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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1919.

Special Articles

The Adjustment of Wages.

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

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The Dominions and the League of Nations

THE movement for the creation of a League of Nations capable of preventing war so bristles with difficulties that one is not surprised to find in some quarters a strong conviction that it cannot be successful. A few years ago it seemed a dream only. Tennyson gave the world a beautiful picture when he wrote of a time when the war drum would beat no longer, when the battle flags would be furled, when there would be a Parliament of man, a federation of the world; but few who read his words had any hope that his dream would be realized. The awful war through which the world has just passed must make everybody understand more fully how great a blessing a League of Nations to prevent future wars would be. The work of forming such a League, reconciling and harmonizing the interests and aims of the different nations, and devising ways and means of enforcing the League's decisions, is a tremendous one. That it has now been gravely taken up at the Peace Conference, that it has, in principle at all events, the support of the leaders of all the great nations of the world, is a situation for which everybody should be profoundly grateful. It is too soon to speak with confidence of the success of the movement. At any stage of the proceedings obstacles may present themselves that are insurmountable. But the fact that the statesmen at Paris, after discussing the whole subject from every point of view, are able to send out encouraging words as to the probable outcome is very gratifying.

A late despatch from Paris, not of an official character, states that the Dominions—presumably Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—are claiming a right to be represented in the proposed League of Nations as independent nations. It is stated that the British Government are willing to endorse this claim. Whether the representatives of the other nations will give their assent remains to be seen.

There is a disposition on the part of some Canadian journals to regard with favor this proposal that the Dominions, as separate entities, shall become partners in the League of Nations. It is treated, as respects Canada, as an important recognition of the greatness

of Canada. On a question of such large importance it is well that conclusive judgments should be reserved until there is before the public full information of the constitution of the League of Nations, showing just what the League is to undertake, how the work is to be done, and who is to pay the cost. Meanwhile it will not be well for us to be carried away by the glamour of what is written respecting a recognition of Canada in the eyes of the world. There are forms of recognition which are worth contending for. There are others which may easily be more productive of trouble than of advantage. There is room for grave doubt as to the wisdom of any international arrangement which contemplates the treatment of Canada as a country apart from the British Empire. Canada has indeed become an important country. It is "getting to be a big boy now." But the big boy will have to be on guard lest he forget that he is still a youth, still a member of the family, who will not be improved by an artificial expansion of chest or swelling of head.

Let us see what is this big job he wants to take on before we rejoice over the prospect of it.

A Wise Solution

ONE of the many labor problems that are troubling the world seems to have been happily settled by the arbitrators who inquired into the grievances of the policemen and firemen of Montreal. It was fortunate that the men concerned were persuaded to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration. The arbitrators who undertook the task of inquiry were prominent citizens, of whose fairness of mind there could be no question. They spent much time in hearing all that could be said by the men, and then in deliberating as to the decision to be reached. The award made by them shows their earnest desire to be just to the men, and at the same time mindful of the rights of the employers, who, in this case, are the whole community. Liberal increases of pay are recommended. These will add materially to the cost of government, which the citizens have to pay. There will be few, if any, to complain of this. There should be—and happily here is—a general recognition of the fact that the workers in all branches of

service ought to receive a compensation that will enable them to have, for themselves and their families, a larger measure of the comfort and joy of life than was their lot in by-gone days. This spirit has been properly manifested by the arbitrators in the making of their award respecting the men's remuneration.

On another branch of the question referred to them the arbitrators have made an award which should be accepted as readily as is the increase of pay. The men are permitted to maintain any union or society that they may desire for their own benefit, but it must be an independent society, not in any way connected with any other organization. The arbitrators have seen clearly enough the dangers involved in the effort made by some ill-advised persons to bring the police and firemen of the city under the control of the trade unions. In several of our Canadian cities such a movement is disturbing the public mind. Trade unions need no defence anywhere. They are a part of the social organization of the world. They are a great power in our country. Under wise leadership they can exercise a very large influence for the good of their members and for the welfare of the community at large. But an attempt to bring such services as the police and fire departments of a city under the control or influence of any body other than the established authorities of the community ought not to receive and will not receive the approval of public opinion. If there are among the workers of the land men who are endeavoring to promote this movement respecting the police and fire services they are not wise leaders. There is a force in public opinion that labor needs. Powerful as the unions are, their greatest successes are won when they pursue a course which enlists the sympathy of the independent public opinion of the community.

It is to be hoped that the Montreal award will not only be cordially accepted by all the parties immediately concerned, but that it will be regarded as an example to be followed in other cities where the same question is arising.

An Event for India

THE affairs of India, over which King George rules as Emperor, are commanding ever increasing importance at Westminster. The democratic spirit which in recent years has manifested itself in nearly all parts of the world has not passed by India. Indian conditions are not such as will admit of the wide application of democracy as understood on this Continent, but even in that country there has been a recognition that there must be some concession to the home rule principle. From time to time successive Governors General have endeavored to give Indians a larger share in the work of government. The most important step in that direction, however, was taken when Mr. Montagu, who had studied Indian affairs as Under Secretary for

India, was promoted to the Secretaryship and went out to India to join the Governor General, Lord Chelmsford, in the preparation of a special report on Indian reform. This report, which has been before the British Parliament for several months, has been the subject of some debate, but it has not yet been taken up for action. What shall be done with its recommendations is one of the many problems that are awaiting the new British Parliament. While there has been some shuffling of the portfolios in Mr. Lloyd George's Government, it is fortunate that there is no change in the office of Secretary of State for India. Mr. Montagu very properly remains to take charge of whatever measures of legislation or administration are to be the outcome of his report. In the constitution of the new Government in London, a very important step has been taken in the appointment of an Indian, Sir S. P. Sinha, to be Under Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the House of Lords. In several instances natives of India have been elected to the British House of Commons, but never before was one elevated to the peerage. Sir S. P. Sinha is a lawyer who has served in India on the Viceroy's Council, and more recently has represented India in Imperial Conferences. His knowledge of Indian affairs must be of great value to his colleagues at this time. His appointment is not only likely to be helpful to the settlement of the large Indian questions that are arising, but it has this additional advantage, that it will appeal to the imagination of the Indian people, who will see in it a further evidence of the desire of the British nation to do full justice to the Indian Empire. In too many instances the creation of peers has added nothing to the value of the House of Lords. In this case there is reason to believe that the new peer can be of much service to the Empire.

A Big Little Question

THE minor things of life, or what to many seem the minor things, are often more troublesome to the public than the larger and more important matters. The Peace Congress at Paris, after it has disposed of such big things as the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations, will be asked to take up a number of questions on which it is deemed desirable to have more uniformity of practice. Whether the Conference will have any time for the consideration of such matters may be doubted, but there are zealous people who are determined to press some of them if possible. One question of the kind is the establishing of a uniform international rule of the road. There is a rule of the road at sea. In the development of aerial navigation the flying men are establishing similar rules for air routes. But for vehicular traffic on land there is a perplexing conflict of rules, and some enthusiastic reformers think that the Congress of Nations should not dissolve without establishing uniformity of practice. In Great Britain the driver of a motor car or carriage keeps to the left. If he crosses the channel he finds that

in most countries of the Continent the rule is to keep to the right. In the United States keep to the right is the general rule. In Canada there is no uniformity. In the Central Provinces vehicles keep to the right. In the Maritime Provinces, where in most things English ideas prevail, keep to the left is the rule. Now that travel across boundary lines, Provincial and National, is so frequent, the conflict of rules is embarrassing. Indeed, it is quite conceivable that many accidents occur on account of it, the driver who has been accustomed to observe one rule at home forgetting to adapt himself to the different practice when he crosses a boundary line. The manufacturers of motor cars are particularly interested in bringing about a reform, since the cars constructed with a driving wheel where keep to the right is the rule cannot conveniently be adapted for the roads where the other rule prevails. The question has been taken up in England by Lord Montague of Beaulieu, who is organizing a movement to present it to the Peace Conference in the view that, for Europe at least, if not for the world, there shall be one rule of the road which, it is hoped, will "make the highways safe for democracy."

The Presidential Office

THE two Houses of the United States Congress have with commendable promptness voted a pension of \$5,000 per annum to the widow of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt was a man of considerable private means. His widow, it may be said, did not need any pension. Nevertheless the prompt granting of the allowance is to be commended for its acknowledgment of the principle that official service in the high offices of state deserves more recognition than it usually receives. If the granting of this pension causes more consideration to be given to the nature of the Presidential office it will do a good service. The question of giving a President a second or third term is frequently a very disturbing one in American affairs, one that causes the political pot to boil to an embarrassing extent. Four years is too short a term for a President. If he has ideas and policies to work out, the time is not sufficient to bring them to maturity. On the other hand, the temptation is strong for the incumbent of the office to occupy a considerable part of his time in planning for his re-election. It would seem to be an eminently wise policy to give the President a longer term. A United States Senator is chosen for six years. Seven or eight years would not be too long for a President. In France the President is chosen for seven years. Uncle Sam should give his chief magistrate at least as long a term, make him ineligible for re-election, and give him on his retirement such a handsome pension as would enable him, during the remainder of his years, to live in a position of dignity befitting a man who has been the ruler of a great nation.

The Adjustment of Wages

Adjustment of changes—Private and public methods—Society a party to Wage-Bargains

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

Wages are determined by the cost of living. Other elements may enter the equation, derived from the profitableness of the industry, the goodwill of the management, the superior speed or skill of the worker, and such like. But on the whole wages conform to the cost of living.

Of course, the cost of living is itself affected by the accepted standard of living. The iron law of wages is gilded by the resolution of the worker to enjoy certain comforts, and the support that his resolution receives from public opinion. Wages, nowadays, accomplish something more than barely to maintain the worker on the poverty line and allow him to replace himself with a descendant worker. It is only among the most casual and unskilled classes of labor that a wage can be enforced which neighbors with the ragged edge of destitution.

The cost of living is an elastic thing. It is always running up and down, sometimes with extraordinary speed. Wage agreements lag behind it, and are often breathless with the effort to keep up. The sufferings of the workers, and the poignancy of labor disputes arise from the awkwardness of adjusting wages and costs of living. To attempt to fit wages to the cost of living by leaving the adjustment to the will of the employer, or to a periodical trade agreements, is like trying to catch a jack-rabbit with a motor car. The car may be as swift as the rabbit, but it lacks the acrobatic quality necessary.

Wages commonly lag behind prices. If money is inflated, or credit increased, or goods become scarce, wages suffer. On the other hand, when prices fall wages do not fall so quickly. Then follows lack of profits, cutting down of working forces, and unemployment. Some device for the frequent and continual adjustment of basic or minimum wages to prices is much needed.

Such a device needs to be self-convincing. Any cut in wages is resented by employees. They suspect the employer of taking advantage of them to their hurt. And, similarly, any increase he may offer when costs are rising rapidly is apt to be thought too little. Any action of his, which is not validated by a reason which the worker can see the force of, is regarded as arbitrary and provokes discontent. What is wanted is something automatic and palpably rational, which both parties can readily understand and adopt.

A number of efforts of this kind have been made during the war period, when prices mounted with such rapidity. Professor Irving Fisher contributes an article to the Labor Review of the U. S. Department of Labor in which he tells of a number of more or less satisfactory endeavors to make the two conform.

Most of these experiments were by rule of thumb. The employer or manager added a percentage to wages or attached an emergency bonus to the pay cheque, often as a Christmas present. The amounts naturally varied, and had no exact or convincing relation to the increased expenditures of the workers. The significant thing was the ground upon which this addition to wages was based. It was not a premium on efficiency, but a gift to meet the conditions of life.

The most careful and sustained attempt to make the adjustment after a scientific fashion was by the Banker's Trust Co. of New York City. They appointed a special committee of employees to investigate increased living costs. This committee reported in 1916 that the cost of living had gone up 21 per cent. from what it had been the previous year. They used Bradstreet's figures, omitting certain articles, such as metals, which do not enter into an employee's budget. The Company accepted this estimate and applied it to that portion of an employee's income which is, on the average, expended

on the necessities of life. The results were that salaries between \$500 and \$1,200 were increased by 21 per cent. on 80 per cent. of these salaries; salaries between \$1,200 and \$1,500 were increased on 77 per cent. and salaries between \$1,500 and \$2,500 on 70 per cent. Those receiving over \$2,500 received a flat increase of \$365 per year.

The next year this Company found that a new and further increase was required. It was discovered that living costs would not "stay put," and that a periodical review of wages must be made if the principle adopted in the preceding year was to be kept in operation. A new estimate was made, which declared that the cost of living as to food and clothing has risen over 80 per cent. since 1915. Rent had advanced 10 per cent. The net result was that the increases were applied to 60 per cent. of the salary in each case. Thus a clerk who had been receiving \$1,000 in 1916 was raised to \$1,178.87.

This committee reported again in 1918, introducing a new element into the calculation. It now recommended that the percentage of increased pay should be reduced on the ground that the employees should bear some part, even though a small part, of the increase in living costs. The report reads, "The committee questions of the Banker's Trust Co., which cannot in these times be assured of profits commensurate with the decrease in the purchasing power of money, should, in equity, continue a policy which, for the duration of the war, would relieve its employees in every instance entirely from the common duty of retrenchment and reduced use of essentials, which should now be a common and willing sacrifice by all."

The Oneida Community began on January 1st, 1917, a system of compensation for the high cost of living by means of Bradstreet's index number for wholesale prices. Two weekly pay envelopes were used—one containing the regular wages and the other containing a certain percentage thereof calculated from Bradstreet's number. It began with 16 per cent. for the first month. On each succeeding month one per cent. advance or decline was applied for each 20 points change in Bradstreet's number. The net result was about the same increase as in the Banker's Trust Co. An incidental advantage was that the separate envelope proved a great inducement to saving.

A large clothing company in Cleveland introduced a similar plan through its employees' organization. This comprises a house of representatives, a senate and a cabinet. Their recommendations were immediately adopted by the management. A separate envelope was again used, but the extra payments were monthly. Since then this company has arranged for

a half-yearly wage adjustment through its wage committee.

Some of the flour mills in Washington State raised the wages of their employees in accordance with the calculations of Professor Ogburn of the University of Washington.

But the chief instance of the use of the index number in settling wage troubles was by the National War Labor Board. It has prevented strikes and made specific wage increases on this basis. So far these adjustments have been done in an unsystematic manner, as the occasion arose. But the Board is now considering the introduction of quarterly index number adjustments.

The Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board has proceeded after the same fashion. It has adopted the policy of making half yearly wage changes, based on the determinations of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Every statistician will tell you that we do not yet possess any exact index number for the general cost of living. But the approximation is well worth while. As long as our dollar is so unstable in its purchasing power anything which tends to make the "money wages" conform to "real wages" is to be approved.

There is promise for the future in these experiments. The wage bargain is the crux of all labor troubles. Too often the bargainers sit across the table from each other with no definite material spread between them. One side is bent on giving as little as possible. The other side is bent on getting as much as possible. Neither side thinks of adopting any other attitude than that of the advocate. The result is that the discussion becomes more and more of a controversy. It is desirable that some principle should be introduced into such meetings which will make them less combative and more deliberative. Such a principle is that of the minimum wage based on the cost of wholesome living. All decent men, whether employers or employees, will agree to that. Then, having admitted and adopted that attitude, it becomes possible for the meeting to become something of a court. Its members have gone up from the bar of the solicitor to the bench of the judge. They have now facts to consider and there is less room for debate. The attorney has been replaced by the investigator. Agreement becomes more easily possible.

President Wilson said on one occasion, "There is no longer any private business." The third party to every wage-bargain is society, who is very directly concerned, both in the continuance of the industry as a profit-making enterprise, and in the maintenance of the workers in health, intelligence and self-respect. The tendency of our times is for the state to sit in at wage-bargaining assemblies. Not so long since the state left it all to master and worker, as being their private affair. Then the state began to assert its authority and offer its meditation when these two parties failed to agree. So it attempted to cure labor ailments. The time seems to have come when the state will attempt to prevent rather than cure these ailments. It will help master and worker to agree before they have had time to quarrel. Doubtless we are in the beginning of a new era of wage-adjustments.

THE FIXED WHEAT PRICE IN THE U. S. AND IN CANADA.

The reason why the U. S. Government fixed in September last the price of wheat to be harvested this year was solely because it wanted to encourage a large crop of winter wheat and prompt action had to be taken to insure the seeding. In Canada no such condition existed, since the proportion of winter wheat in Canada is small and the price of the 1919 crop could be safely left until after the year came in. Now, however, the Western Canadian farmers are demanding the fixing of a Government price, presumably on a substantial parity with the American price for 1919, as it was and is, for the crop of 1918.

Protest is made against such action of the Dominion Government by people and newspapers, who insist that there is no sufficient reason why such a

burden should be placed on consumers when war is over and no great emergency exists. The sole reason alleged why the price should be fixed is that farmers responded to the call for enlarged acreage in 1918, and that the U. S. Government has already fixed the price on the 1919 crop. Nothing is said, however, of the necessity of the U. S. Government acting early if the acreage of winter wheat was to be increased. If the Dominion Government fixes the price regardless of the consumers, Canada will have a proportionately larger burden to bear than the United States, because her per capita production of wheat is three times as large. And if a Dominion price is not fixed, our Government will have a still larger bill to pay, in the difference between the market price of wheat and the guaranteed price, for we assume Canadian wheat will not be barred from our markets. It is not a pleasant situation.—American Miller.

Federal and Provincial Housing Schemes

Federal Loan of \$25,000,000

The offers of the Federal Government and of the Provincial Government of Ontario to lend money for erecting houses for the working classes in Canada open up an entirely new field for government activity. Notwithstanding that the offers are made primarily as a result of the conditions created by the war, and are therefore in a sense post-war measures, they are not without significance as a revelation of a new attitude of our governing authorities towards social questions.

There has been little criticism of the action of the governments and a great deal of favorable comment. This is also significant in view of the fact that the entrance of public enterprise into a field heretofore left entirely to private enterprise introduces the possibility of far-reaching changes in our economic and social conditions, which might be regarded with apprehension by those who believe in the virtues of free competition.

The object of the government is to promote the erection of small dwellings to enable working men and returned soldiers to acquire their own homes at actual cost.

The Dominion Government has offered to lend \$25,000,000 at 5 per cent to the provinces. The administration of the fund will be in the hands of the provincial governments, most of which, it is hoped, will add a contribution of their own to the fund.

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION.

The \$25,000,000 will be divided among the provinces pro rata to the population. This means that the approximate ratio of distribution apparently will be as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	\$ 326,000
Nova Scotia	1,716,000
New Brunswick	1,225,000
Quebec	6,980,000
Ontario	8,781,000
Manitoba	1,586,000
Saskatchewan	1,716,000
Alberta	1,304,000
British Columbia	1,366,000

By lending two million dollars, Ontario is providing nearly one-fourth additional to the federal amount, making the total about \$10,781,000. If each province could contribute on the basis of \$1 per head of population, as against about \$3.48 being provided by the Federal Government, the total sum available for the Dominion would be over \$32,000,000. Allowing for an average loan of \$3,200 per house, the number of houses which could be erected would be 10,000, occupied by 50,000 inhabitants. This will not solve the problem of shortage of houses but will be a substantial contribution to its solution.

PROBABLE BENEFITS OF LOAN.

After all, the main purpose of the loan is to provide only the smallest houses for the wage-earners who require accommodation at a low price. If, by means of the loan, a large proportion of workmen's houses are erected, if the sites on which the houses are built are properly planned, and if the dwellings are grouped as part of a comprehensive scheme as an object lesson in proper and sanitary housing — this will have an intrinsic value far greater than is represented by the number of houses built.

The Garden City and Garden Suburb schemes of England do not house a large number of the population, but they have had a value as an example to those carrying out housing schemes all over the world. Probably the number of inhabitants in the garden cities and garden suburbs is less than will be provided for by the Canadian schemes, and yet they have beneficially affected the housing conditions of millions of people. Whether or not the same result will be achieved in Canada will depend, not on any increase of the amount of the loan, but on the skill and judgment shown in utilizing what has been appropriated.

The suggestion has been made that the actual money contribution of the government is a small one. This may be met by suggesting a comparison

between the cost of money to a workingman under ordinary conditions and the cost under the government scheme. The advantage to the workingman is not to be measured, as some commentators have put it, at the 1 per cent which approximately represents the government loss of interest, but by 3 or 4 per cent which is the difference between the interest chargeable by the government and the interest which a workingman would have to pay to a private lender.

The annual repayments on a loan of \$3,000 at 5 per cent would be about \$20 a month, and on a loan at 8 per cent. \$25—\$45 per month—representing a saving in the former case of \$65 per annum. If a workingman went to a private source for his money, he would not get the whole value of his house advanced, and would have to pay perhaps 8 per cent on, say three-fourths as a maximum loan. The other fourth could not be borrowed at all, but, assuming that it could, it would be at a much higher rate of interest. Putting the case at its very worst, the government loan will save the workingman \$65 per year on a \$3,000 house, i.e., the difference between 8 and 5 per cent, over a period of 20 years. The saving would be equivalent to about 20 per cent on the total cost of a house, and will go a long way to counteract the present high cost of building.

A MUNICIPAL OBJECTION.

Among the few objections raised to the Federal and Provincial schemes is that the chief responsibility for administration of the actual building will fall on the municipalities. Had the governments assumed this responsibility themselves, the objection might have been that they were interfering with the "home rule" of the municipalities. The governments would be criticized either way by those who do not want public enterprise applied to housing or who favor some scheme that is less injurious to speculation. Obviously, the governments are acting in accordance with sound principles in recognizing the municipalities as the proper authorities to control the administrative details of housing schemes.

In all countries where the state governments have endeavored to assist in solving the housing problem, the chief difficulty has arisen from the lethargy of certain municipalities. It is stated that the representatives on municipal councils, being in power for a short term, are more influenced by the short view of keeping down the taxes than by helping to solve a social problem of a permanent character.

It is hoped and expected that the municipalities of Canada will approach the matter in a more progressive spirit than has been the case elsewhere. The municipalities are chiefly responsible for the making of the good or bad housing conditions of our cities and towns. Whether or not they accept the government loan they are likely to do something to deal with the housing situation, both by promoting new construction, and raising standards of old construction, since that is the only way they can carry out their promised reconstruction policy.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR HOUSING SCHEMES.

One of the most important questions which will arise in connection with housing schemes is in regard to purchase of land. At present the workingman has too many "interests" against him in wanting a site at a reasonable cost for a home. The real estate operator wants his big profits out of the land; the city council wants its high assessment values of land in order to keep down the tax rate; the trust company wants its mortgage securities maintained; many manufacturers want fixed assessments and other advantages, which have to be largely paid for by their employees. Against such a combination it appears difficult to get land at a cheap rate for housing schemes for workingmen and returned soldiers, but it is a difficulty that must be overcome if any substantial progress is to be made with housing reform, and if strife and friction are to be averted in the future.

The following report of the Committee of the Privy Council, dated 12th December last, shows the steps which the Federal Government has taken to give effect to its housing policy, the key-note of which is full co-operation with the provinces through a Housing Committee of the Cabinet.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th December, 1918, from the Acting Prime Minister, stating that by Order of the Governor-General in Council, dated 3rd December, 1918, the Minister of Finance was authorized, upon request of the Government of any province of Canada, to make loans to such Government for the purpose of promoting the erection of dwelling houses of modern character to relieve congestion of population in the towns of their respective provinces, the aggregate of such advances to all the provinces, not to exceed \$25,000,000.

By the said Order in Council it is further provided that advances may be made as soon as a general scheme of housing shall have been agreed upon between the Government of Canada and the Government of the province applying for a loan thereunder.

The Minister observes that, in view of the national importance of adequate and suitable housing accommodation, which affects vitally the health, morals, and general well-being of the entire community, it is desirable that the financial assistance thus provided should be utilized at the earliest possible date in the provision of the housing accommodation contemplated by the said Order in Council.

The Minister further observes that it is therefore desirable that a committee of the Cabinet should be appointed to be known as the Housing Committee, which shall be authorized to take up without delay with the several provinces of Canada the question of their need for additional housing accommodation and the housing programme they have in view in order to secure an early agreement with the said provinces under which the said moneys may be utilized for housing purposes.

The Minister therefore recommends:—

(1) That there be constituted a committee of the Privy Council known as the Housing Committee, consisting of the following members:—

Hon. Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council;
Hon. Mr. Robertson, Minister of Labor;
Hon. Mr. Maclean, Vice-Chairman of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of Canada;

Hon. Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture.
The Honorable Mr. Rowell is to be chairman of the committee.

(2) That this committee formulate the general principles which should be followed in any housing schemes in order to secure the results aimed at by the said Order in Council.

(3) That the committee communicate with the Governments of the several provinces of Canada in reference to the matters above mentioned with a view to agreeing with the Governments of the said provinces respectively upon any such general schemes of housing, so that the moneys provided by the said Order in Council of December 3, 1918, may be applied for the purposes contemplated by the said Order.

(4) That the committee be authorized and empowered to do and perform all such further acts as may be necessary in order to carry out and give full effect to the said Order in Council of December 3, 1918.

The Minister further recommends that the said committee be authorized to secure the assistance and co-operation of Mr. Thomas Adams, the Town Planning Expert of the Commission of Conservation, and of any other person or persons specially qualified to advise or assist the said committee in carrying on its work.

The Minister further recommends that all expenditures incurred by the committee be charged to the war appropriation vote.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

Canadian Shipping

Comments on the growing merchant marine of the Dominion

In a recent issue of the New York Journal of Commerce the following extracts appear on the growth and operation of Canadian shipping:

Canada's merchant marine policy, apart from providing employment for thousands of workmen in the shipbuilding yards of the Dominion during the period of reconstruction and aiding in the solution of some of the intricate problems that are expected to arise, will fulfill its greatest function in providing the country with the means for carrying on an extensive foreign trade. The rapid strides made by the Canadian shipbuilding industry have become a matter of history. No less than 381 vessels were constructed in Canada during the war, and of this number 22 were destined for British registry.

"The latest shipbuilding firm to be organized in Canada is the Prince Rupert Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, capitalized at \$500,000," says the Toronto "Globe." The Empire Shipbuilding & Drydock Company of the State of Delaware, capitalized at \$1,500,000, is the holding company, and J. L. Mullen, of the Mullen Construction Company of Pittsburg, is the president. Contracts have already been secured for the construction of nearly 100,000 tons of steel shipping, of which two vessels of 8,100 tons each will be built for the Dominion Government. The Grand Trunk Pacific drydock and shipbuilding facilities have been leased.

Victoria, B. C., has ambitions to enlarge its capacity for the construction of steel ships and the Foundation Company of British Columbia is endeavoring to purchase the plant of the Victoria Machinery Depot, Limited. The site in question lies between the present wooden shipyard of the Foundation Company and the Cholberg Company's wooden shipbuilding yard. The company proposes to establish a four-way yard, and communication has been entered into with the Dominion Government with this end in view.

The shipbuilding industry throughout Canada has absorbed many hundreds of munition workers, and is able to guarantee activity at full speed for several years at least. The Great Lakes shipyards are operating at capacity. One of the most recent contracts placed by the Department of Marine was with the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company for the building of two vessels of 4,350 tons, designed for ocean service. These craft will be floated through the canals in two sections, and will be rejoined at Montreal or Quebec.

"Halifax is securing a share of the latest contracts. The first contracts for 10,500-ton ships were placed with the Halifax Shipbuilders, Limited. The two vessels contracted for will be of three-deck type, with poop, bridge and forecastle.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Asia, signalized its return to commercial business on the Pacific by bringing back from the war zone a large number of Canadian soldiers through the Panama Canal. Reaching Victoria, B. C., on January 24, after a 22-day voyage out from Liverpool, it carried 1,500 soldiers for the Province of British Columbia—a picturesque, and at the same time, a very practical end to a long war career, in which it transported from Atlantic seaboard ports a large number of American and Canadian soldiers and freight. Its sister ship, the Empress of Russia, made a half globe-encircling return to commerce also, but in the reverse direction. It went East through the Suez Canal, to Hong Kong. The two great ships will simultaneously resume their peacetime occupation on February 27, one from Vancouver, and the other from Hong Kong.

VANCOUVER THE GATEWAY.

This marks the complete restoration of the steamship service from Vancouver to the Orient, the Philippines and Australia. This service had its inception in 1887, when the Canadian Pacific Railway put its first passenger ships on the Pacific, two years

after the completion of its transcontinental railway line to the Pacific Coast. For many years the Oriental service was maintained by the three white "Empresses"—the Empress of Japan, the Empress of China, and the Empress of India, whose yachtlike lines were among the most famous of the North Pacific. In 1913 the Empress of Asia and the Empress of Russia were added to the fleet, which had suffered the loss of the Empress of China and the Empress of India. These new ships, Clyde-built, of 16,850 tons registered tonnage, are the largest, fastest and finest steamers on the Pacific. By them the voyage from Vancouver to Yokohama has been cut down to ten days, that to Shanghai to fourteen, to Manila to eighteen, and to Hong Kong to twenty.

Overland connection is made at Yokohama, via the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, the South Manchurian Railways, the Chinese Government Railway, with Seoul, Mukden and Peking, which last-named place is reached in five days from Yokohama. This line has both passenger accommodation and commercial facilities. A fact that is not generally known, however, is that at no time during the war was it necessary to place any embargo on the movement of export and import traffic, which is unique. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said in an address to railway men recently:

NOT INTERRUPTED BY WAR.

"Only one country was able to maintain without interruption from the beginning to the end of the war an open highway across the Western Hemisphere. This was the Dominion of Canada. Canada's was

the one route which, without regard to consideration of neutrality, never failed, between Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Vladivostok on the one hand, and Liverpool, London, Plymouth, Glasgow and French ports on the other."

The restoration of the two big Empress steamers means that traffic, both freight and passenger, will immediately be resumed on a straight pre-war basis, with a regular monthly service and additional sailings by the intermediate steamers, Empress of Japan and Monteagle. Commercial interests in the United States have availed themselves of this service to a very large extent in the past, covering their shipments under through bills of lading from the point of shipment to the foreign destination and vice versa. No port and handling charges are assessed in addition to the rail and ocean rates on shipments moving under such through bills of lading.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The port of Vancouver has all the necessary facilities for the quick handling of heavy and bulky cargo, such as electric cranes of fifty tons' capacity. The importance which Vancouver played as a gateway for the handling of war material is illustrated by the fact that during the period of the war over fifteen million tons of cargo passed through it. The figures for the past five years, which include materials for Vladivostok shipped prior to the political disturbances in Russia, are as follows:

Year ending	Import Tons.	Export Tons.
March 31st, 1915	1,871,037	1,673,029
March 31st, 1916	1,863,619	1,566,220
March 31st, 1917	2,014,859	1,734,629
March 31st, 1918	1,890,870	1,643,383
April-December, 1918	1,299,560	1,071,574
Totals	8,939,945	7,688,835

Canada May Have World's Largest Fisheries

The Fisheries Statistics, Part Three of the Census of Industry, 1917, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Departments, contains the following note on the Canadian fisheries:—

Canada possesses perhaps the most extensive fisheries in the world, those of Norway and of the United Kingdom alone disputing the supremacy, whether for the excellence or the abundance and variety of their product. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all the haddock and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore.

SOME HUGE AREAS.

The coast line of the Atlantic provinces from Grand Manan to Labrador, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, while the sea areas to which this forms the natural basin embrace the bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent; the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size; and other ocean waters aggregating not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition, there are 15,000 square miles of inshore waters, entirely controlled by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson Bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures over 7,000 miles long, and is exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen; while throughout the interior of Canada is a series of lakes which altogether cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the globe, Canada's share of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin alone amounting to 72,700 square miles.

Of even greater importance is the abundance and general excellence of the product. The cod and the

salmon have long disputed the primacy among these, though in recent years the heavy pack and the high price of lobsters has sometimes sent cod to third place.

DEEP-SEA AND INSHORE.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The method is that of trawling by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid, and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of from two to three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; while from the shore are operated trap nets, haul seines, and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery in the world is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the St. Lawrence, notably off Prince Edward Island. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia in large, well-equipped steamers and other vessels. The method of capture is by trawling, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries the various means of capture in use are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hooks and lines.

Mentioned in Despatches

F. C. M. BOULTON, a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, has just died in his 69th year. He was born and educated in the city of Toronto and has long been prominent in financial affairs in that city.

GENERAL PAU, the one-armed French hero of the war of 1870, is to head a French Commission which will shortly visit Canada and the United States. Although past the age limit General Pau played a big part in the early days of the present struggle.

MAJOR REDMUND, of Calgary, will move the address in reply to the speech from the Throne when Parliament opens this month. He went overseas with the Calgary Rifles in the First Contingent and was wounded at St. Julien. He was elected in the last election.

MR. W. R. BAWLF, President of the Bawlf Grain Company of Winnipeg, has been elected a director of the Bank of Toronto. Mr. Bawlf succeeds his father the late Nicholas Bawlf on the Board of Directors. Mr. Bawlf is regarded as an authority on Western conditions and will bring a large measure of strength to the Bank of Toronto Directorate.

ALBERT THOMAS, who has come into conflict with the German Socialistic Delegates at the International Conference at Berne, Switzerland, was for many years a member of the French Cabinet where he represented the Socialistic interests. During the war he was a member of the Cabinet holding the portfolio of Minister of Munitions. He resigned from his post a few months ago.

LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON.—The report that Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson had been elected a member of the British House of Commons has proved to be incorrect. Word has been received from Colonel Molson stating that it was a Lieut.-Col. S. Ellsdale Molson who was elected. Col. Herbert Molson went overseas as Second in Command of the 42nd Battalion and was later promoted Lieut.-Col. He is a member of the well known Molson family of this city, a director of the Bank of Montreal and prominent in financial and business affairs.

MR. W. GERALD POWER, who presided at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, at St. John, N.B., is a son of William Power, former member of Parliament for Quebec, and a brother of the present member of that constituency. Mr. Power comes of a lumbering family and as head of a lumber company in St. Pacombe, Quebec, has made a special study of the industry. He is regarded as one of the most progressive and wide-awake young men in the industry.

JOHN W. DAFOE, the special correspondent of the Canadian Press in Europe, was formerly managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. Dafoe's home was in Eastern Canada and it was in Eastern papers that he received his early training for years. However, he has been editor of the Winnipeg Free Press and is regarded as one of the best newspapermen in the country and has an authority on Western conditions.

HON. J. A. CALDER.—The Hon. J. A. Calder, who addressed the Westmount Canadian Club a few days ago is one of the strong men in the Union Cabinet. The Hon. Mr. Calder is a native of Oxford County, Ontario; he went west as a young man, but has become so identified with the life of the west that he is now regarded as a typical westerner. Before entering the Union Cabinet he held a portfolio in the Saskatchewan Cabinet. Mr. Calder is doing good work in the matter of reconstruction.

NAT GOODWIN, who not only made a big name for himself as an actor but who threatened to rival Henry 8th as a matrimonial authority has just died in New York. Goodwin, who was a native of Boston was 61 years of age and for many years was one of the leading actors in the English speaking world. He had been married five times and was preparing to make it an even half dozen but death intervened. Curiously enough the last play in which he starred was "Why Marry?"

MR. T. D. BOUCHARD, a member for St. Hyacinthe, in the local legislature, gives a resume of compulsory education in this province. For some years he has brought in a bill for compulsory education only to have it voted down by his fellow members. Mr. Bouchard has made a special study of educational problems and is convinced that Quebec province must adopt compulsory education if it is to hold its own in the economic struggle. Like all pioneers he arouses a good deal of opposition but in the end he will undoubtedly win out.

J. A. BOTHWELL, who has been elected President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is the well known head of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company. He is regarded as one of the best known and most efficient pulp and paper men in the Dominion. He succeeds Mr. F. J. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Company, as President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

COLONEL W. K. McNAUGHT, C.M.G., President and General Manager of the American Watch Case Company of Toronto, has just died in his 74th year. The late Colonel McNaught was an ex-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and ex-President of the Canadian National Exhibition, a member of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and a former member of the Ontario Legislature. He was born at Ferguson, Ont.

LIEUT.-COL. R. H. LABATT who died at Hamilton a few days ago was a prominent military man and since his return from the front served for a time on the Dominion Pensions Commission. The late Colonel Labatt was born in London, Ont., in 1863; took part in the Northwest Rebellion, and when the World War broke out joined up and went overseas, later he was invalided home but served on the Pensions' Commission until a few months ago when he resigned.

WEEK'S RECORD OF ACTIVE MONTREAL STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Net ch'ge.	— Year —	
						High.	Low.
100 Abitibi	51%	51%	51%	51%	+1%	51%	48
160 Ames-Holden	28½	28½	28½	28½	unch	29	26
475 Asbestos	45%	49	45%	49	+3½	49	*44
605 Do. pfd.	63½	64%	63%	63%	+1¼	64%	*61½
405 Brazilian	50	51	50	51	unch	54%	50
230 Brompton	57%	58	57%	58	— ½	61	*57%
120 Can. Car	29½	30	29½	30	— ½	31½	28
265 Do. pfd.	84	84	83½	84	+ ½	85%	82
110 Can. Cement	63%	63%	63%	63%	— ¾	66	68½
133 Do. pfd.	*95	*96	*95	*96	+1¼	96½	*95
1,613 Can. Steamship	42	45½	42	45½	+3¼	45%	42
308 Do. pfd.	78	78	78	78	unch	79	78
550 Con. Smelting	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ½	27½	25
4,900 Crown Reserve	50	.55	.50	.55	+ .11	.55	.40
1,057 Dom. Steel	59	59½	59	59½	+ ½	62½	59
435 Dom. Textile	100%	101	100%	101	— ½	104	100½
103 Lake of Woods	160	160	160	160	—5	165	160
3,387 Laurentide	194	198½	194	198½	+6¼	198½	192
290 MacDonald	23	22	22	22	unch	23	21½
235 Maple Leaf	129½	130%	129	130	+4	137½	125
226 Mont. Loan	153	153	153	153	.....	.....	.....
8,489 Mont. Power	*84½	*88½	*84½	*88½	+3%	88½	*84½
451 Penmans	*78½	*82	*78½	*82	+2	*82	*78½
245 Do. pfd.	83	83	82%	82%	—2¼	85	82%
245 Quebec Ry.	18	18	17½	17½	— ½	18	17½
351 Shawinigan	115½	115½	115	115	— ½	116½	114½
325 Spanish River pfd.	65	66	65	66	+1	67	64
1,102 Steel of Canada	57%	59	57½	58½	unch	65½	57½
345 Do. pfd.	93½	94	93½	93%	— ½	*94½	93½
99 Wabasso Cotton	*60	*60	*60	*60	unch	*60	*58
215 Wayagamack	51½	51½	51	51	— ½	55	51
— BANKS —							
109 Commerce	211	211	208	208	—4	214	206½
78 Hochelaga	148	148	148	148	+1	148	147
30 Merchants	190	190	190	190	—2	*192	*181
146 Montreal	*212%	*212%	*212	212½	— ½	216½	*212
44 Nova Scotia	270	270	270	270	unch	272	255
35 Ottawa	208	208	208	208	+3	208	203
112 Royal	210	210	208½	208½	—3	214	208½
100 Union	160	160	160	160	unch	163	160
— BONDS —							
\$12,000 Can. Rubber	94	95	94	95	+4%	95	90¼
12,300 C. Loan (1931)	96½	96½	96½	96½	unch	97	96
68,700 Do. (1937)	97½	97%	97½	97%	+ %	98¼	96½
465,400 Victory (1922)	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼	100¼	98
437,650 Do. (1923)	100	100¼	100	100¼	unch	100½	99%
46,400 Do. (1927)	100%	100%	100¼	100%	+ ¼	101¼	100
528,250 Do. (1933)	101%	101%	101%	101½	— ¼	102	101¼
291,250 Do. (1937)	102	103	102½	102%	+ ¼	103%	102
20,500 Dom. Textile "A"	98	98	98	98	unch	98	98
24,000 Do. "C"	97%	98	98%	98	% %	98	97%
10,000 Laurentide	100%	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....	100¼	100¼
53,100 Mont. (May, 1923)	102	102	101%	102	+ %	102	101
17,700 M. Tram. Debs.	72%	74	72%	74	unch	74	72%
17,500 Wabasso Cotton	84	84	84	84	unch	84	84
18,200 Wayagamack	86	86	86	86	— ½	86½	81
— UNLISTED SHARES —							
220 Dom. Glass	35	35	35	35	unch	35	35
543 Laurentide Power	61	62	61	62	+1	62	59
4,930 N. A. Pulp	3¼	3%	3¼	3%	+ ½	3%	2½

*—Ex-dividend.

Printers' Pie

A Page of Press Opinion, Wit and Humor

CO-OPERATE.

(Canadian Co-operator.)

The co-operative spirit is the hope of the world. Cultivate it.

A PAYING PROPOSITION.

The Pulp and Paper Association has voted \$30,000 to be devoted to the technical training of its employees. It will be returned many times by improvement in production.

THE DANGER OF WAITING.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The waiting policy for business concerns just now is dangerous alike to them and to the economic and industrial welfare of the country. We should make up our minds that there will be little, if any, reduction in present prices of commodities for a long time, if ever. Once we accept that fact business should show signs of life. But we should not indulge in any false hopes any longer than prudence dictates.

MR. WILSON'S TROUSER LEGS.

(Manchester Guardian.)

President Wilson exercised a manifold attraction during his visit. Everybody has been charmed by his homely personality; some by his oratorical skill, others by his good humor, and still more by the high moral resolve by which he is animated. It was left, however, almost to the last minute of his stay for the most intimate revelation of his character. Who, looking on the group photographed in Wednesday's Manchester Guardian will doubt this? That the man who can stand between a King and a Queen to be photographed with one trouser leg at full length whilst the other is turned up a couple of inches is above all things else—human!

DAKOTA MENNONITES VANISH.

(Minneapolis Journal.)

"Any other country is welcome to them. So-called men who will let others shed blood to make this a land of freedom and safe from those who claim that 'Might is Right,' have no place in South Dakota. The selfish, cowardly leadership of a people that advocates loyalty to church above and independent of state and national obligations in times of peril has no place here. They who would thrive in the mere accumulation of money and land, who would live in their colony confines with no interest in the prosperity of others, who would not defend the honor of their own womanhood from a foreign foe, are not wanted in this state. The citizenship honored and deserved is that which stands out squarely for our flag and all it represents."

THE WEAKNESS OF LOCAL BANKS.

(Edmonton Bulletin.)

The foundation of banking is deposits. The banks do not make their money out of their capital or their circulation. They make it out of their deposits. They get the deposits because of public confidence in the security of the deposits. The strength of the Canadian banking monopoly of to-day lies in the fact that the present Canadian banks have the confidence of depositors. A confidence that no newly established competitor can possibly have. And the smaller the capital of the bank and the more local its character the less confidence it would inspire and the less deposits it would get. In a well established and prosperous farming community the local bank idea would be all right except for one thing — it could not get deposits in competition with the chartered banks, and therefore could not stay in business. There can be no competition with the present banking monopoly of Canada except deposits in the competing banks have the security of a government guarantee either Dominion or provincial.

REAL DEMOCRACY.

(Toronto Globe.)

Canada has no idea of perpetuating distinctions between officers and privates that were necessary in the field. Cowichan, a B. C. constituency, has elected Private Duncan to the Legislature and rejected Major Edwards.

THE EX-KING OF PORTUGAL.

(Toronto Globe.)

If ex-King Manuel has been conspiring on British soil to bring about a monarchial counter-revolution in Portugal, he should be made to find another place of refuge. The Portuguese Republic has been a good friend to Britain and the Allied cause.

FICKLE FAME.

(Quebec Telegraph.)

The words of Clemenceau on the signing of the armistice will probably pass into history as an evidence of the fickleness of popular favor. His declaration that if he died to-day France would give him a grand funeral, but if he waited six months, nobody could tell what kind of a funeral he would have, this sentence will stand well beside the most powerful deliverances of the ancient philosophers.—Quebec Telegraph.

THEM WAS THE DAYS.

(Lethbridge Herald.)

"Them was the days." Ever hear an old-timer spring that one? And no wonder. Listen to this from an Idaho old-timer writing about the days before bone-dryness was the fashion:

"In 1899 I was in the lobby of the Senate in Boise when a member introduced a very mild measure curbing the liquor interests a small fraction ahead of 'wide open,' that Idaho had always had. There was a decided shock among the members of that body as though some tragic event was about to be sprung upon them. But the Lieut.-Governor, a Silver City saloon-keeper, was equal to the occasion; with a broad grin he referred the bill to the committee on irrigation. This relieved the situation and the members breathed easier. All were sure it was sent to its final sleep. But behold what 20 years have wrought. The old philosopher was right: 'The world do move.'"

A MODERATE MOVEMENT.

It is a rather remarkable feature of the campaigns for and against prohibitory liquor legislation that, after all, a comparatively small proportion of the population is concerned in the battle on either side. The great majority are mere spectators, "by-standers who are a standin' by" as Samantha put it at the World's Fair. On one side is arrayed one extreme; on the other is ranged the other. The man of moderate opinions is found in neither camp. He is only a benevolent neutral. And yet he finds with him, probably, the great majority of the population.

Would it not be well to change this anomalous situation? The one way to do it is to organize a moderate party, a middle party, a centre party, call it what you will, but a party representing the great bulk of the people who are opposed to intemperance, and the abusive influences of liquor and the open bar as they have been seen in the past, but who yet believe these things should be, and can be eliminated without trenching upon the elements of personal liberty and natural law, and without bringing in their train the lamentable conditions which are now universally admitted to obtain under the present prohibitory legislation. Is this not possible? We believe it is, and in the organization of such a moderate movement may yet be found the secret of the solution of the liquor problem.

DOWN THE WAYS.

"I was just thinking."

"What about?"

"Gee whiz! Suppose they christened babies as they christen ships, by cracking them over the nose with a bottle."

HAD THE RIGHT IDEA.

While the Germans were marching through a Belgian province, one of them said sneeringly to a farmer sowing seed:

"You may sow, but we shall reap."

"Well, perhaps you may," was the reply: "I am sowing hemp."

DID YOU EVER?

A minister, with two lovely girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening by, and mistaking the minister's occupation, said: "Ketchin' many, pard?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you sure have the right bait."

OBSERVANT.

Mary had been greatly interested in watching the men in her grandfather's orchard putting bands round the fruit trees to entrap the climbing caterpillars, and she had asked a great many questions.

Some weeks later, says the New Mexico Journal of Education, when she was in the city with her mother she noticed a man who wore a mourning band round his sleeve.

"Mamma," she asked, "what's to keep them from crawling up his other arm?"

HEREDITY.

Vincent was altogether too garrulous in school to please his teachers. Such punishments as the institution allowed to be meted out were without any apparent effect upon the boy, until at last the headmaster decided to mention the lad's fault upon his monthly report.

So the next report to his father had these words: "Vincent talks a great deal."

Back came the report by mail, duly signed, but with this written in red ink under the comment: "You ought to hear his mother."

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

The boss called the typist to his room.

"Miss Keytap, you are a very pretty young woman."

"Oh!" said Miss Keytap, blushing.

"You dress neatly and you have a well modulated voice. I might add that your deportment is also above reproach."

"You shouldn't pay me so many compliments."

"I only want to put you in a cheerful frame of mind," said the boss, "before taking up the matter of your spelling and punctuation."

THIS WAS IMPORTANT.

He was a very small boy. Paddy was his dog, and Paddy was nearer to his heart than anything on earth. When Paddy met swift and hideous death on the turnpike road the boy's mother trembled to break the news. But it had to be, and when he came home from school she told him simply:

"Paddy has been run over and killed."

He took it very quietly. All day it was the same. But five minutes after he had gone to bed there echoed through the house a shrill and sudden lamentation. His mother rushed upstairs with solicitude and pity.

"Nurse says," he sobbed, "that Paddy has been run over and killed."

"But, dear, I told you that at dinner, and you didn't seem to be troubled at all."

"No; but—but I didn't know you said Paddy. I—I thought you said daddy!"

AMONG THE COMPANIES

DULUTH-SUPERIOR TRACTION CO.

Comparative weekly statement of gross passenger earnings for month of January, 1919:

	1919.	1918.	Inc.	Dec.
1st week	\$31,747	\$31,853	....	\$106
2nd week	33,270	31,045	2,224	....
3rd week	33,852	31,918	1,933	....
Remainder of month ..	48,957	45,308	3,649	....
Month to date	\$147,828	\$140,126	\$7,701	....

BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened branches at the following places:

- Capreol, Ont.—Sub-agency to Sudbury.
- Berthierville, Que.—J. L. Rousseau in charge.
- Baden, Ont.—W. H. Collins, manager.
- Gottingen Street, Halifax—H. McEwen, manager.
- Quinpool Road, Halifax—W. K. Phillips, manager.
- South Barrington Street, Halifax—A. G. Shatford, manager.
- Campden, Ont.—Sub-agency to Beamsville.
- Gananoque, Ont.—A. B. Laird in temporary charge.
- Grand Bank, Nfld.—P. H. Hamon in charge.
- Fairbank, Ont.—J. B. How in temporary charge.

JANUARY RAILROAD RETURNS.

Gross earnings of the three principal Canadian railroad systems aggregated \$23,243,247 in January, according to the weekly returns of the companies, completed recently. This is an increase of \$5,000,342, or 27.4 per cent, as compared with January a year ago.

In the comparison allowance is made for the fact that Grand Trunk earnings include those of Canadian lines only, and also for the fact that "Canadian Northern Railway" returns are now replaced by the returns of the "Canadian National Railways," the latter including all Government owned lines. The increase of upwards of \$5,000,000 is based on combined earnings of the various roads now comprised in the returns, and not on the reported totals under similar heads a year ago.

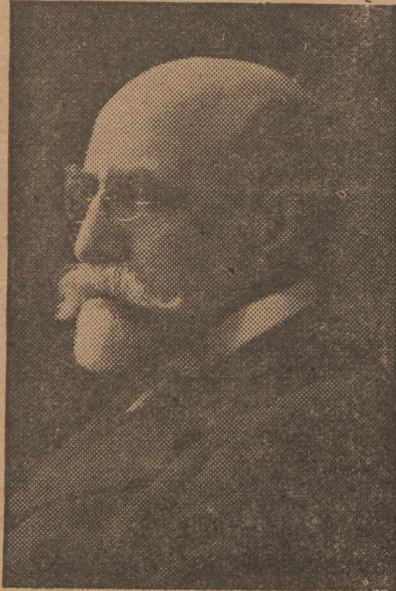
The rate increase of last summer and the weather condition obviously were both factors in the January gain. As to the latter, it will be remembered that in January, 1918, because of severe cold and heavy snow fall, operating conditions were ranked as the worst in the history of railroading on the continent.

January figures by companies, with the increases reported, follow:

	Jan., 1919.	Increase.	P.C.
C. P. R.	\$12,097,000	\$1,527,000	14.4
G. T. R.	4,402,229	1,425,891	47.9
C. N. R.	6,744,018	2,047,451	43.6
Totals	\$23,243,247	\$5,000,342	27.4
Returns for the final ten days of the month were:			
Week	1919.	Increase.	P.C.
C. P. R.	\$4,101,000	\$566,000	16.0
G. T. R.	1,428,095	445,903	45.4
C. N. R.	2,488,154	782,274	45.9
Totals	\$8,017,249	\$1,794,177	28.8

Comparisons of January gross for nine years are given in the following table, but allowance is to be made in the figures for all years except 1919 and 1918 for the changed form of the returns:

Jan.	Aggregate gross.
1919	\$23,243,247
1918	18,242,905
1917	17,450,988
1918	14,724,216
1915	10,758,213
1914	13,056,233
1913	15,080,648
1912	11,851,386
1911	9,853,839



W. G. GOODERHAM,
President of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, whose annual meeting was held last Friday.

TEMPORARY LOANS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEING LIQUIDATED.

The Canadian bank statement, disclosed by the full returns now available shows that the temporary advances made by the banks to the Dominion Government are now being liquidated.

In the months preceding the Second Victory Loan the extent of the Dominion Government's rising indebtedness to the banks was indicated by an advance from \$100,152,237 in June to \$277,053,142 in October in the banks' holdings of "Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities," this item being understood to comprise almost exclusively short-term obligations of the Dominion Government in the form of treasury bills.

Although the proceeds from the Victory Loan began to flow into the Government treasury in November, repayment of temporary advances made by the banks does not seem to have set in until December. In November the banks' holdings of Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities in fact increased slightly, rising to a new high record level at \$278,208,357. With the December statement, however, the figures turned sharply downward, standing at \$206,935,283 at the end of the month, or a reduction of about \$72,000,000.

Concurrently with this repayment to the banks, the balance to cash at the credit of the Dominion, which had risen from \$97,328,077 in September to \$388,970,727 in November, declined to \$254,927,913. Provision of interest for the December coupons of the First Victory Loan, and preparations for meeting other obligations maturing at the turn of the year, would be factors in the reduction of the cash balance over and above the repayment of these temporary loans and the meeting of current expenditure.

A satisfactory feature in the incidental figures of the December bank statement is also contained in the further liquidation of bank loans made to municipalities and school boards. These loans, which had reached the highest level on record at \$58,000,424 in June last, were down to \$30,684,052 at the end of December, their lowest level since March, 1917. As the indebtedness of the municipalities is now \$6,000,000 less than at the end of 1917, it is a reasonable deduction that they have been paying as they go, at least to the extent of incurring no fresh debts without arrangements for their immediate funding.

TORONTO RAILWAY CO.

The surplus available for dividends of the Toronto Railway Company declined to \$501,569 in 1918 owing to increases in operating expenses and taxes.

The decrease of \$593,240 represented the difference between the 8 per cent dividend paid in 1917 and the 4 per cent. paid in 1918, and something more. In 1917 profits available for distribution were at the rate of 9.12 per cent on the capital stock, against an 8 per cent dividend, while they were at the rate of 4.18 per cent in 1918, against a 4 per cent dividend. The surplus carried forward was reduced to nominal proportions at \$21,569, against \$134,809 the year before, and \$767,237 in 1913, when the larger dividend was being paid.

Comparisons of income and expenditure for the past three years follow:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross	\$6,526,302	\$6,291,759	\$5,973,161
Exp.	4,509,651	3,815,277	3,350,657
Net	\$2,016,650	\$2,476,481	\$2,622,504
Interest	138,660	146,887	156,122
Bal.	\$1,877,990	\$2,329,594	\$2,466,382
City, etc.	1,376,421	1,234,785	1,125,588
Bal.	\$501,569	\$1,094,809	\$1,340,794
Divid.	480,000	960,000	958,826
Surplus	\$21,569	\$134,809	\$381,968
Prev. surp.	5,542,682	5,408,873	5,026,905
Surplus	\$5,564,251	\$5,542,683	\$5,408,873

NEW COMPANIES.

ONTARIO CHARTERS.

- W. B. Levack Company, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
- McAlpine Publishers, Limited, Toronto, \$100,000.
- The Deloro Trading Co., Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
- Toronto-Glencoe Oil Co., Limited, Toronto, \$1,000,000.
- The Veterans' Manufacturing & Supply Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$40,000.
- McAllister Self-Making Bed Co., Limited, Toronto, \$50,000.
- Canadian Steel Lands, Limited, Windsor, \$1,000,000.
- The Oxygen Laboratory Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
- Hess Cheese & Butter Mfg. Co., Limited, Williamsburg, \$5,000.
- Community Coal Co., Limited, Toronto, \$650,000.
- Electrical Hard Moulding, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
- Dunoy Company, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, \$40,000.
- Stillman's Creameries, Limited, St. Mary's, \$100,000.
- Motor Sales & Machinery Co., Limited, Port Credit, \$50,000.
- The Agawa Timber Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, \$20,000.
- Hancock Co., Limited, Fort William, \$40,000.
- The Cowain Flourite Mining Co., Limited, Peterborough, \$100,000.

FEDERAL CHARTERS.

- Valley Camp Coal Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., \$50,000.
- Robertson-Olsen, Limited, Ottawa, \$100,000.
- Standard Sales, Limited, Winnipeg, \$30,000.
- Edward Thorne & Co., Limited, Montreal, \$100,000.
- Asbestos Coverings & Lubricants, Limited, Montreal, \$100,000.
- Canadian Engineering Standard Association, Montreal, —
- Ottawa Salvage Co., Limited, Ottawa, \$50,000.
- N. E. McClelland & Co., Limited, Montreal, \$20,000.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge between Ottawa and Hull," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 16, 1919, for the construction of a steel highway bridge over the Ottawa River between Ottawa, Province of Ontario, and Hull, Province of Quebec.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Shaughnessy Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.; Equity Bldg., Toronto, Ont., and at the Post Office, Hamilton, Ont. Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

Note.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$25, payable to the order of 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, February 3, 1919.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter payable on and after Saturday, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, to Shareholders of record of 31st January 1919.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st January, 1919.

BUY a War-Savings Stamps each day this year for 300 days and you will own 30 "Bonds" each worth \$50.00 cash on January 1st, 1924—

\$1500 for \$1215.20



- National War Savings Committee, Ottawa.
- SIR HERBERT B. AMES, Chairman.
 - CAMPBELL SWEENEY, Vancouver
 - JOHN BLUE, Edmonton
 - H. A. ALLISON, Calgary
 - HON. GEO. A. BELL, Regina
 - JOHN GALT, Winnipeg
 - GEO. M. REID, London
 - SIR GEORGE BURN, Ottawa
 - W. M. BIRKS, Montreal
 - RENE T. LECLERC, Montreal
 - SIR J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, St. John
 - W. A. BLACK, Halifax
 - HON. MURDOCK MCKINNON, Charlottetown.

HOWARD ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

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DOMINION
COAL COMPANY
Limited

"DOMINION"
and
"SPRINGHILL"

BITUMINOUS
STEAM and
GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

U. S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Very heavy payments through the banks, as reflected in Clearing House transactions at the principal cities in the United States, continue the rule, total exchanges this week, according to Dun's Review, amounting to \$6,255,465,712, an increase of 23.3 per cent. as compared with this week last year, and of 0.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1917. New York City again reports substantial improvement, the gain at that centre being 20.3 per cent. over a year ago, but a loss of 8.3 per cent. as compared with 1917. The aggregate of the cities outside the metropolis is 29.3 per cent. larger than last year, and 21.1 per cent. in excess of the corresponding week two years ago. Among the cities making exceptionally favorable comparisons with both years are Boston, where gains of 37.0 and 7.9 per cent. appear; Baltimore, 85.0 and 104.3; Pittsburgh, 110.5 and 60.5; Cincinnati, 70.2 and 53.2; Cleveland, 33.2 and 48.0; and Minneapolis, 28.0 and 47.3. Average daily bank exchanges for the year to date are given below for three years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Feb.	\$1,120,727,000	\$846,015,000	\$1,006,514,000
Jan.	1,072,127,000	879,350,000	810,621,000
	1918.	1917.	1916.
Dec.	1,067,372,000	925,879,000	970,675,000
Nov.	1,035,654,000	958,710,000	964,307,000
Oct.	1,049,020,000	933,110,000	886,545,000

OUR NEW-FOUND FRIENDS OF U.S.A.

Impressions of Mr. F. C. Salter's Tour.

Mr. Fred. C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, who recently returned to London from an eight-months' tour in Canada and the United States, tells the Canadian Gazette that he was greatly impressed by the goodwill existing between Canada and the United States industrially and politically. That impression came from talks with very many people in rural districts as well as cities. Canada hopes to be the bridge to bring Britain and the United States closer together. Old industrial barriers have almost all been removed, and this has meant a great expansion of trade, bringing, in addition to munition work, vast wealth to Canada, as may be seen in the war loans raised among her own people. With this industrial condition maintained, and with the broadening of Canadian markets, a state of things will be established which will make it possible for Canada easily to readjust employment and to absorb the returned soldiers into civil life.

"Canada will also be in a position to attract the strong young men of Europe who are seeking opportunities in the New World—the class of men who are so essential to the building-up of a new nation, and these are the men who in their turn, by proclaiming their own prosperity, will attract crowds of their fellow-countrymen to Canada.

"I was greatly impressed by the national spirit which has been quickened in Canada through the part Canadians have played in the war. The old Colonial spirit, 'dependent on and belonging to,' has absolutely vanished, and a higher ideal of nationality seems to pervade the minds of all citizens. There is an eager desire that Canada should play the part of a great nation in the British Commonwealth, and Canadians, I find, without exception, are hopeful and trustful that President Wilson's ideal of a League of Nations will be established.

"When I last visited Canada, in 1913, I came back very pessimistic as to the future. To-day I am just as optimistic. If Canadians stand firm on the great moral principles in industrial expansion all will be well. I found a strong leaven of the old Puritanical spirit pervading the Canadian people. This showed itself, for example, in the opinion frequently expressed that the Old Country was not judicious in the bestowing of hereditary titles. This view was crystallized in the Canadian House of Commons last spring. Also here is much criticism as to the recipient of these honors, which Canadians insist should be reserved for the men who do things, and who have given unselfish service to the country."

CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Regular Passenger Services
to all British Ports

CUNARD LINE

TO LONDON.

From New York:
PANNONIA February 18th

TO LIVERPOOL.

From Boston:
AQUITANIA February 1st

From New York:
PRINSES JULIANA February 12th
SAXONIA February 12th
CARMANIA February 17th
ROYAL GEORGE February 22nd
AQUITANIA March 1st
CARONIA March 3rd

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

TO GLASGOW.

From St. John, N.B.
CASSANDRA February 14th

ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to W. H. Henry, 286 St. James Street, The Jules Hone Agencies, 9 St. Lawrence Blvd.; Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine Street, West; Henders & Co., Limited, 45 Windsor Street, and all local ticket agents, or to

THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LTD.
General Agents, (Canadian Services)
20 Hospital Street, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS.

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

G. & H. Barnett Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; also

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom.

Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES

can now be printed under each trade in which they are interested at a cost of \$5 for each trade heading. Larger advertisements from \$15 to \$60.

A copy of the directory will be sent by post on receipt of postal orders for \$7.50.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO.
LIMITED.,

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP 3,000,000
SURPLUS 3,500,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.,
President.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Capital Paid Up \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund \$15,000,000

The attention of manufacturers is drawn to the excellent facilities this Bank offers in all branches of a complete banking service.

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$14,000,000
Reserve Funds \$15,500,000
Total Assets \$427,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Man. Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

530 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA, BRITISH WEST INDIES,
SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.
LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
Prince Street, E. C. Cor. William & Cedar St.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS' at all Branches

Business Founded 1795

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
CORPORATION BONDS
STOCK CERTIFICATES
MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
and other MONETARY DOCUMENTS.

Head Office and Works: OTTAWA.
Branches:—
MONTREAL, Bank of Ottawa Building.
TORONTO, 19 Melinda Street.
WINNIPEG, Union Bank Building.

N. Y. BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 8.

The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$37,401,720 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$29,817,670 from last week.

The statement of actual conditions follows:

Loans, etc., decrease	\$53,087,000
Cash in own vaults, increase	743,000
Res. in Fed. Rec., decrease	40,337,000
Res. in own vaults, increase	263,000
Res. in depositaries, increase	57,000
Net dem. deposits, decrease	77,831,000
Net time deposits, decrease	3,062,000
Circulation, increase	472,000
Excess reserve, decrease	29,817,670
Aggregate reserve	540,117,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, February 6.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	Inc. £ 69,000
Circulation	Inc. 646,000
Bullion	Inc. 706,254
Other securities	Inc. 3,033,000
Other deposits	Dec. 6,121,000
Public deposits	Inc. 4,108,000
Government securities	Dec. 5,054,000
Notes reserve	Dec. 19,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.45 per cent; last week it was 20.13 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE BANK OF GERMANY.

Berlin, February 5.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending January 23 shows the following changes:

Total coin	Dec. 1,182,000
Gold	Dec. 1,786,000
Treasury notes	Inc. 321,537,000
Other banks' notes	Inc. 423,000
Bills discounted	Dec. 977,432,000
Advances	Inc. 574,000
Investments	Dec. 3,453,000
Other securities	Inc. 866,286,000
Circulation	Inc. 866,843,000
Deposits	Dec. 1,298,478,000
Other liabilities	Inc. 364,488,000
Total gold holdings	1,255,400,000

WEEKLY CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at sixteen Canadian cities for the week ended February 6th aggregated \$246,982,058, an increase over the corresponding week a year ago of \$42,799,488.

Only one city showed a decline. Winnipeg was down 5 millions, which left the aggregate for the western cities down 2 millions. Halifax clearings were up 34 per cent, Toronto's 31 per cent, Montreal's 30 per cent, and Vancouver's 27 per cent.

Following are the clearings reported for the week with increases from a year ago:

	1919.	Inc.
Montreal	\$94,743,387	\$21,927,468
Toronto	70,412,545	16,846,417
Winnipeg	34,589,252	*5,087,824
Vancouver	11,128,919	2,302,594
Ottawa	7,731,207	116,012
Hamilton	5,455,835	795,013
Halifax	5,052,444	1,124,232
Quebec	4,959,236	763,285
London	3,275,758	902,114
St. John	2,496,342	233,605
Victoria	2,114,600	243,452
Saskatoon	1,738,217	247,729
Sherbrooke	1,011,921	315,207
Brantford	862,333	16,568
Fort William	771,784	71,950
Peterboro	638,278	48,310
Total	\$246,982,058	\$47,243,686

Windsor reported clearings of \$1,212,124, Lethbridge \$693,608, New Westminster \$503,109, Brandon \$501,863 and Medicine Hat \$330,945.

*Decrease.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, February 7.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increase	3,245,757
Silver in hand, decrease	657,985
Circulation, increase	383,965,290
Treasury deposits, decrease	2,215,038
General deposits, decrease	30,694,269
Bills discounted, decrease	49,364,798
Advances, increase	31,257,757

WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT DECREASE.

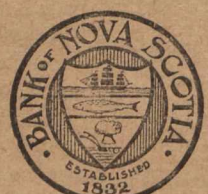
The world's gold output for 1918 is estimated at \$405,000,000, as compared with \$428,380,000 for 1917, or a reduction of some \$23,000,000.

Comparison of the production of the United States in 1918 with that of the previous year indicates that the greater part of the decrease in the world's output was in this country, as our production last year amounted to \$68,493,000, against \$83,750,000 in 1917, being a reduction of over \$15,000,000. The world's stock of gold also at the opening of the New Year was placed at \$9,675,000,000. Of this amount the United States owned \$3,080,510,000, or about 31 per cent.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital

\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund

\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$150,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

News Notes

The Bank of Hamilton has opened another branch in the West. This is at Enchant, Alberta, and is in charge of Mr. D. Towers.

After a stormy passage from the Orient the steamer Empress of Japan arrived in port last Tuesday, with 100 passengers in the saloon, and a large list of Chinese in the steerage.

Melbourne, Australia, is expecting between 20 and 30 steamers to arrive to begin on the job of carrying away the surplus wheat of four years.

In spite of Argentina's remoteness from the seat of war and her great surplus of wheat, flour has been selling there for 5 cents per pound.

Louis Wolfe, of the Montreal and St. Lawrence Ports Stevedore Company, is leaving for England on February 22nd on business for his company. He expects to be away about two months. It is his intention to interview shipowners with regard to steamers using the port of Montreal.

The prohibition on the importation of raw hides of all descriptions and weights into Britain has been removed, and dealings in raw hides are now freely authorized.

"The Canada," first of 40 wooden 1,500-ton steamers being built in British Columbia for the French Government, was launched January 24, from the L'Yall shipyards, Vancouver, B.C.

The Lyons Fair will be followed by a fair at Bordeaux, France, which takes place from May 31 to June 15, a little over two months later, beginning about eleven weeks after the Lyons Fair closes. The Canadian representative of the Bordeaux Fair is Mr. Emile Lacas, 11 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, who will answer any questions asked by Canadian manufacturers who think of making application for representation at the fair.

A fishing schooner which came into Boston in December, landed an airplane bomb about five feet long that had become enmeshed in her drag net at sea. This is no doubt a relic of the submarine hunting which took place along the coast last summer.

The Standard Oil Company has increased the quarterly dividend by \$1 a share.

A report is circulating to the effect that orders to the extent of two million pairs of boots are about to be placed in Canada for civilian footwear. The order is said to emanate from French houses.

Congress was asked by Secretary Lane for an appropriation of \$13,800,000 to complete construction of the Alaskan Railroad during 1919.

At the recent annual banquet of the International Life Underwriters' Convention at New York, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, gave an address on what had been done in Canada in connection with the great war. The speech is now issued in pamphlet form.

The "War Temiscaming," another lake built steamer for ocean service, was launched at the Polson Iron Works on Saturday. She is 3,500 tons dead weight.

The "Nina," a duplicate of the vessel Columbus used in one of his voyages, which the Government of Spain presented to America in 1893, was burned to the water's edge at her mooring in Jackson Park, Chicago.

The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association has made arrangements to institute, through the Boy Scouts Association of the Province of Manitoba, a competition along the lines of fire prevention and first aid in fire fighting.

At present, the weather is the great natural enemy of aviation, but before long it will be fully conquered. Two things are needed for victory. One is the multiplication of meteorological stations so that aviators may have fore-knowledge of the weather conditions they are likely to meet on long flights. The second is the use of direction-finding wireless apparatus. This apparatus is a British war-product, and is at present a secret, but we shall soon learn all about the means by which British inventors were able to provide aircraft with instruments which indicated the distance and direction of wireless stations on land. Aircraft so equipped can fix their position frequently, can report to their base at any moment where they are, what course they are steering, and whether they are in any difficulty. Thus the Imperial "wireless chain" will be an indispensable factor in the organization of long-distance flying. The direction-finding wireless instruments will, of course, be of great value to shipping in foggy weather, or when the clouds prevent the steering of a course by the stars.

As the "New Mexico" is the first large battleship fitted on this system, it is generally assumed that the application of electricity to the driving of ships is an American invention. The pioneer work was, however, done by British engineers, notably Captain Durnall, and the late Mr. Mavor, and the first patents for this system were taken out by them. It is to the credit of the American naval authorities that they were the first to try the system. They built a large collier with electric drive and tested it along with a sister-ship fitted in the ordinary way. As a result of these tests, plans were made for much more ambitious equipment on the Dreadnought "New Mexico." Great Britain has, however, to her credit not only the initiation of this revolution, but also the building of an early electrically propelled merchant vessel, the "Wansty Castle."

THE Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

Paid-up Capital - \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund - \$4,800,000

Head Office - Montreal

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson MacPherson - President
S. H. Ewing - Vice-President
Geo. E. Drummond - F. W. Molson
W. A. Black - Wm. M. Birks
E. J. Chamberlin

Edward C. Pratt, - General Manager

THE Dominion Bank

160 St. James St.

A specially equipped Savings Department is operated in connection with this Branch.

Interest at highest current rate allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upwards.

M. S. BOGERT, Manager

THE Home Bank of Canada



Branches and Connections Throughout Canada.

Montreal Offices:

Transportation Bldg.
120 St. James Street

Hochelaga Branch:
2111 Ontario St. East Cor.
Davidson

Verdun Branch:
1318 Wellington Street

"When in doubt leave your money in the bank."

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Reverend Fathers Alphonse-Emile Langlais, provincial of the Dominicans, of the city of Saint Hyacinthe, Raymond-Marie Rouleau, Regent of studies, of the city of Ottawa, Pie-Marie Beliveau, of the city of Quebec, and Marie-Dominique Laferriere, of the city of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act incorporating them under the name of "Le Tiers-Ordre de Saint-Dominique," with all rights, powers and privileges generally granted to religious corporation.

Nicolet, December 5th, 1918.

ARTHUR TRAHAN,
Attorney for Applicants



EST'D 1878

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate.

236

MONTREAL BRANCH

E. C. Green, Manager, 136 St. James Street

COMMODITY MARKETS

Week's Wholesale Review

We quote Bradstreet's Montreal Weekly Trade Report as follows:

There has been a more optimistic feeling in trade circles than for some time past. Some lines, which have been decadent since the war started, are now showing a new lease of life. This is especially noticeable in our export trade, which has been encouraged by more freight space being offered by the Steamship Companies, and also with a considerable reduction in freight rates.

In the dry goods trade orders from travellers are coming in well, also a number of letter orders from the country trade.

The long looked for decline in the high cost of living is beginning to show itself; all lines of meats, pork, etc., have declined during the week, while a substantial decline in the price of eggs is noted. American new laid eggs are now offering more freely, and to this is attributed the cause of the decline in Canadian hen fruit.

The butter market remained firm with more activity. Stocks on hand show a big decrease. Wholesale grocery houses reduced the price of molasses and rice. Several lines of nuts were sold at lower prices. The grain markets were firmer during the week, but prices did not hold the advance, the abundance of supplies in all markets being a bearish feature.

The iron and steel industries are busy on Government orders. They had to refuse some large orders for European account. Advices from the Western Provinces state that the prospects for a good crop this year at the present time never looked better.

Landlords have never experienced such a demand for houses, apartments and flats as they did this week, and all advanced rentals, which the landlords were compelled to put up owing to increased taxation and the high cost of repairs.

Retail trade have had a busy week. Collections are good.

"Dun's Review" says of Canadian trade: While trade continues in fair volume for this period, labor and price readjustments still act as obstructive factors. At the same time, the transition to a peace basis is proceeding along with a minimum disturbance, and the feeling among merchants and manufacturers is optimistic. A drop in prices is looked for, as a result of the decline in raw materials, and many buyers are operating in a hand-to-mouth way while awaiting reductions. Collections, as a rule, are satisfactory, the financial outlook is encouraging, and the labor situations, considering all conditions, is favorable.

Montreal reports that business is rather quiet, which is attributed mainly to price uncertainty, but sentiment is optimistic and improvement is anticipated with the opening of spring. Distribution of merchandise has increased recently at Quebec, although orders are confined closely to immediate needs, and collections are usually prompt. Gradual improvement is reported in wholesale lines at Toronto, especially in dry goods, but merchants are reluctant to commit themselves beyond immediate necessities. Retail trade is fair, and collections generally satisfactory. Although no great activity prevails, business in the Far West and Northwest displays a tendency toward improvement, and the outlook for spring is reported excellent. All the leading wholesale and jobbing centres, among them Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary, note an increasing demand for staple merchandise, notably footwear, agricultural implements, house furnishings and hardware.

Gross earnings of Canadian railroads so far reporting for January show an increase of 31.2 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards were 400 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, 775 hogs and 180 calves. A better feeling prevails owing to the fact that supplies come forward so far have been well cleared up. The tone of the market on the whole was stronger and higher prices were realized for what butchers' cattle were available, and a fair trade was done with sales of small lots of the best steers offered at \$12.50 to \$12.75, and the lower grades at from that down to \$10, while a few choice butchers' cows sold at \$10 to \$10.50 and fair to good lots at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs. There were only a few bulls on the market, which were most of a common quality. The demand from packers for the canning stock was steady and sales of bulls were made at \$6 to \$6.50, and cows at \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

The tone of the market for lambs was stronger on account of the very limited number offered, and prices as compared with those paid last Wednesday show an advance of 50c. to \$1 per 100 lbs. The demand was fair for the few available and sales of Ontario stock were made at \$13 to \$14, and Quebec at \$12 to \$12.50 per 100 lbs. There was no change in prices for sheep, but they were firm at \$6 to \$8 per 100 lbs., as to quality. The trade in calves was fair and prices were unchanged for milk-fed stock at from \$10 to \$16 per 100 lbs., as to quality, and stalled stock sold at from \$6 to \$8 per 100 lbs. The supply of hogs was a little larger, for which there was a better demand and prices ruled firmer with sales of selected lots at \$16.50 to \$17 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars.

At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock market the receipts for the week were 1,100 cattle, 550 sheep and lambs, 450 hogs, and 200 calves. There were several loads of choice steers offered, which cost in Toronto \$13.50 per 100 lbs., which were sold at \$12, and other loads of good steers at \$10.75 to \$11, while canning bulls sold at \$5 to \$5.50, and cows as low as \$3.75. The prices for lambs, sheep, calves and hogs were the same as those quoted above with a steady demand for small lots.

Toronto quotations:

Extra choice steers	15.00	15.50
Choice steers	12.50	14.00
Butchers, choice, handy	10.50	11.50
Do., good	9.00	9.50
Do., medium	7.25	8.25
Do., common	6.50	7.25
Butchers bulls, choice	9.50	10.00
Do., good	8.00	9.00
Do., medium	7.00	7.25
Butchers cows, choice	9.50	10.00
Do., medium	7.50	8.00
Do., common	5.50	5.75
Feeders	9.00	10.00
Short-keep feeders	9.50	11.50
Stockers	8.00	9.00
Cutters	5.00	6.00
Canners	5.50	6.75
Springers	95.00	140.00
Milkers, good to choice	90.00	135.00
Do., common and medium	00.00	65.00
Calves, very choice	15.00	16.00
Do., medium		13.00
Do., common to fair	6.00	10.00
Do., heavy fat	8.00	9.50
Light lambs, per cwt.	15.00	15.50
Heavy lambs	12.00	14.50
Butchers' sheep	9.00	10.00
Do., fat and medium	7.00	8.00
Do., culls	5.00	10.00
Hogs, fed and watered	16.00	16.50
Do., hogs off cars	16.25	16.75
Do., f.o.b., nominal	15.25	15.75

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.

No change of importance has occurred in the local butter situation. It was reported that some further purchases had been made for export account, but apart from this the trade in a wholesale way has ruled rather quiet, while the demand from grocers and other dealers for small lots of finest creamery has been fairly good.

The receipts of butter for the week ending February 8th, 1919, were 1,869 packages, which show a decrease of 233 packages as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 1,823 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date show an increase of 123,297 packages as compared with the corresponding period last year.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Finest creamery, solids	51½c to 52c
Finest creamery, blocks	52½c to 53c
Fine creamery, solids	51c to 51½c
Finest dairy	43c to 44c
Fine dairy	42c to 42½c

CHEESE.

The market for cheese has been without special features this week. The receipts were unusually light and this, coupled with the fact that stocks on spot for the period of the year were probably never so small, the volume of business for export account has been limited, and the demand from local dealers for supplies for domestic consumption has also been small, consequently the market on the whole is dull.

The receipts for the week ending February 8th, 1919, were 191 boxes, which show a decrease of 74 boxes as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 238 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date show a decrease of 119,921 boxes as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The following prices are being paid by the Commission:

No. 1 Cheese	25c
No. 2 Cheese	24½c
No. 3 Cheese	24c

EGGS.

Owing to the sharp break in prices in the leading American markets, the continued mild weather here, the steady increase in the production throughout the country, and the larger receipts, the market here suffered a very depressing influence, and prices declined until a drop of 8c per dozen, had taken place. At this price a marked increase in consumption was shown, and at the close of the week a firmer feeling developed. The demand was good from grocers and other dealers for supplies, and the market was well cleaned up of all offerings of imported American fresh eggs and Canadian stock.

The total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date were 283,326 cases, as against 311,269 for the same period last year.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Strictly new laid	55c
Cold storage selects	50c
Cold storage No. 1	47c

POULTRY.

The demand from Hebrew buyers for live fowl was the feature of this week's poultry trade. The receipts of fresh-killed dressed poultry have also been very light, and in consequence prices have ruled very firm, with a steady demand, but buyers have not been able to satisfy their wants with this class of stock, consequently there has been an increased demand for cold storage stock, and as supplies are still ample to meet all requirements, a more active trade was done at firm prices, with sales of some

fair-sized lots of choice turkeys at 43c to 44c, and smaller quantities at 45c per lb.

We quote wholesale prices of cold storage poultry as follows:—

Choice turkeys, per lb.	43c to 45c
Milk-fed chickens	38c to 40c
Ordinary chickens	35c to 37c
Fowls, heavy	00c to 32c
Fowls, light	28c to 29c
Ducks, No. 1	36c to 38c
Ducks, No. 2	33c to 35c
Geese	27c to 30c

VEGETABLES.

Owing to the further offerings and continued limited demand for beans, prices have scored a further decline, and the market has been weaker during the week.

No new developments took place in the market for potatoes; prices ruling steady, with a fairly active trade passing in a jobbing way.

The trade in Quebec turnips has been fair, and prices are unchanged.

WEEKLY GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada, compare with previous years as follows, in bushels:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Feb. 6	4,883,104	3,654,266	2,816,103
Jan. 30	5,501,217	3,716,103	6,603,276
Jan. 23	3,838,644	4,902,328	7,838,682
Jan. 16	7,978,193	4,727,894	5,643,952
Jan. 9	10,416,186	3,978,020	8,006,415
Jan. 2	5,092,390	5,295,669	6,502,961

Bradstreet's figures for the week's corn export compare as follows, in bushels:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Feb. 6	413,641	1,036,448	934,586
Jan. 30	39,930	628,131	1,198,201
Jan. 23	102,282	123,604	1,259,536
Jan. 16	259,398	340,956	962,956
Jan. 9	163,083	179,200	1,824,354
Jan. 2	50,550	496,800	591,758

Sale of Pulpwood Lands in Northern Ontario

The Lake Superior Corporation and Algoma Eastern Railway Company are open to negotiate for the disposal of certain lands.

Approximately 682,000 Acres

situated for the most part in that section of Northern Ontario known as the Clay Belt, and comprising the Townships of Storey, Langemark, Dowsley, Nassau, Shetland, Staunton, Orkney, Magladery, Caithness, Rykert, Doherty, Whigham, Coppel, Newton, Dale, McOwen, Frater.

The lands in question are accessible to the Algoma Central, Trans-Continental, Canadian Northern, and Canadian Pacific Railways, and should be of particular interest to pulp and paper makers, also to settlers, in view of their agricultural possibilities.

General information will be furnished and plans exhibited at the office of Mr. Alex. Taylor, secretary of the Lake Superior Corporation, 1428 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, or at the office of Mr. G. A. Montgomery, vice-president of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Established 1869

Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.

Financial Statement For Year Ended December 31st, 1918.

INCOME.		CASH ACCOUNT.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
NET LEDGER ASSETS—				Death and Disability Claims .. \$ 1,553,077.60	
31st December, 1917	\$30,499,558.36			Matured Endowments 579,958.62	
PREMIUMS (Net)	5,021,518.20			Surrendered Policies 409,374.69	
INTEREST, RENTS, ETC.	1,999,584.87			Surplus 838,466.15	
				Annuities 10,541.40	
				\$ 3,291,418.46	
				EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC. 1,182,735.23	
				BALANCE NET LEDGER ASSETS—	
				31st December, 1918	
				\$37,520,661.43	
				\$37,520,661.43	

ASSETS.		BALANCE SHEET.		LIABILITIES.	
Mortgages	\$13,921,438.73	Reserve, 3½% and 3% basis ..	\$27,782,269.66	Special Investment Reserve . . .	389,469.51
Debentures and Bonds	13,457,486.89	Reserve for Unreported Death		Claims	35,000.00
Loans on Policies	4,488,148.06	Surrender Values claimable on		Lapsed Policies	1,095.55
Real Estate	800,506.70	Death Claims unadjusted	585,066.66	Matured Endowments unadjusted	11,282.00
Premium Obligations	36,886.99	Dividends due Policyholders . . .	107,048.99	Dividends allotted to Deferred	
Cash in Banks	457,988.12	Dividend Policies issued since		January 1st, 1911	325,542.27
Cash at Head Office	727.22	Dividends allotted to Accumula-		tive Dividend Policies other	
Due and Deferred Premiums . .	662,577.77	than Deferred Dividend Poli-		cies	665,064.39
Accrued Interest, Etc.	929,976.11	Due on account of Office Ex-		penses and Medical Fees	25,874.47
		Taxes and Rents accrued	49,782.92	Premiums and Interest paid in	
		advance	58,286.11	Credit Ledger Balances	116,674.97
		Surplus 31st December, 1918..	4,603,279.09		
		\$34,755,736.59		\$34,755,736.59	

Surplus on Government Standard of Reserve Valuation \$5,813,956.70

Audited and found correct,
J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A.,
Auditor.
Waterloo, January 28th, 1919.

CHAS. RUBY,
General Manager.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1917	1918	Increase
Income	\$ 6,424,515	\$ 7,021,103	\$ 596,588
Paid to Policyholders	2,513,991	3,291,418	777,427
Assets	32,165,432	34,755,737	2,590,305
Expense to Total Inc.	17.65%	16.84%	-.81%
New Assurances	20,124,563	21,541,069	1,417,506
Assurances in Force	123,511,314	137,640,614	14,129,300

LOCAL GRAIN.

Trade was fairly active, and the leading American and Canadian option markets opened with a much better feeling this week. With shorts prices opened with a fair advance, but it was only temporary, as later in the week, in the absence of shorts covering, and other bearish factors in the situation, prices almost steadily declined for the balance of the week, and, notwithstanding the fact that the Argentine Government has prohibited exports of corn ex-

cept at fifty per cent. above the actual cost, values generally closed considerably lower than a week ago for all lines of grain. In sympathy with the above, the Montreal market for cash grain also displayed further weakness, and prices for oats closed 2c to 3c per bushel lower, and barley 2c, as compared with this day last week. Apart from the above, the feature of the trade was the increased demand for barley at the lower level for both local and county.

There has been some demand for oats, but the volume of business on the whole was small, sales being confined to odd cars to meet immediate wants, and the market closed quiet.

Solid Growth

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

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

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

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL**

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Men

**GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP
A PERMANENT CONNECTION**

We Particularly Desire Representatives for City of Montreal

Chief Office for Canada:
164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

ALEX. BISSETT - - - Manager for Canada.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.

Canada Branch, Montreal:

T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.

North-West Branch, Winnipeg:

THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

\$5,000

Provision for your home, plus

\$50 A MONTH

Indemnity for yourself

OUR NEW SPECIAL INDEMNITY POLICY

Shares in Dividends.

Waives all premiums if you become totally disabled.

Pays you thereafter \$50 a month for life.

Pays \$5,000 in full to your family no matter how many monthly cheques you may live to receive.

Ask for Particulars.

**CANADA LIFE
TORONTO**

MARINE INSURANCE NOTES.

There has been a good deal of discussion recently on the subject of Marine policy terms, particularly with regard to the changes which seem probable in connection with the closer relation of international markets, and the developments in foreign markets which are expected as an outcome of the war.

A writer in an American paper recently suggested that underwriters would do better to seek profit in the drawing of closer terms for policies, rather than in increasing rates. The argument in favour of this was that an increase of rate is borne by the community at large, while restricted policy terms fall upon the shipowner alone.

That this argument is fallacious is not difficult to prove; the application of any increase on the cost of any commodity is certainly eventually borne by the consumer, and since practically all commodities are subject to marine insurance at some time of their existence, it is true that increased insurance rates would result in a higher selling price, but so also would the infliction of increased liability upon the shipowner, and in a greater degree.

At the present time the Institute clauses common in the London insurance market provide the greatest possible protection to the assured. In the hull clauses all particular average claims are admitted over 3 per cent. on each valuation. Hull and machinery are valued separately, and, where necessary, refrigerating machinery is admitted on a third valuation. General average and charges are paid in full, on a basis by which the actual value of the interests contribute in proportion, and liability for damage done by collision is generally paid in full, though occasionally an owner prefers to run one fourth of this liability himself. For this adequate cover, owners are prepared to pay a fair rate, and the small margin of profit expected from hull business shows that the business is not rated excessively high.

If the marine policy were amended in such a way as to thrust a greater share of liability on the owner, he would have to seek another method of obtaining protection from the hazards to which his business is exposed. If the franchise of 3 per cent. were increased to say, 5 per cent., and this franchise applied to the whole of the insured value, irrespective of interest, owners would find that their expenses were increased by the sums disbursed in meeting the difference between the amount collectable under their policies, and their total expenses in connection with particular average claims. To meet this charge freights would be advanced, and with the increase in the cost of carriage the cost of the goods carried would be correspondingly increased.

So far it would seem that either way the community pays for any amelioration of Marine insurance conditions, however obtained, and this much is undeniable: the increase of insurance rates is the more beneficial to the consumer however, for the underwriter can collect a small increase from the number insured, while the owner with a much smaller number of vessels, over which to average his increased expenses, must make a correspondingly greater increase in his charges, to cover his less widely distributed liability.

Of still greater interest, however, is the manner in which this problem affects the insurance market, and the probable effect of any changes along the line indicated would have on the business itself.

At the present time there are several policies in common use which provide for a portion of the liability for casualties being borne by the assured. The "Free of particular average absolutely" clauses limits the liability of the underwriters to payment of total loss, general average and salvage charges, sue and labor charges, and damage done by collision. This is a development of the "Free of particular average" clause which admits liability under the above headings, and also provides for payment of particular average when caused by the vessel being sunk, burnt, in collision, etc.—practically a full policy excluding damage due to heavy weather. A

further development is the "Free of damage absolutely" clause, which will not admit liability for general average damage.

Another means of lightening the underwriter's burden, is for the assured to run a fixed proportion of the risk himself, either by warranting a certain amount of the insured value to be at the owner's risk, or by the owner running a line on the particular average. Thus, "Warranted that 25 per cent. of particular average at the owner's risk" is a frequent feature in insurances on a certain class of vessel, and it is noteworthy that this form is popular with vessels under the Greek flag, where the master is often the owner, or part owner, of the vessel.

Amongst British owners, however, the limited form of policy is not popular, except in the case of fleets of some size, where there are a number of vessels over which particular average claims can be adjusted.

To try and enforce any of these forms of policy upon the owner of a few vessels would be inflicting a hardship, and at the best would bring about a large increase in freights, while at the worst it would drive a large number of small owners out of the business altogether.

This much is obvious, but were confirmation needed, it can be found in the matter of a speech recently delivered at the Marine Insurance Club of New York by Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins.

According to this gentleman, the New York market in the early 90's was using a form of policy by which one third was deducted from all payments made by underwriters, as an allowance "new for old." Separate values for hull and machinery were unknown, and all claims were subject to a franchise of 5 per cent. on the whole value, while collision liability was only admitted for three-fourths of the sum of the claim. At the same time the same form of policy was used for all vessels from a barge to a liner. Under these conditions the business was small and not very profitable at that. Yet the introduction of the English form of policy was met with disapproval by the majority of American underwriters, who claimed that it gave the owner a blank cheque in the matter of claims. Mr. Hopkins, who was responsible for the innovation, persisted in his advocacy of it, however, and by gradual developments the American market became reconciled to it, and adopting as much of the new form as was applicable to their business, gradually evolved the American hull underwriter's clauses, which closely resemble those issued by the Institute of London Underwriters.

There is no need to emphasize the fact that with the increase of cover given by the new clauses the American market itself began to increase. The change has been of inestimable service in the establishment of a big national market, which is the avowed intention of the New York underwriters, and which is in a fair way of being accomplished in the near future.

To attempt to enforce any reduction of underwriter's liability upon the shipping confraternity would be a grave error of judgment, the present liberal cover, afforded by the existing policy, is necessary for the security of the assured, and restrictions in any form can only have the effect of driving business from the market.—Manchester Policy Holder.

MILLERS NATIONAL.

The Millers National Insurance Co. of Chicago issued its annual report on January 31st last. A decrease in losses of \$157,000 is reported over 1917 and it is pointed out that no increase in rates has been made in spite of hitherto unknown expenses. Total assets are given as \$3,338,490.03, while total liabilities stand at \$1,489,182.73. Total disbursements for the past year are \$1,208,144.59.

MUTUAL LIFE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, has issued its annual statement. This shows that the company paid no less than \$69,651,430 to its policyholders in 1918, or \$2,513,431 more than the total payments received from policyholders. Since the organization of the company in 1843 total payments to policyholders have amounted to \$1,468,000,000.

The Mutual Life's mortality due to influenza and pneumonia was \$4,789,200, and the death claims were easily and promptly paid. Moreover, these payments, and the greatly increased taxes due to the war, so little affected the resources of the company that its 1918 rate of annual dividends will be paid also in 1919.

The company's finances are in a flourishing condition. Its assets, now \$673,714,294, show an increase of \$39,714,724 over 1917, and the surplus, or contingency reserve, is \$15,731,076.

The total amount of the company's new business for the year was \$208,920,389 — a generous increase over that of 1917. The total amount of insurance in force on the last day of the year was \$1,861,881,953. The company confines its new business operations to the United States and Canada.

NEW YORK LIFE.

The New York Life Insurance Company has issued its report which shows a record of new business for 1918, the figures being \$340,000,000. Other features of the company's report are income of over one hundred and fifty-four millions from normal sources and twenty-four millions borrowed to increase its subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan; payments to policyholders of nearly ninety-eight millions. The admitted assets now show a total of over nine hundred and ninety-five million dollars, including seventy millions in Liberty bonds and thirty million in bonds of allied countries issued since the war began.

The effect of the influenza upon the mortality of the company and of the world easily takes first place—being greater than that of the war. The company's provision for such emergencies as war and pestilence were ample, although the report hints at a possible reduction of dividends in 1920 if the epidemic should continue. It sets aside over thirty-two million dollars for dividends in 1919.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

"It is evident from the national accounts for the third quarter of the year that feature of the National Finance is continued expression of the Revenue," says Lloyd's Bank Monthly Financial Report for January, 1919. "The quarterly increases are as follows:

First Quarter..	£ 39,794,033
Second Quarter ..	48,404,584
Third Quarter..	20,316,885
<hr/>	
Total ..	£108,515,502

The Budget estimate for the year's Revenue was an increase of £135,253,315. There is no doubt, therefore, that the estimate will be largely exceeded, for it is usually the case that the last quarter provides the greatest expansion. Moreover, this has been accompanied by a decline in expenditure. The estimated expenditure for the year was £2,972,000,000, or, say, £57,000,000 per week. For the first nine months of the year the expenditure has reached £2,049,993,606 or about £52,600,000 per week. There is thus a saving so far of nearly £4,500,000 per week. It is, of course, impossible to say whether this saving will be maintained, lessened or increased during the next three months. Though the war has come to an end the cost of demobilization will be heavy. On the whole, however, it seems that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the pleasure of finding that he has a substantial increase in his estimated Revenue and possibly a substantial decrease in the estimated expenditure."

BIG SURPLUS IN REVENUES.

It becomes apparent that the largest surplus of the war period will be available for reducing war expenditure this year as the Dominion Government's revenues have been extraordinarily heavy.

For the ten months of the fiscal year, ending January 31, current revenues were over forty million dollars higher than in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

During the ten months ending January 31, 1919, revenues and expenditure less war expenditure, but including pensions, were:

Current expenses ..	\$161,866,658
Capital expenditure less war ..	12,869,550
<hr/>	
Total expenditure less war ..	\$174,736,208
Current revenue ..	249,072,657
Total expenditure less war ..	174,736,208

Surplus of current revenue over total expenditure less war .. \$74,336,449

War expenditures in the ten months not included in the above totals, amounted to \$244,813,536. Up to the present, therefore, the surplus available for reduction of this war expenditure on capital account amounts to approximately thirty per cent. of the amount spent on the war during the same period, at once the largest surplus and the largest percentage of war expenditure of any war year. Pensions and interest on loans are included in current expenditure.

The various sources from which the revenues for the ten months have been derived are:

Customs ..	\$126,311,759
Excise ..	24,973,122
Post office ..	16,600,000
Public works, including railways and canals ..	34,066,073
Miscellaneous ..	49,121,703

Total current revenue .. \$249,072,657

For the month of January alone, total current revenue was \$26,587,105 as compared with \$17,881,384 in January, 1918. The total net debt now stands at \$1,362,574,559, an increase during January of \$32,345,661.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCES RE IMPORT EMBARGO.

Conferences are being arranged in London composed of British and American manufacturers, British importers of American goods and a representative of the British Board of Trade to discuss the import restrictions which the British Government has announced it will reimpose on March 1st. These conferences are being held in the hope of reaching agreements that will influence the restrictions in favor of the American manufacturers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE LOWER.

Expenditures by the Department of Public Works during the past fiscal year reached a total of \$14,055,207 of which nearly six million was spent on public buildings and over five million on harbor and river works.

"The department" says the annual report, "has carefully adhered during the year under review to the policy of retrenchment which has been followed since the outbreak of the war, with the result that the aggregate outlay this year is \$2,106,388 less than that of the preceding year, and \$15,283,109 less than the expenditure three years ago."

The foregoing figures probably represent a minimum annual expenditure by the department in recent years, unless those for the current fiscal year are lower. With the war over it has been intimated that estimates to be tabled when Parliament meets will provide for a large increase in expenditures for public works during the next fiscal year in order to afford employment for returned soldiers and others.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The largest general insurance Company in the World.
Capital Fully Subscribed \$ 14,750,000
Capital Paid Up 1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds 73,045,450
Total Annual Income Exceeds 57,000,000
Total Funds Exceed 159,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid 204,667,570
Deposit with Dominion Government 1,323,333
(As at 31st December, 1917.)

Head Office, Canadian Branch:
Commercial Union Bldgs., 232-236 St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.
J. MCGREGOR - Manager Canadian Branch.
W. S. JOPLING - Assistant Manager.

PROFESSIONAL

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

Founded in 1806.

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

ASSETS EXCEED \$50,000,000.
OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canadian Head Office:

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

"SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"

Throughout its entire history the North American Life has lived up to its motto "Solid as the Continent." Insurance in Force, Assets and Net Surplus all show a steady and permanent increase each year. Today the financial position of the Company is unequalled.

1918 promises to be bigger and better than any year heretofore. If you are looking for a new connection, write us. We take our agents into our confidence and offer you service—real service.

Correspond with
E. J. HARVEY, Supervisor of Agencies.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
"SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

The Keystone of the Arch

Nothing known in building is stronger than the arch—the symbol of the mutual principle in life insurance. The centre of the arch is the keystone—and "the keystone of a life insurance organization," says W. O. Chapman, "is management." The three leading constituents in good management are INTEGRITY, ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY. It is well known that the secret of the extraordinary success of the mutual life of Canada has been the rigid adherence of managers and directors through fifty years of history to these essential things. It is due to these that in spite of more than four years of devastating war, followed by a blighting pestilence, with the immense losses entailed, yet the strength of the Mutual Life of Canada is unshaken. The keystone ensures the solidity of the organization, and there is no other better qualified to defy the tooth of time than—

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Company of Canada
WATERLOO ONTARIO

SHOWING CANADA'S NATIONAL GALLERY BY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION.

In respect of the National Gallery and the purpose which it serves, Mr. Eric Brown, Director, makes a statement in which he desires to remove any impression which may exist that the present exhibition of National Gallery pictures in Toronto is the first and only one of its kind and to give a brief survey of exhibitions held in the past and to outline generally the objects in view: He states:

"There is not a town of any size from Halifax to Vancouver which has not had from one to four annual exhibitions of pictures, or has been visited by a more temporary travelling show of the same kind.

"The policy of making these loan exhibitions from the National Gallery was instituted before the war and was greatly extended during it, especially after the closing of the galleries in Ottawa on account of the Parliament Buildings fire releasing so many works of art for distribution.

"The work was divided into two parts, annual exhibitions of from twenty to thirty pictures to any art society or body in the country capable of keeping them on free public exhibition, with the option of a renewal or exchange at the end of the year, and special temporary exhibitions, either travelling or isolated.

"Beginning in the East with a cursory survey of the list: St. John has had three annual exhibitions; Halifax has had one, the explosion putting a stop to further proceedings at the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts. Sherbrooke, in Quebec, has had four annual exhibitions; Hamilton, Ont., three; Winnipeg has had four; Moose Jaw has had two; Regina two; Fort William, two, and Porth Arthur, one. This is only a part. There have been special and temporary exhibitions at Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto (two.)

ARE WIDELY SHOWN.

"The whole of the Western Fairs circuit of 1917 was visited by a travelling show of National Gallery pictures, and the circuit included Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and the tour finished up at Vancouver.

"From a perusal of this list, which is incomplete and the very slightest consideration of the work that is involved in arranging and safeguarding these exhibitions, it would seem something of a difficult task to support the contention that much more might be done with the possessions of the National Gallery. Not a picture has been seriously damaged since the work began, and even in the Halifax explosion not a print was more than slightly scratched."

The Director pays a compliment to Canada's place in the Art world and states that it "has a school of painting in its midst more peculiarly national and virile than any other on the western continent, a school which, it is true, is as yet in its inception, but one to secure its growth and permanency only two things are necessary: public understanding and support." He claims that Canadian painting in its most modern phase "has more honesty, sincerity, and real greatness than ever was true of the Dutch dealer-painters, and it only requires that to be realized to bring about a renaissance in Canadian art comparable only to the renaissance of Elizabethan England."

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability.)

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A dividend of 1% upon the outstanding capital stock has been declared payable 25th February, 1919, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on 15th February, 1919.

D. A. DUNLAP,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated February 7th, 1919.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation was held at the Head Office of the Corporation, Toronto Street, Toronto, on Friday, February 7th, at twelve o'clock noon.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham. The Assistant General Manager, Mr. George H. Smith, having been appointed Secretary of the meeting, read the Report of the Directors for the year 1918, and the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, which are as follows:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Annual Statement of the business of the Corporation for the year 1918, which has been duly certified by the Auditors.

The net profits for the year, after deducting interest on borrowed capital, expenses of management, all charges and losses, together with War Taxes and contributions to various Patriotic Funds, amounted to \$ 824,532.36
The balance at the credit of Profit and Loss at the beginning of the year was 197,977.41

Making the total available for distribution \$1,022,509.77

This sum has been appropriated as follows:

Four quarterly dividends of Two and One-half per cent. each on the Capital Stock . . . \$ 600,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund 250,000.00
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss 172,509.77

\$1,022,509.77

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. GOODERHAM,

President.

Toronto, January 22nd, 1919.

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st December, 1918

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

Deposits and Accrued Interest	\$5,461,936.42
Debentures—Sterling—and Accrued Interest (£2,042,190 8s. 6d.)	9,938,660.05
Debentures—Currency—and Accrued Interest	3,798,058.54
Debenture Stock and Accrued Interest (£87,869 14s. 8d.)	427,632.71
Sundry Accounts	12,589.75
	<hr/>
	\$19,638,877.47

LIABILITIES TO SHAREHOLDERS

Capital Stock	\$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,500,000.00
Dividend Payable 2nd January, 1919	150,000.00
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss	172,509.77
	<hr/>
	\$11,822,509.77

\$31,461,387.24

ASSETS

Mortgages on Real Estate	\$26,318,586.75
Advances on Bonds and Stocks	502,866.06
Municipal Debentures, Bonds, British War Loan, Dominion of Canada War Loans, and other Securities	2,045,344.17
Real Estate acquired by Deed or Foreclosure	311,086.40
Office Premises (Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina, Woodstock)	628,355.11
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,655,148.75
	<hr/>
	\$31,461,387.24

R. S. HUDSON,

JOHN MASSEY,

Joint General Managers.

We beg to report that we have examined the foregoing accounts together with the books and vouchers of the Corporation, and that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information, and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

A. E. OSLER,

HENRY BARBER,

Auditors.

Chartered Accountants

Toronto, January 20th, 1919.

On motion of the President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham, seconded by the Second Vice-President, Mr. R. S. Hudson, the report of the Directors was unanimously adopted.

The Shareholders, by a unanimous vote approved and ratified certain subscriptions which the Directors had made for various war relief purposes.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then held, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of Messrs. W. G. Gooderham, W. D. Matthews, R. S. Hudson, Col. Albert E. Gooderham, J. H. G. Hagarty, John Campbell, S.S.C. (Edinburgh), John Massey, F. Gordon Osler, E. R. C. Clarkson, and William Mulock.

Messrs. Henry Barber and A. E. Osler were re-appointed Auditors for the current year.

The Board met after the adjournment of the Annual Meeting, and re-elected Mr. W. G. Gooderham, President; Mr. W. D. Matthews, First Vice-President, and Mr. R. S. Hudson, Second Vice-President.