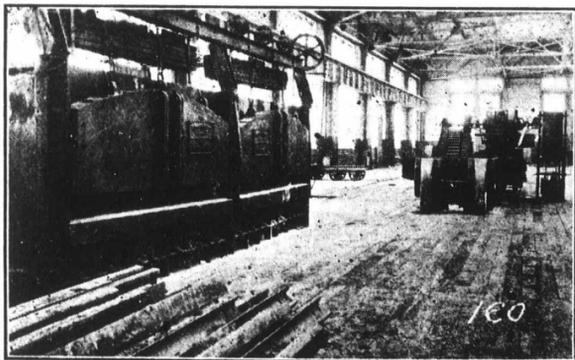
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- ☐ Higher temperatures obtainable.
- ☐ No heaters, coal or ash handlers required.
- ☐ No coal or ash piles.
- ☐ Less Waste of fuel and less time required to bring furnaces up to working heat.
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# What About Canadian Trade With Russia?

(G. C. P.)

As one of our Allies in the present war, Russia has become closely associated with the business interests of Great Britain and of the colonies of Great Britain. Apparently, if we are to take the statistics of the past as evidences, the business interests of Canada have not taken into serious consideration the importance of fostering trade relations with Russia. It has been predicted by politicians, financiers and others of national and international reputation, that after the war the two countries to receive great interest among capitalists and investors will, be Canada and Russia.

The great Russian Empire has a population of 171,000,000 people, while Russia proper has a population of approximately 164,000,000. It must be remembered that in population Russia is around 63 per cent larger than United States and nearly three times as large as Germany. At the outbreak of the war Germany's population was estimated at 65,000,000, and Russia's population in comparison showed the following population figures:

Russia .....	163,900,000
(Russian Empire, 171,000,000).	
United States .....	100,000,000
Germany .....	65,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	49,900,000
Argentina .....	7,200,000
Canada .....	8,000,000

At the outbreak of the war the gold reserve of Russia was approximately \$1,011,500,000 and despite the very large population of Russia its gold stock per capita showed very creditably when compared with other countries. The gold per capita in Russia at the outbreak of the war showed the following figures in comparison with other countries:

Russia—per capita gold.....	\$6.17
Italy .....	\$7.58
Argentina.....	\$4.65
Brazil .....	\$3.90
United States .....	\$19.39

It is rather peculiar that while the financiers and industrial interests of Canada and of the United

States have been devoting considerable time in recent years to the further expansion in trade relations with the countries of South America, including the Argentine and Brazil, very little attention in comparison, has been given to the possibilities of increasing our trade relations with Russia. In population Russia offers a much bigger buying market than does South America and the per capita gold supply of Russia is larger than that of South America.

Looking into Canadian figures we find that the value of exports from Canada to Russia of home produce amounts to around \$2,000,000 per year, a very small export business when compared with our exports to United States and to other countries. The Canadian exports in home produce up to the outbreak of the war, to Russia, showed the following values:

1910 .....	\$598,435
1911 .....	\$1,175,444
1912 .....	\$1,241,438
1913 .....	\$2,145,211
1914 .....	\$1,368,939

The value of the total exports from Canada to Russia in Europe for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1915, amounted to \$1,331,191, while the imports from Russia in this same year amounted to \$105,455. These were, of course, direct imports and exports. The value of merchandise imported into Canada from Russia through the United States for the fiscal year 1914 were valued at \$95,171, and the exports through the United States from Canada to Russia in the same year were valued at \$1,235,631. That Canada's trade with Russia was not increasing is shown in the figures comparing 1913 with 1914, which showed as follows:

Exports to Russia.		Imports from Russia	
Through United States.	Through United States.	Through United States.	Through United States.
1913.....	\$2,017,560	1913.....	\$162,817
1914.....	\$1,235,631	1914.....	\$ 96,171

Our total trade relations with Russia in exports and imports combined are considerably under \$5-

000,000 per year. When it is remembered that Russia has a population of around 165,000,000 and a spending power proportionately large, the littleness of our business with Russia is better realized.

Canada can supply many of the products which Russia must buy, chief among these being various manufactured products including clothing and the various woolen and textile manufactures. Canada also can supply Russia with a variety of other manufactured products which include iron and steel, building material, wearing apparel, various food products and a really countless variety of things which Russia must have.

The war having brought the people of Canada and the people of Russia into a fellowship never before dreamed possible, it remains for Canadian people to take the first step in making the Russians our Allies in business as well as our Allies in war.

It can not be accomplished without the clearing up of many difficulties, among them the establishing of long credit terms with Russian buyers and the numerous other problems in foreign trade financing which will be necessary in cultivating and expanding the sending of Canadian products to the markets of the great Russian Empire.

Russia will buy boots and shoes and other leather products; clothing and textile manufactures; canned meats, fruits and other food products; iron and steel products; fishery products; and countless other products including both necessities and luxuries. With a population sixty-five per cent larger than United States, Russia will be a big customer for these products. Russia's chief exports will be in wheat and in furs. The things which Russia must buy from foreign markets can be very largely supplied from Canada.

Russia after the war, offers one of the biggest inducements to its Canadian allies for trade expansion and commercial heads of Canada will do well to commence now the preparation which will result in bringing to Canada its rightful share of the Russian business that is sure to come to America.

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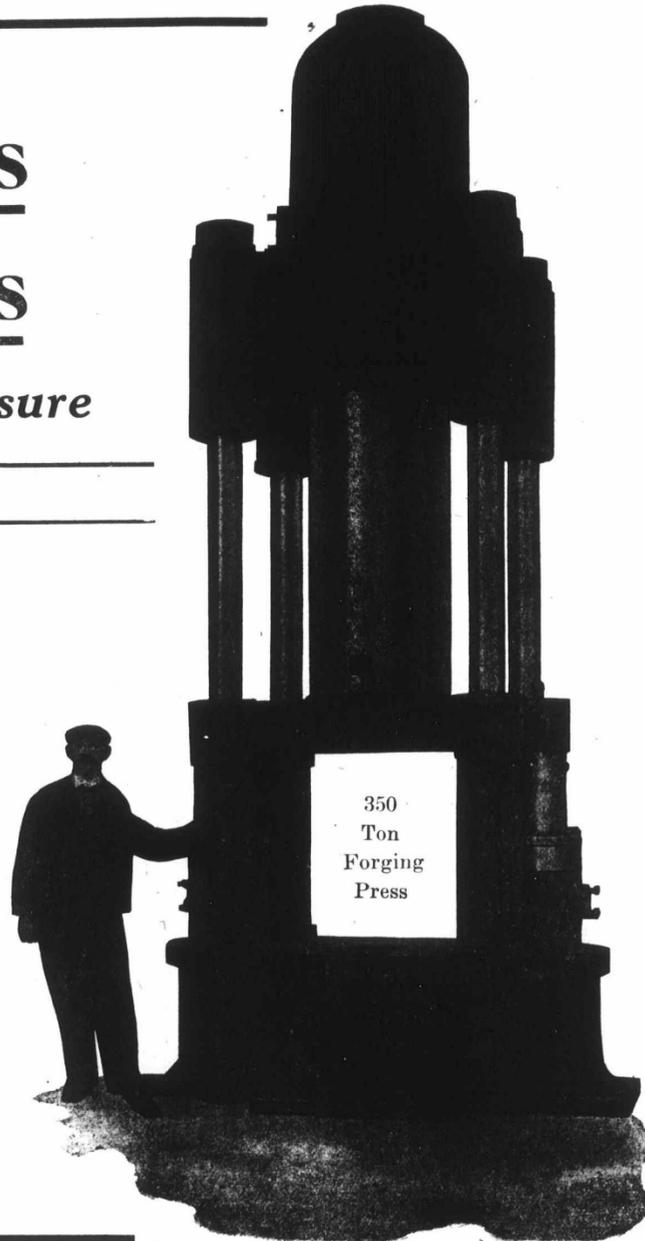
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One of the most prominent firms of Patent Attorneys in Canada is Harold C. Shipman and Company, who have been carrying on business as Patent Attorneys and Solicitors for several years, their head office being at Ottawa and a branch office at Washington, D.C. Mr. Harold C. Shipman is the head and owner of the business and he has had a wide experience in handling Patent Applications and Litigation work in Canada, United States and Foreign countries. Mr. Shipman is a registered Attorney before the United States Patent Office.

Being located only a few doors from the Canadian Patent Office at Ottawa, this firm is in a position to give their clients PERSONAL SERVICE, which attorneys outside of Canada cannot give. This means a great deal when complications arise in the prosecuting of an application. They can go into the matter personally with the Examiner and straighten out difficulties promptly, thus eliminating letter writing which in the handling of complaints, etc., is far from effective. Broader claims and earlier allowances are often obtained in this way.

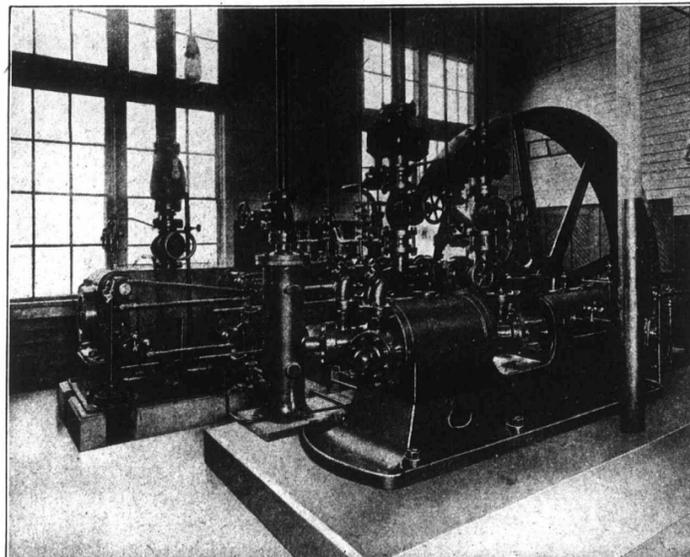
The main feature of this firm's business is its GUARANTEE. This is the only firm in Canada who will guarantee to "OBTAIN A PATENT OR REFUND THEIR FEES." Other Attorneys do not in any way guarantee their Search to be correct, and a great many of them do not make a Search of the Patent Office Records before making an Application. This firm always makes a Search at their own expense, before filing an application and they send their client's Certificate of Patentability in which is written their guarantee. If they don't get the Patent, they have to refund their fees and in this way their clients are assured of the most minute and careful attention before the Patent Office.

Shipman and Company do not stop here, for as a further protection they are bonded with a Guarantee Company with a capital of \$2,000,000, whereby the fees for preparing and prosecuting Applications are guaranteed by the Guarantee Company at all times until the Patent is granted. This is the first firm of Patent Attorneys in America to back up their guaranteed service with a refund of fees in this way. Since incorporating this new system of guarantee into their business, the company's clientele has greatly increased and this firm is now filing about one-tenth of the Patents granted, their clients covering all Canada, United States and Foreign countries. The Company is ever willing to write prospective clients direct outlining their new Guarantee system.

#### CANADA'S UMBRELLA OUTPUT.

Canada's umbrella output is valued at approximately \$609,500 annually. This department of Canadian manufacturing industry pays out \$78,000 annually in wages and spends \$278,635 for materials with which to manufacture umbrellas. There are only about ten establishments in Canada making umbrellas. Their total capital approximates \$300,000.

## Linde Refrigerating Machinery

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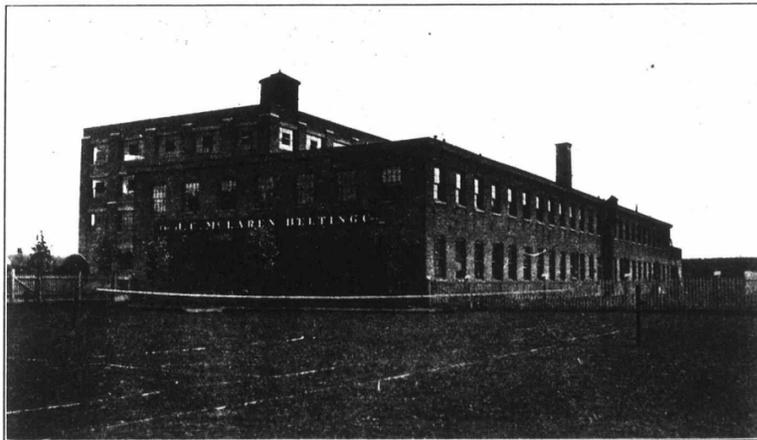
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## One of Canada's Pioneer Companies



The J. C. McLaren Belting Company, Limited, who are the Pioneers of Leather Belting Manufacturers in Canada, also Manufacturers of Card Clothing and General Mill Supplies, became established in the year 1856, and for sixty years have been growing and keeping pace with the general development of Canada.

This firm have always made quality and fair Dealing their policy and this fact is responsible for the enormous business they have built up.

Five years ago they entirely outgrew their old

plant and they constructed a new factory on Beaumont Street, Montreal, and installed therein the most modern Belt Manufacturing Machinery procurable, which, coupled with the most scientific methods of manufacture, and backed by sixty years experience, is a guarantee that their product is of the highest quality.

A feature of this factory is a spacious lawn and tennis court for the use of employees in their leisure time after hours. This would indicate that the management show consideration for the enjoyment and comfort of their employees.

#### VANCOUVER POPULATION 157,507.

According to the latest published Henderson directory the population of Greater Vancouver is 157,507, this including the various suburbs. The population of the city proper is 108,000. The loss in population including men enlisted, has been comparatively small, and no larger than in other eastern and western cities.

#### DOMINION REVENUE SHOWS BIG INCREASES.

The Minister of Finance stated in September that the revenue of the Dominion had so far during the present fiscal year exceeded his budget expectations. For the five months ending August 31st, the total receipts aggregated \$84,000,000, as compared with \$60,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

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# The James Robertson Company Limited

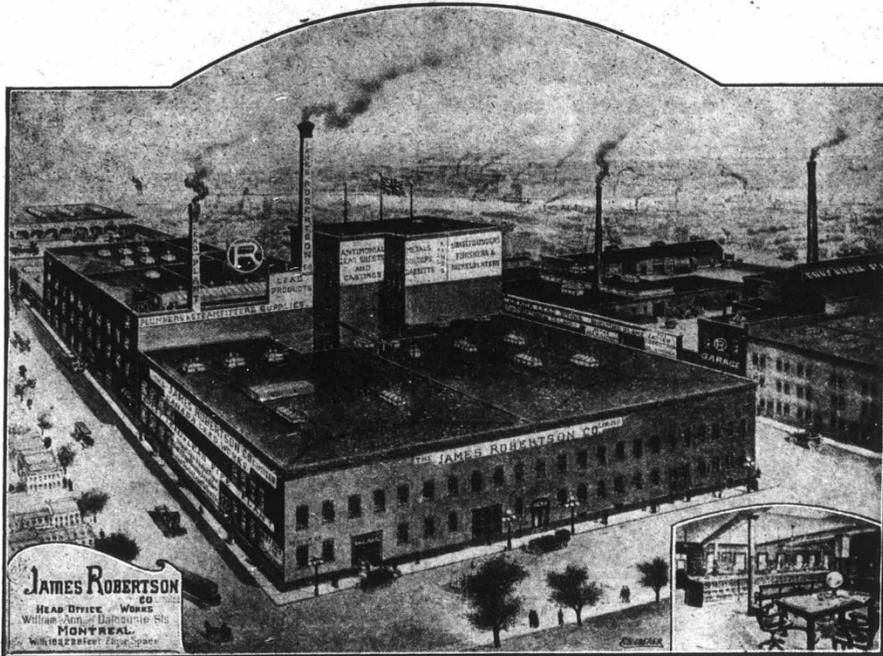
"CANADA'S LARGEST PLUMBING SUPPLY HOUSE."

Founded in 1857 by the Late James Robertson, The James Robertson Company, Limited is to-day the largest Plumbing Supply House in Canada, having offices and large works in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and St. John. The Montreal Works have a floor area of 162,228 square feet and serves the territory of Quebec Province and that portion of Ontario as far west as Kingston. The Ontario territory from Kingston west is covered by the Toronto Branch. The Maritime Provinces are supplied by the St. John Branch and the Western Provinces from the Winnipeg branch.

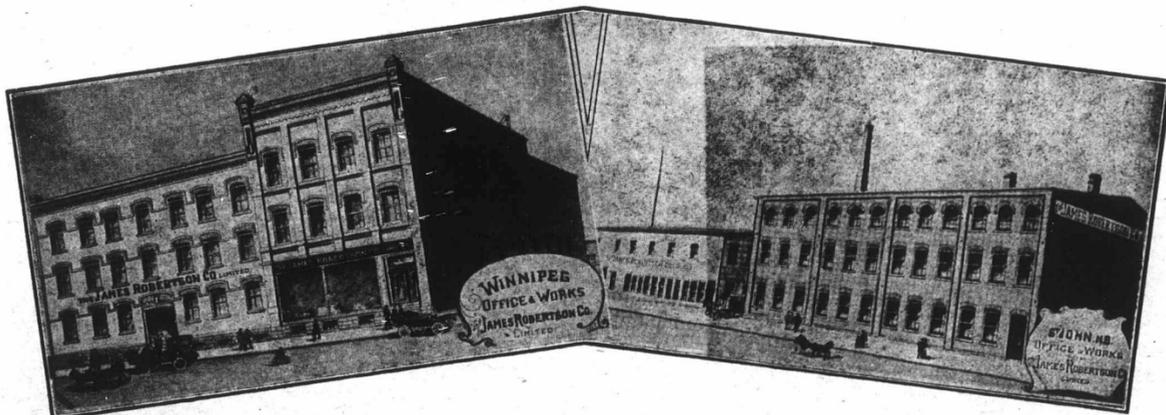
The Company maintains permanent Exhibition and Show Rooms for the display of the latest developments in sanitary fixtures at Montreal Toronto and Winnipeg. Their aggressive and efficient organization have placed their Plumbing Fixtures in many of the largest buildings and institutions in the Dominion of Canada.

The Company has a service department which follows up installations of their fixtures and assists the purchaser by explanation and advice so that the high efficiency of their fixtures can be maintained at the minimum cost.

The Late James Robertson was the first manufacturer of lead pipe in Canada and this product is now made in all their plants and they not only distribute this product through the whole of Canada but do a large export business as well. They manufacture lead water pipe and drain pipe from one quarter inch to twelve inches in diameter, and also roll sheet lead of any desired thickness in sheets up to eight feet in



The James Robertson Company, Limited have made famous their trade mark, which is



width. An interesting part of this plant is devoted to the manufacture of drawn lead traps and bends.

The James Robertson Company, Limited are also very large manufacturers of white alloys such as Babbitt Metals, Solders and Type Metals. The Company are sheet metal distributors and their brass foundries turn out a large variety of products in brass, bronze and aluminum.

Ever taking the lead in adopting advanced ideas in their service department, the Company has issued for distribution to dealers, one of the handsomest catalogues of Sanitary Fixtures ever issued by any Canadian business house. This catalogue is a volume of approximately two hundred and seventy-five large pages, profusely illustrated by half-tone engravings, printed on very high grade ivory paper and bound in handsome royal blue cloth covers. This catalogue is an innovation and is certainly the "Blue Book" of Sanitary Fixtures in the Dominion of Canada. This catalogue with all its advanced ideas in sanitation has been published after months of very arduous study and the expenditure of a large amount of money, and in conjunction with the Company's Exhibition Rooms at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg gives an unequal service to Architects, Builders and the Plumbing Trade generally.

In addition to the Sanitary Fixture Catalogue which this Company has published, is a complete fitting catalogue quite recently distributed which gives a very comprehensive idea of the wide range of fittings which this firm manufacture and carry in stock.

# Canadian People Have Over One Billion Dollars Deposited

Canadian Banks Have Over 3,100 Branches in Canada. Of 23 Cities Reporting Clearing House, Twenty-Two Show Gains in 1916 Clearings

At the end of June the chartered banks of Canada had 3,161 branches in Canada. Of these 1,145 were in Ontario, 770 in Quebec and 208 in the Maritime Provinces. Of the western branches 400 were in Saskatchewan, 243 in Alberta and 191 in British Columbia. There were also 22 branches in Newfoundland, 3 in the Yukon and 79 elsewhere.

Of 23 cities reporting in the Bank Clearings this year, practically all have shown increases in the total clearings over last year. These comparative clearings for the twelve months of last year and for the first half of this year are shown elsewhere in these issues of the Journal of Commerce.

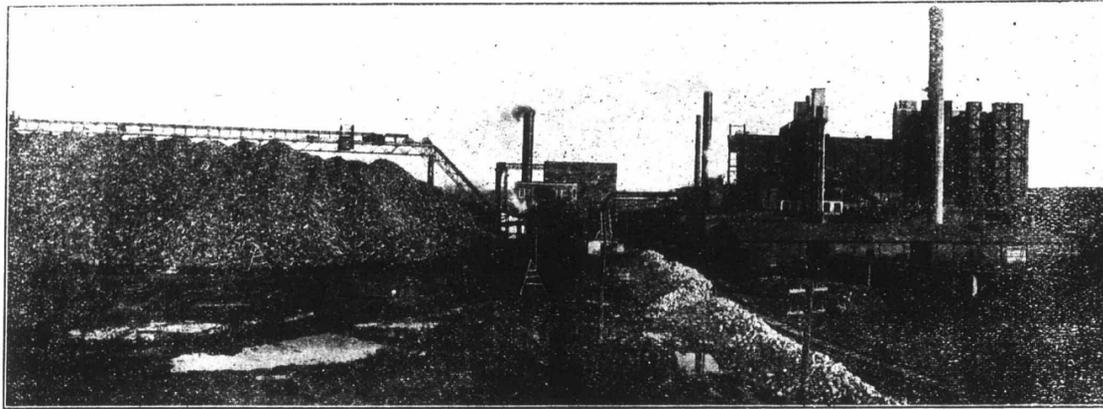
Some of the outstanding increases were made in the month of June when Montreal for example jumped from \$196,646,272 in June 1915 to \$320,737,140, an increase for the month over last year of \$124,090,868.

Toronto in the same month showed an increase over last year of over \$72,000,000 and Winnipeg's increase was also over \$72,000,000. Vancouver had an increase of over \$4,600,000.

Of the smaller cities Ottawa showed a June increase of \$5,424,070 while Calgary's June increase was \$5,076,604. Quebec city increased its June bank clearings by \$2,785,667, and Hamilton showed an increase of \$3,579,151. St. John, Victoria and Saskatchewan each showed June increases in the bank clearings of over one million dollars, while London, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Brantford, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, New Westminster and Peterboro showed one month increases of from \$300,000 to \$800,000. Moose Jaw's June increase for this year was \$768,865 and Regina's increase was over \$3,300,000.

Figures published at the close of the month of July showed that the people of Canada had \$1,195,700,000 on deposit in the chartered banks of Canada which established a new high record. The deposits for the month of June made an aggregate gain of \$18,300,000, of which \$15,800,000 fell under the head of demand deposits and \$2,500,000 under the head of savings deposits.

The July bank clearings, as published by Bradstreet's showed a total for Canada of approximately \$865,637,000 as compared with \$578,090,000 for the same month in 1915 and \$752,046,000 for July 1914, thus showing the largest July record in three years. This made a Canadian total for seven months of \$5,474,685,034, an increase of forty per cent over the like period of 1914 and of seven per cent over the corresponding period in 1913.



HAWKSURRY PLANT RIORDON PULP AND PAPER CO.

## Southern Canada Power Company, Limited

Its Field of Operation is in the Prosperous and Progressive Industrial Territory South of the St. Lawrence River.

The Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, has an authorized capital of \$3,000,000 and an authorized bond issue of \$5,000,000.

The company owns water powers on the St. Francis River between Drummondville and the River St. Lawrence with a total of 280 feet, capable of a present development of about 90,000 and an ultimate development of about 150,000 horsepower upon the

In addition to these water powers the company controls the entire lighting and power business in the Cities of St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, the towns of Drummondville, and Iberville and contracts with many other Municipalities in the district including the Towns of Beloeil and Ste. Halaire.

The Cities of St. Johns and St. Hyacinthe are connected by a 50,000 volt transmission line which will

town and village in the district requiring power will be served by this company.

Pending the completion of the first development the Company is supplying the Western part of its district with hydro-electric power purchased from the Montreal Light, Heat & Power at Chambly, and the South Eastern section with Shawinigan Water & Power Company's power purchased at Windsor Mills.

As the company confines itself to the territory between the Richelieu and the St. Francis Rivers and tributary to same it does not compete in any way with either the Montreal Light, Heat & Power or Shawinigan Water & Power Companies, and in Southern Canada Power Company, Ltd., upon the completion of its first and second developments will supply a large block of power under contract to the Shawinigan Company to be used in the Asbestos district and elsewhere.

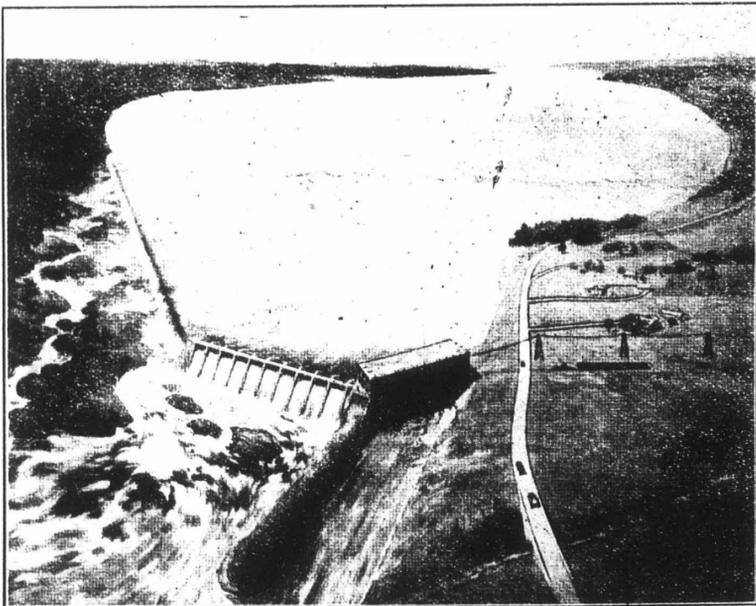
The industrial development of the district to be served by the company includes some of the most important Canadian manufacturers, these concerns are of very diversified character and include the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the Dominion Textile Company, Paton Woolen Mills Company, Canadian Ingersoll Rand Drill Company, Jencks, Machine Company, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Canadian Fairbanks Company, Canadian Explosives Company, Aetna Explosives Company, etc.

This district has a population of over 400,000 people within a radius of sixty miles of the development and is exceptionally well adapted for manufacturing purposes on account of its splendid transportation facilities and unusually good labor market.

The present high protective tariff is an inducement to many American manufacturers to locate in this territory to supply the Canadian and Colonial markets.

The advent of cheap power in this territory will be a great boon to the many industries, as coal is at present selling in this territory from \$5.00 to \$5.75 per ton.

The undertaking has been put together under the best expert advice, the Consulting Engineers of the company being, Viele, Blackwell & Buck, of New York, and also an examination of the properties has also been made by Stone & Webster, of Boston, and New York, probably the largest and most important firm of hydro-electric engineers in the United States whose report is very favorable.



PLAN OF \$20,000 H.P. HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT AT HEMMING'S FALLS, QUE., ON THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

completion of the storage dams now under construction by the Provincial Government at the head waters of the St. Francis River.

The water powers comprise six sites which can be developed under a head of over 45 feet each thus giving the company the advantage of only making developments from time to time as the demand for power in the district warrants.

be extended from St. Hyacinthe to Drummondville upon the completion of the company's first development at Hemming's Falls and a transmission line from Sherbrooke to Windsor Mills, and this line will be extended from Windsor Mills to Drummondville at a later date. Other transmission lines are under contemplation which will be built in the near future so that within a reasonable period every

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**BACON AND HAM EXPORTS.**

Very large increases were shown in the bacon and ham exports for 1915 over 1914. The exports of hams and bacon showed the following figures for these years:

1914.....25,749,936 pounds—value \$4,033,106.  
1915.....94,760,293 pounds—value \$14,464,742

These were among the biggest increases in the 1915 produce and food exports.

**1916 CROP ACREAGE.**

According to a bulletin issued by the census and statistics office at Ottawa, the area sown to wheat in Canada this year is 11,517,600 acres; to oats, 10,644,000 acres; barley, 1,397,900 acres; rye, 159,695; peas, 101,420; mixed grains, 410,770; hay and clover, 7,974,000; alfalfa, 89,900; buckwheat, 355,500; flax, 723,000; corn, for husking, 183,700; beans, 34,490; potatoes, 448,800; turnips, etc., 156,200; sugar beets, 15,000, and corn for fodder, 297,070. The acreage increases are in rye, hay and clover and buckwheat.

**SHIPBUILDING IN B. C.**

The British Columbia coast mills have a capacity of 700 million feet of lumber annually. Of this 280 million feet is available for export. The assistance to shipbuilding in the province and the establishment of a bigger fleet of freight vessels would make available the following annual markets:

Australia .....	\$10,500,000
New Zealand .....	2,500,000
South Africa .....	6,000,000

At present these markets are largely supplied from the United States which on account of having sufficient vessels sells to Australia alone lumber worth \$7,000,000 annually as compared with Canadian sales in that market of \$265,000.

The assistance to the shipbuilding industry through subsidies and otherwise is one of the issues now under consideration in British Columbia.

**MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The mining industry in the Province of British Columbia continues to be exceedingly active, according to late reports, and a large amount of American capital is coming into this province. The Provincial Government is contemplating the establishment of lead smelters and copper refineries in Vancouver. On his return to Montreal from the Pacific Coast a few weeks ago, Mr. C. H. Cahan commented, "On the whole there is a growing feeling of confidence that there will be a steady up-building of trade in Vancouver and British Columbia, and that the Pacific Ocean Trade will become very large indeed. The general business outlook in Vancouver is distinctly better than at the beginning of the year."

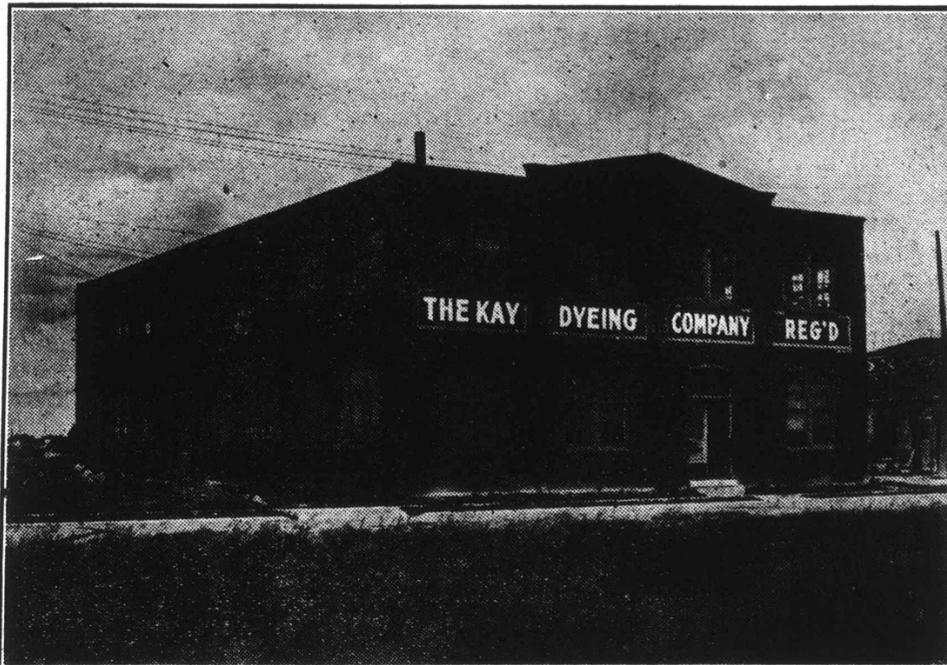
**GOLD SHIPMENTS TO U. S.**

No better indication of the improvement in business conditions, warranting these "Trade Revival and Expansion" editions could be shown than the continued increase in the gold shipments from Canada to the United States, much of this being on behalf of the Mother Country. On July 15th, J. P. Morgan and Company deposited in the Assay Office at New York \$3,000,000 gold bars received from Ottawa, making a total to that date of \$168,946,000 imported on the existing movement.

**\$400,000,000 GOLD FOR U. S.**

By the end of the present year, the six months movement of gold to the United States from Great Britain directly and indirectly will have totalled \$400,000,000. The British Government is discharging the obligations of its firms and agents in the United States by shipments of this vast sum, almost entirely via Canada. About \$3,000,000 per day, most of it from Ottawa, is the rate at which the yellow metal is expected to be shipped to New York until the close of the year.

## Kay Company Fills Important Need in Industrial Activities of Quebec Province



NEW BUILDING OF THE KAY DYEING COMPANY.

### Founded by Frank Kay, who has spent Twenty Years in the One Line of Business with Wide Experience in England and on this Continent

The Kay Dyeing Company, Registered, is one of the only industries of its kind in Canada and fills a very important need in the industrial activities of the province of Quebec. The industry was established in 1913 by Frank Kay and from small beginnings has become one of the province's important industries.

This year the company moved into its new building, situated on the corner of First Avenue and Ernest Streets, Maisonneuve. The building is of brick construction, two stories high, and with a ground space of 100 by 60 feet. The building is equipped with modern dyeing machinery of the latest type, electrically controlled.

Included in the machinery equipment are very modern dyeing and circulating machines and Universal winding machines. This machinery has been installed for the purpose of dyeing straw braids, wood chip, cotton and woolen yarns, artificial silk, etc., the Kay Company catering especially to the textile and hat manufacturers. The Universal winding machines permit quicker work in re-winding cottons and threads after they have gone through the various dyeing processes.

The plant is thoroughly equipped, even to a lunch and rest room for the employees, auxiliary drying rooms, etc. It is one of the most modern plants of its kind in the Dominion and while the business of the company has been largely with the textile and hat industries of the province of Quebec, correspondence is solicited with the manufacturers of other provinces in the hat and textile lines, who may require the service of a dyeing company, thoroughly equipped for the work.

Frank Kay, the founder and owner of the company has unlimited faith in Canada and has given

to the Dominion an industry which is Canadian through and through. He spent about fifteen years in the dyeing business in all its departments, including the manufacturing of dyes in England, a large part of his life being spent in Manchester, the world's famous textile city. When he first came to Canada, Mr. Kay connected himself with the Dominion Textile Company as overseer of the dyeing departments and later he was Canadian agent for the famous Livinstein dyes, for Montreal and Toronto. He established his own business in 1913, and his success has been so marked as to necessitate the moving into the newer and larger building which now houses the industry.

Mr. Kay believes the outlook for the dyeing business in Canada is good and in spite of earlier difficulties during the war in procuring dyes, he has managed to keep the industry working to capacity.

The Kay Dyeing Company solicits the trade of the Canadian textile and knitting companies requiring the services of a dye house which is thoroughly equipped for high class work, including the specializing on threads, yarns, straw braids, artificial silk, etc. Careful attention will be given to correspondence from any part of Canada.

This is a Canadian industry which deserves the support of the textile and hat industries, representing as it does a big capital investment, made in Canada at a time when Canada was most in need of such an industry.

Correspondence may be addressed to  
KAY DYEING COMPANY, Reg'd.,  
Cor. First Avenue and Ernest Street,  
Maisonneuve, Que.

(Dyers of Straw Braids, Hat Braids, Wood Chip, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Artificial Silk, etc.)

## Bridges in Quebec

The Province of Quebec boasts of some of the biggest bridges in the world. The largest include the Lachine Bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence at a point near Montreal; the Quebec Bridge, crossing the same river near Quebec City, and the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence to St. Lambert.

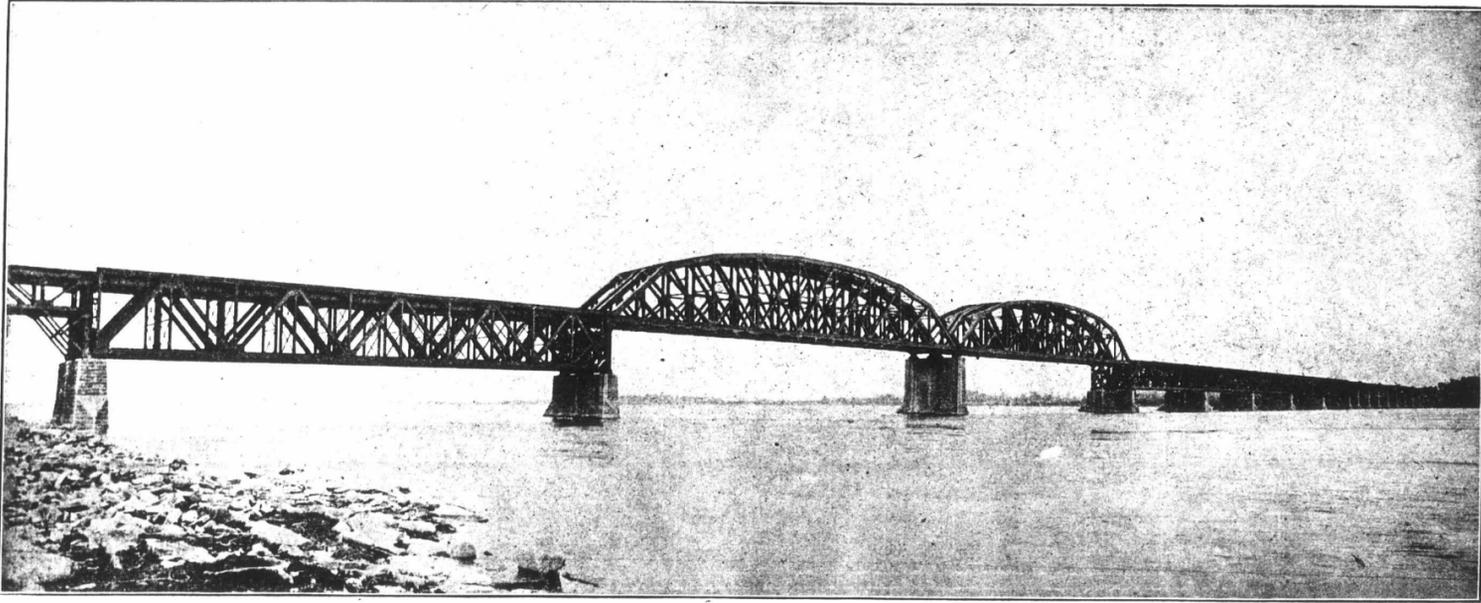
The Victoria bridge was opened in 1898, replacing the old tubular bridge, which was known as the Victoria Tubular Bridge. The new bridge was constructed around the old bridge, with little interference of traffic. It is one of the largest in the world, being a mile and a quarter in length, with 25 spans, 242 feet in length (centre span 330 feet), resting on 24 piers. The bridge is 65 feet wide with double railway tracks, electric trolley tracks and a broad

driveway. Its cost was two million dollars.

The Quebec Bridge, in its general dimensions, as well as in the enormous size and weight of the structural members composing it, surpasses any other structure of the kind ever erected. The one bridge structure in the world that approaches it in magnitude is the famous Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland, the main channel span of which is nearly 100 feet shorter than that of the Quebec Bridge. Both structures are of the cantilever type. The channel span of the Quebec Bridge, measured between centres of towers is 1,800 feet. The design and fabrication of the steel for the structure therefore presented engineering problems for which no precedents existed, and the first attempt to build the bridge, made by a private company, resulted in 1907 in a collapse of the structure in which many lives were lost. Following that catastrophe, the Dominion Government took over the work, and a

year later undertook the construction of the bridge.

The present bridge is on the same site as the original structure, but owing to an increase of 21 feet in the width between trusses and to a considerable increase in the weight of the superstructure, new piers were necessary, and these were built immediately south of and adjacent to the original piers. The two main piers alone contain approximately 60,000 cubic yards of masonry, and cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. One of these piers goes to a depth of 60 feet below the bed of the river, and the other to a depth of 80 feet. In the erection of the bridge the anchor arms, which lie between the main piers and the shore, were constructed on steel false work, while the cantilever arms are being built out over the river without falsework by the cantilever method. Completion is being hastened despite the second accident which occurred a few weeks ago.



THE LACHINE BRIDGE.

# CANADIAN STEEL FOUNDRIES LIMITED

STEEL CASTINGS - MANGANESE STEEL CASTINGS  
GRAY IRON and SEMI STEEL CASTINGS - BAR STEEL  
COUPLERS - COIL and ELLIPTIC SPRINGS  
STEAM and ELECTRIC RAILWAY TRACK WORK

GENERAL OFFICES:  
Transportation Building, - MONTREAL.  
LONDON (Eng.) OFFICE;  
Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place



WORKS:  
WELLAND, ONT.  
POINT ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL  
LONGUE POINTE, MONTREAL

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# Forest Products of Quebec Worth \$15,000,000 Yearly

The forests add over \$15,000,000 every year to the production in the province of Quebec. The forest reserves in this province total 107,997,513 acres. The pulp wood, lumber, shingles and laths make up the big annual production of the timber industries of this province.

The pulp wood used in the province approximates a value of \$4,000,000 per year, the values used showing the following figures:

1912 . . . . .	\$3,386,705
1913 . . . . .	4,107,689
1914 . . . . .	4,148,405

The woods used in the manufacture of pulp, to which this province adds a big annual contribution, are spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, poplar, larch and jack pine. The pulp wood consumption in Quebec province is the largest in Canada, being almost equal to the combined consumption of Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The lumber production of Quebec exceeds usually a yearly value of \$10,000,000. The 1913 lumber production was valued at \$10,618,528 and that of 1912 at \$10,693,262. Quebec has one of the three biggest lumber, shingle and lath productions in Canada, being equalled only by Ontario and British Columbia.

The shingles produced in the province total an annual value of about \$700,000, the 1912 output being worth \$665,479 and the 1913 output at \$807,035. The shingle output in 1913 showed an increase in value of about \$140,000 over the previous year. The value of the shingle output for the years under review was considerably larger than Ontario's and was exceeded in Canada only by British Columbia.

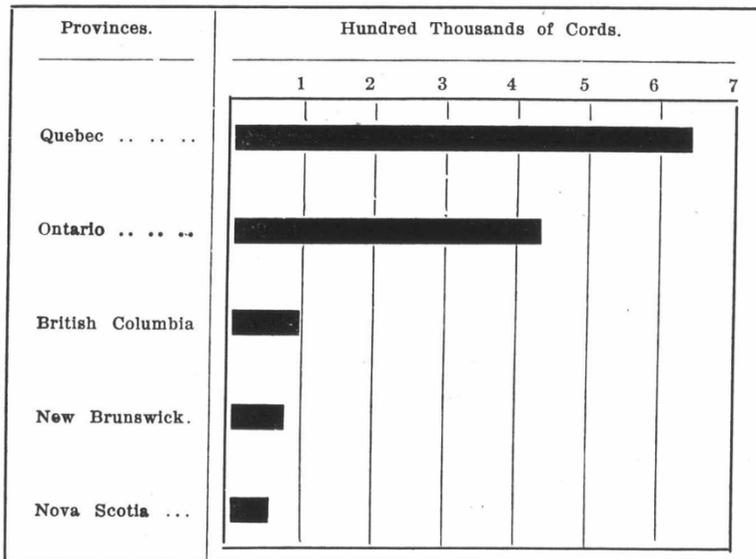
The lath output of Quebec exceeds a value of \$225,000 annually. In 1912 the output reached nearly \$300,000 and in 1913 was \$225,277. The total value of lumber, lath and shingles produced in the province in one year exceeds \$15,000,000, the 1913 total being \$15,758,529. About two-thirds of this total is in lumber and timber, the other third being in pulp wood, laths and shingles.

The lumber industry was seriously affected by the outbreak of the war in Europe and the production for the latter half of 1914 and for 1915 and 1916 are not likely to show increases, but with the exception of pulp will probably show decreases. The scarcity of ship bottoms has made it almost impossible to procure ships for exporting lumber and timber products, and the present ocean freight rates to European and foreign countries is almost prohibitive to the shipping of lumber and timber products.

A very large amount of the lumber and timber production of Quebec is for export business and

the cessation of this department of the business causes a serious reduction in the output of forest products. Coupled with this cessation of export business, is the reduction in building operations in Canada since the war which has resulted in a smaller production of shingle and laths, timber and other building material. Millions of feet of lumber and timber are now in storage in the big yards and mills of Quebec and while logging has been carried on to some extent during the past fifteen operations have been on a much smaller heretofore.

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES 1914.



Everything in Rubber

Made in Canada

## Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited

W. H. ROBINSON,  
President

T. H. RIEDER,  
Vice. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

R. E. JAMIESON,  
Gen. Sales Mgr.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Executive Offices - Montreal, Canada

28 "Service" Branches and Warehouses throughout Canada.  
Export Branches in London Eng., and Glasgow, Scotland.  
Manufacturing Rubber Goods for all purposes, including:—

**RUBBER FOOTWEAR—**

"Jacques Cartier," "Merchants," "Maple Leaf," "Granby," "Dominion," and "Anchor," brands; "Fleet Foot" Sporting Shoes, Rubber Heels and Soles.

**MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS—**

Belting, Hose, Packings, Rubber Rolls, Etc.

**DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES—**

Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Atomizers, Cushions, Bathing Caps.

**FIRE HOSE SUPPLIES—**

Fire Hose, Nozzles, Pipes, Coats, Helmets, etc.

**MOULDED GOODS—**

Plumbers' Supplies, Matting, Moulded and Cut Goods.

**RUBBER TEXTILE GOODS—**

"DOMINION" Raincoats, Rubber Coats, Blankets, Sheet- ing, Carriage Cloths and Covers, Auto Cloth, Proofed Silks and Cottons.

**RUBBER TIRES—**

"DOMINION" Auto Tires, Motor Truck Tires, Carriage Tire Motor-Cycle and Bicycle Tires, etc.

Catalogues and Prices cheerfully furnished on request to nearest Branch or to Head Office

# Six Years of Continuous Progress Has Marked History of Steel Company of Canada

## PART I.

### The Products of the Company—Where the Iron Ore Comes From—The Men Behind the Company.

(Part 2, a continuation of the description of the big steel plant will appear on this page in the succeeding issue of The Journal of Commerce Trade Revival and Expansion Editions).

Established in the summer of 1910, the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, has become one of the very important industries of the Dominion. The Company has offices at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, and plants at Hamilton, Brantford, Toronto, Belleville, Montreal, Lachine, Gananoque, Port William and London.

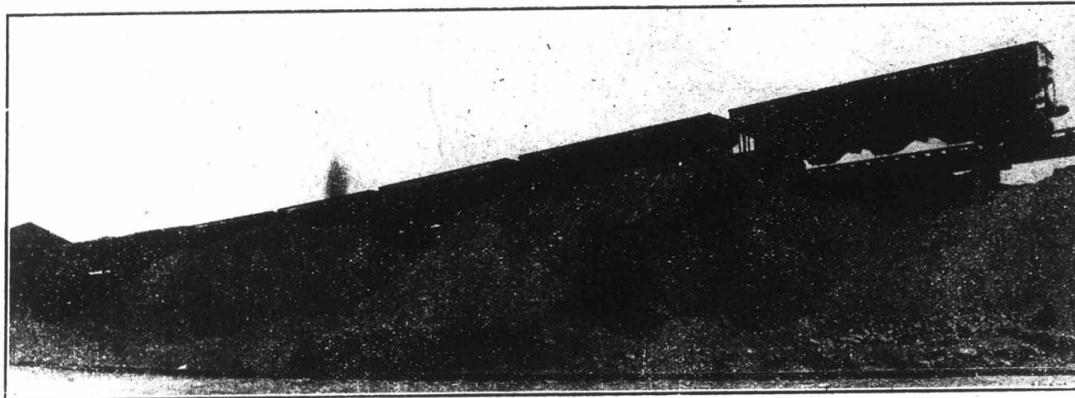
The company turns out a large variety of products which may be divided under the following departments.

**HAMILTON PIG IRON**, which includes basic, malleable and foundry.

The deposits of the Messabi range of hills lie near the surface, and are mined by means of immense steam shovels or excavators, such as are used for digging foundations, canals, railway cuttings, etc. These deposits are particularly adapted for handling by machinery, and the mining, transportation and unloading of this material have resulted in the perfection of mechanical appliances of wonderful capacity and efficiency.

#### 12,000 TON ORE BOATS.

Ore boats carrying from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of ore in one cargo.



STORAGE PILES OF IRON ORE AWAITING TREATMENT IN BLAST FURNACE.

**FORGINGS**, which include car axles, shape and drop forgings, horse shoes, carriage and automobile hardware, top goods, etc.

**IRON AND STEEL**, including blooms, billets, bars, wire rods, angles, channels, plow beams, etc.

**BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS**, including machine, carriage, elevator, stove, tire and sleigh shoe bolts, blank and tapped nuts, and washers.

**WIRE, ETC.**, including steel, brass, copper and bronze, heavy, fine, bright annealed, coppered, liquor bright, galvanized and tinned. Railway fastenings including angle bars, track bolts, tie plates, spikes, tie rods, etc. Wrought pipe and fittings, including black and galvanized nipples and couplings.

**NAILS, SPIKES, RIVETS, ETC.**, including 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. Screws, including wood and machine, steel, brass and bronze.

**POLE LINE HARDWARE**, including pole steps, cross arm braces, guy clamps and guy rods, black and galvanized.

**LEAD PRODUCTS**, including lead pipe, white lead, shot and putty.

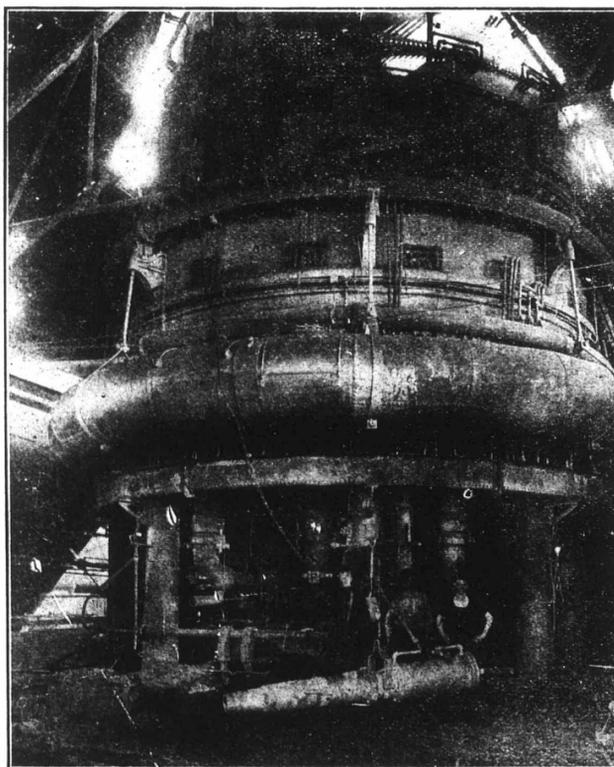
**TUBING**, gas and steam standard and extra heavy black and galvanized.

**HORSE SHOES**, all patterns and sizes.

In manufacturing this extensive list of products the Steel Company of Canada gives a service to the Canadian people which is invaluable and which has helped to a large extent in decreasing the imports of such products from foreign countries and especially from the United States.

#### IMPORTANT IRON INDUSTRY.

The iron ore for the big plants of the Steel Company of Canada is mined at the vast deposits of ore situated in the Messabi range of hills in the northern part of the State of Minnesota, close to the Canadian border and about 800 miles from Hamilton. From this locality which is known as the Lake Superior district, about 40,000,000 tons of hematite iron ore are shipped annually to the blast furnaces which yield more than three-quarters of the pig iron production on the North American continent. This red or brown hematite is one of the richest forms of iron ore, containing in some cases as much as 68 per cent of iron and in appearance resembles soft brownish earth.



BASE OF STACK SHOWING LARGE BLAST PIPE SUPPLYING AIR TO THE TUYERES. STEAM OPERATED MUD GUN IN FOREGROUND USED FOR PIGGING. TAP HOLE BEHIND THE MUZZLE.

convey the ore to its destination. These boats are loaded from immense bins, into which the cars from the mines are emptied, the bins being elevated above the level of the boat, so that by means of ore chutes leading into each hatchway, the ore is rapidly conveyed by gravity into the hold of the vessel. In a few hours the ship has received its cargo and is ready to start on its long journey down the chain of lakes to its destination, where unloading of the boats is accomplished almost as rapidly as the loading.

The Mallet compound locomotives which haul the trains of loaded cars from the ore mines to the lakes are of the largest in the world.

#### ONE OF WORLD'S MOST MODERN PLANTS.

The plant of the Steel Company of Canada is reputed to be one of the most modern in the world. Here, in an extent of several acres, and in the course of a few hours may be seen steel in every stage of production from iron ore, barely distinguishable from common earth to the shrapnel and high-explosive shell.

The equipment of the Steel Company of Canada is complete in every detail, and is considered by many authorities to be of the most modern design and construction. Since the establishment of the Company in 1910, there have been big additions made to the plants which have given the Company an equipment second to none in Canada.

A brief description of this equipment will appear on this page in succeeding issues of The Journal of Commerce Trade Revival and Expansion Editions.

#### THE MEN BEHIND THE COMPANY.

The directors of the Steel Company of Canada are many of them men of national reputation, including Charles Alexander, Cyrus A. Birge, Lloyd Harris, Robert Hobson, W. D. Matthews, Ross H. McMaster, Hon. John Milne, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., William Southam, Francis H. Whitton and Charles Seward Wilcox.

The executive officers of the Company are: Charles Seward Wilcox, Chairman of Board of Directors; Robt. Hobson, President; C. A. Birge, Vice-President; F. H. Whittin, General Manager; Ross H. McMaster, Assistant General Manager; H. H. Champ, Secretary-Treasurer.



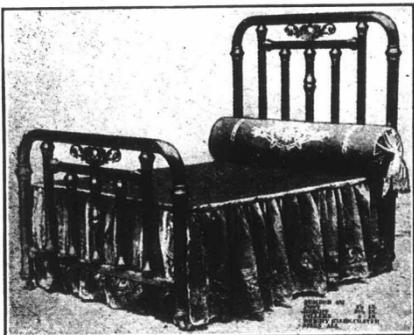
About the only department of forestry industries which has not been hurt by the war is the pulp industry. There has been an increased demand for pulp from Great Britain and from foreign countries and the exports of pulp from Canada for 1916 are likely to be among the largest on record from this province. In 1914 Quebec used 636,496 cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp, which was valued at \$4,148,405 and which was the largest consumption in Canada, exceeding the previous Quebec consumption by nearly \$1,000,000. The quantities and values of the wood used in the manufacture of pulp in Canada in 1914 were as follows:

	Cords.	Value.
Quebec . . . . .	636,496	\$4,148,405
Ontario . . . . .	447,751	3,172,235
New Brunswick . . . . .	49,339	296,769
Nova Scotia . . . . .	10,777	46,015
British Columbia . . . . .	80,013	426,444

The pulp produced in Quebec in 1914 was 515,409 tons, with 23 firms reporting a production. The total production in all Canada for this year was 934,600, so that considerably over half of the whole of Canadian pulp production was in the province of Quebec. The Canadian production increased from 682,632 tons in 1912 to 854,624 tons in 1913 and to 934,600 in 1914. The 1915 production probably exceeded 1,000,000 tons, with Quebec and Ontario leading in the increases.



**"Made-in-Canada" for Canadian People**  
*Brass and Iron Bedsteads Bearing this Trade Mark are Canada's Best*



Manufacturers of  
**High-Grade**  
 Brass and  
 Iron Beds

**B. LEVINSON, Proprietor, 1620 Clarke St. MONTREAL.**

# James Coristine & Co., Limited

Montreal

Manufacturers

## HIGH GRADE FURS HATS — CAPS

Gloves & Mitts      Mocassins

MAIL US YOUR ORDER  
 We can fill it satisfactorily

# Provincial Paper Mills Co. Limited

Toronto, - Canada

MILLS AT

Thorold, Georgetown and Mille Roches, Ontario.

Largest Manufacturers in Canada

Book, Writing and Coated

# PAPERS

# Standard Underground Cable Co. of Canada, Limited

General Offices and Works : Hamilton, Ont.

This company was organized in 1911 under the laws of the Dominion of Canada with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, \$850,000 of which is paid in in cash. In the same year its very complete and modern plant was erected, consisting of departments for wire drawing, wire tinning, stranding, insulating, cabling, braiding, lead covering and armoring. The manufactured products consist of bare and insulated electric wires and cables of all kinds.

In addition to supplying normal demands of customers, the company is manufacturing or supplying considerable quantities of the class of war munitions for which its facilities are adapted, among which are large quantities of field telephone cable and copper tubes for shrapnel bands. The latter material, not being manufactured anywhere in Canada at present, is supplied in conjunction with its associate American company, which has been a large supplier direct to the allied governments of various copper, brass and bronze products.

Although the Hamilton company has had a comparatively brief manufacturing experience in Canada, "Standard Underground" products have been well and favorably known and in extensive use by most of the important light and power companies in the Dominion for many years and the Canadian company, with its exceptional manufacturing and shipping facilities has been able to benefit fully by the experience of its associate company both past and present.

The company's financial resources are ample, enabling it to carry large stock of raw and finished materials thus insuring prompt filling of orders and affording an additional guarantee of its ability to meet any obligation undertaken.

As the company's business has grown it has extended its facilities for rendering service and at present, in addition to its general offices and works at Hamilton, has branch sales offices in Montreal, Que. and Winnipeg, Man. These offices are in charge of experienced managers capable of advising customers in regard to their requirements and of rendering valuable service in various ways.

## Realty Values of Montreal Show Continuous Growth

One of the best indications of the progress in Montreal is shown in the continuous increases in realty values. Since 1905 the realty values of Montreal have increased about 400 per cent. In 1905

the values of Montreal realty totalled \$219,148,960 and they passed the three hundred million mark in 1909. In 1911 the total reached over \$505,000,000 and by 1915 had reached \$836,193,549. Should

the rate of yearly increases continue after the war, it will only be a couple of years before the realty values of the city will pass the billion dollar mark. There are many suburbs of Montreal which have their own civic government and are not within the city limits, so that the actual realty values of Greater Montreal would already exceed one billion dollars by a good margin. Realty sales during the past year have shown a fairly good maintenance of normal values.

### THE GROWTH OF MONTREAL.

The following chart indicates the growth of Montreal as shown in the assessed realty values. Since 1904 the realty values of the city have increased fourfold.

1905	\$219,148,960
1907	\$273,762,130
1909	\$329,933,900
1910	\$428,600,350
1911	\$505,091,500
1912	\$638,081,015
1913	\$791,913,683
1914	\$850,440,637
1915	\$836,193,549

## A. HARRY WOLFE Hat and Cap Manufacturer

Few individual men have had a greater share in the equipment of the Canadian soldiers than has A. Harry Wolfe, who in his plant in the Unity Building, Montreal, manufactures and handles a large variety of military caps, badges, belts, pouches, leggings, rubber coats, etc. He has specialized on the highest grade of headgear equipment for military and civil purposes, his output including uniforms, liveries and caps for militia, naval, marine, railways, banks, theatres, office officials, messengers, police, fire and other officials.

Mr. Wolfe who came to Canada in 1890, being educated in the public schools at Toronto and serving in various capacities including law clerk, has alone worked up one of the biggest businesses of its kind in Canada. He has put at the heads of each of his manufacturing departments, experts from Great Britain and has made it a part of his business to insist on the highest quality in his output. As manufacturer of military caps and accoutrement for the Canadian Government he has won a prominent standing. He has himself served as Corporal and Sergeant in the Canadian militia, and is a member of various Montreal Clubs, including the Canadian, Liberal-Conservative, Y. M. H. A., M. A. A. A., Board of Trade, etc., and belongs to several societies including the I. O. B. B. (Mount Royal Lodge), etc.

Mr. Wolfe is now preparing to manufacture a high class line of civil cloth, hats and caps, made along the same style as the high grade products of Great Britain, and for this purpose he has engaged expert British workmen for the heads of the departments. A feature of this new line will be the selling direct to high grade retail trade. The same quality will be put into this new line that has been put into the military equipment produced by Mr. Wolfe.

An important feature of Montreal's manufacturing output, both military and civil, is the high grade of products made in the factory of A. Harry Wolfe. The factory has an important share in equipping the Canadian militia for home and overseas service.

## MOLSON'S INDIA PALE ALE & XXX PORTER

BREWED IN MONTREAL  
FOR 130 YEARS.

The Ale Your Great  
Grandfather Drank.

MOLSON'S BREWERY LIMITED  
MONTREAL

ARE YOU THIRSTY?

Drink GURD'S Drinks  
"They Satisfy"

GURD'S Ginger Ale  
GURD'S Dry Ginger Ale  
GURD'S Apple Nectar, etc., etc.  
GURD'S Caledonia Water

CHARLES GURD & CO., LIMITED  
MONTREAL

## Change in Firm's Name

The Company now known as THE PARKHILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, was founded in 1891 under the name of the Alaska Feather and Down Company, Limited. At the start, pillows and down comforters only were made, these being sold almost entirely to the dry goods and general store trade. The manufacture of down comforters was early discontinued, and lines of bedding substituted that could be marketed through the furniture trade, which gradually replaced the Dry Goods trade as the medium of distribution.

Steady expansion has taken place, one line after another being added with the passing of the years until this organization has now won the right to be considered the largest bedding manufacturing concern under the British flag, manufacturing brass and iron beds, steel couches, bed springs, mattresses (including the famous Ostermoor) and pillows. There are now branch factories at Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, and a branch warehouse at Regina; a fact that permits of a 24-hour service to any dealer in Canada.

In recognition of the fact that the old name had long ceased to be indicative of the comprehensive manufacturing activities of the Company, the shareholders recently authorized a change of firm name to THE PARKHILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. This change recognized the long, close association and steadily increasing executive influence and prominence in the policies of the Alaska Bedding Companies of MR. J. H. PARKHILL, President and Supervising Executive of these Companies.

The "Guaranteed Alaska Bedding" trade-mark, which is used by all the factories, is well and favorably known to trade and public alike all over Canada as the sign of high-grade beds, Steel couches and springs, and sanitary mattresses and pillows. "Alaska on an article means high-grade every particle" and "Canada has no pure bedding laws; we have," are two "slogans" that fitly express the spirit permeating every section of the organization. The Parkhill-Alaska guarantee means "money back unless satisfactory," and covers every purchase of "Guaranteed Alaska Bedding," made anywhere; its object is the best of sleep comforts placed in the hands of satisfied users.

# QUEBEC—A Province With a Concrete Foundation

Do you notice that the big things of Canada are being constructed of concrete? Why is concrete the chosen material for all our big undertakings? The reason is a simple one. Canadians have the mistakes of the rest of the world to profit by.

We are young—our development is the world's last big development. Among countries, Canada is a stripling—a stripling with unusual strength and unusual qualities. These, aided by a knowledge of what to avoid, are going to result in a country to be described only by the one adjective "wonderful."

Now, to have a wonderful country, it is important that the big public undertakings be conceived and executed in a manner that shall ensure **permanence** as well as **beauty**.

And it is "permanence" that Quebec is making sure of when she builds her buildings, her bridges, her highways and her elevators of Concrete.

It is "permanence" that first led our engineers to select concrete for foundations. It was for "permanence" that they later chose it for sidewalks, and then for floors, and for highways and for bridges. To-day, concrete is the material chosen for nearly all big structural undertakings.

The superiority of Concrete is so completely accepted, its use so general, that its adoption for even the most difficult requirement no longer awakens an interest. But so important is concrete to our national development that we **should** try to remember how large a part it plays in the building up of our cities and our rural districts.

How many Montrealers, for instance, know that the following important buildings owe their beauty and permanence to concrete.

- ALMY'S STORE
- READ BUILDING
- DANDURAND BUILDING
- WESTMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
- CONGRESS HALL
- ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

How many of us ever stop to think that, but for concrete our great Harbor improvements, and our great grain elevators—unsurpassed in size and strength by any elevators in the world, would not have been possible.

With the success of Concrete so amply demonstrated, is it not evident that this, the modern building material — permanent, fireproof, economical — must be the standard material on which to base a permanent Canada.

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY**  
LIMITED  
**MONTREAL**

# BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$16,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$16,000,000.  
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$1,321,193.  
 TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$390,421,701.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart, President.  
 R. B. Angus, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir William Macdonald.  
 Hon. Robert Mackay. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.  
 A. Baumgarten, Esq. C. B. Gordon, Esq. H. R. Drummond, Esq.  
 D. Forbes Angus, Esq. William McMaster, Esq.

### HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.  
 Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

### PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

LONDON, ENG., 47 Threadneedle Street, E. C.  
 G. C. CASSELS, Manager.  
 Sub Agency—9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.  
 NEW YORK: 64 Wall Street.  
 R. Y. HEBDEN, W. A. BOG, J. T. MOLINEUX, Agents.  
 CHICAGO: 108 South La Salle Street.  
 Spokane, Washington.  
 NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Curling and Grand Falls.

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and interest allowed at current rates.  
 Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favourable rates.

Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

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