

# The Journal of Commerce

RECEIVED  
MAR 21 1917

Vol. XLIII., No. 12

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917

Price, 10 Cents

## The Journal of Commerce

Devoted to  
CANADIAN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND  
FINANCE.

Published every Tuesday Morning by  
The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,  
Limited.

Head Office: 35-45 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.  
Telephone: Main 2662.  
Toronto Office: 263 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.  
Telephone: Adelaide 917.

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

Subscription price, \$3.00 a year.  
Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917

### Special Articles

- Editorials: Page.
- Field Crops of Canada, 1916—Areas, Yields and Values.**  
By Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S.
- What the War Bonds May Yield.**  
By H. M. P. Eckhardt.
- Probable Effect of Newsprint Regulation.**  
By E. S. Bates.
- Banking and Business Affairs in the United States.**  
By Elmer H. Youngman.
- Conditions in the West.**  
By E. Cora Hind.

### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

The Duchess .....	1
The Victory Loan .....	1
The India Cotton Duties .....	1
Conference Embarrassments .....	2
Lord Balfour's Report .....	2
A Topsy-Turvy World .....	2
Bernstorff's Complaint .....	2
Field Crops of Canada 1916—Areas, Yields and Values .....	3
What the War Bonds May Yield .....	4
Probable Effect of Newsprint Regulations .....	4
Banking and Business Affairs in United States .....	5
Scientific and Industrial Research .....	6
Mentioned in Despatches .....	7
Public Opinion .....	8
Dominion of Canada War Loan .....	9
Among the Companies .....	10
The Soldiers' Life Insurance .....	11
Government Wheat Purchase .....	11
Bank Clearings .....	12
Montreal Stock Exchange .....	13
A Much Needed System of National Bureaus of Information .....	14
A Little Nonsense Now and Then .....	15
Lumber Pulp and Paper .....	18
Comments on Current Commerce .....	19
Commodity Markets .....	21-22

### The Duchess

THE news of the death of the Duchess of Connaught will be received everywhere in Canada with profound sorrow. She was so recently here, participating in many good works, that the announcements of her illness and death come like a shock. During her five years of residence in Canada, the wife of the Royal Governor-General discharged her part of the duties of the high office in a manner that won universal respect and esteem. The Duke and his family will have the heartfelt sympathy of Canadians in their bereavement.

### The Victory Loan

THE success of Canada's "Victory Loan" should be the most desirable thing in the minds of Canadians at this moment. There is every reason to expect that the appeal of the Minister of Finance for the large sum of \$150,000,000 will be successful. Many large subscriptions have been announced, the Sun Life Assurance Company giving a splendid lead by offering ten million dollars. Those who can at all afford to do so should subscribe for the loan. Apart from the patriotic purpose for which the money is asked, the terms are very liberal to the investor, giving him an unusually good return of interest, with prospect of substantial increase in the value of the bonds after the war. Indeed, if there were room for criticism at all, it would be that the Minister is giving the subscribers too good a bargain. In such a case, however, it doubtless is well to offer such attractive terms as will ensure the success of the appeal. Investors who desire the highest class of security are not likely to find any better opportunity of placing their money than that which is now given them.

### The India Cotton Duties

THE patriotism and wisdom of Mr. Asquith have saved Mr. Lloyd George's Government from a threatened disaster on one of the class of questions which some people are constantly treating as easy of settlement, but which are sure to provoke keen conflict whenever the proper time for discussion of them arrives. In the case of the Overseas Dominions there would be no question as to their right to fix for themselves their customs duties. Whatever may be the opinions of British statesmen as to the fiscal policies of the self-governing Dominions, there is no longer any claim that such matters should be settled by either the Government or Parliament in London. But India is not a self-governing Dominion. She is a great dependency of the Crown, the chief part of which is governed directly by the British officials, and the remainder of which is under native chiefs who, while exercising large

powers, recognize the paramount authority of Great Britain. In all the larger affairs of India the British Government and Parliament have retained authority; action taken by the Government of India is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India and of the Imperial Parliament. The Indian Government, which has in every possible way assisted the Imperial Government in the war, proposed a considerable increase of the duties on cotton goods. The move undoubtedly aimed at increased revenue, but incidentally it operated as a protection for the cotton manufacturing industry of India, which is an old one of very considerable extent. With raw cotton at hand and cheap labor it might be supposed that the Indian manufacturers would command the trade. But though Indian labor is cheap it is not efficient, and in consequence of the superior skill of the English operatives the Lancashire mills have been able to send large quantities of English cotton to the Indian markets. The proposal to increase the Indian duties was, naturally enough, viewed with disfavor by the Lancashire representatives in the British House of Commons.

On the formation of the Coalition Government in England it was clearly understood that, with a view to securing the unity necessary for the prosecution of the war, the controversial subjects — including fiscal questions — must be set aside. The consent of Lloyd George's Government to the increase of the Indian cotton duties was regarded by the Lancashire representatives as a breach of this understanding. To the claim that the duties were necessary for revenue, the Lancashire men answered that in that case a countervailing excise duty, equal to the proposed increase, should be imposed.

There is little doubt that if Mr. Asquith and his followers had been disposed to assist the Lancashire representatives, and if the Irish members had carried out the policy of hostility to the Government foreshadowed in the recent discussion of Irish affairs, the new Cabinet would have been defeated. In this as in other matters in relation to the war Mr. Asquith manifested his patriotic purpose to put the winning of the war above all else. In admirable words he pointed out that, whatever might be the merits of the conflicting views as to the propriety of the new Indian fiscal policy, a repudiation of the consent already given by the British Government would be misunderstood in India and would probably create discontent there instead of the splendid loyalty and service that India had been giving to the Imperial cause. He therefore proposed an amendment which, while assenting to the proposed increase, distinctly recognized it as a war measure and reserved the whole question for consideration after the war. This amendment was accepted by the Government and approved by nearly the whole House.

## Conference Embarrassments

THE London Times was one of the journals which occasionally called for a Conference of delegates from the Overseas Dominions to assist the British Government in managing Imperial affairs, or, perhaps one should say, to make amends for the alleged innumerable failures of the Asquith Government to manage affairs properly. Now that an Imperial Conference has been called, and its invited members are arriving in London, the Times writers are awakening to the fact that there is little or no real work for the Conference, and they find it expedient to follow the example of several ministers who have warned the Conference delegates against interference in the questions for the consideration of which a Conference was supposed to be necessary. The Times, we are informed in a recent Montreal Star cablegram, "puts the brake upon Imperial enthusiasts here (in England) and in Canada who are acting as though the approaching sittings of the Imperial War Cabinet were to discuss, much less to settle, proposals to reconstruct the constitution of the Empire, or to create an Imperial Parliament." "Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues," continues the London journal, "were summoned to London primarily for war purposes, to assist in the war strategy and tactics, war supplies, the financial and material effect of the war on other countries and the possibilities of its ending," and "it would be a calamity" if the work of the Conference "went beyond these limits." The picture of these Colonial visitors, Canadians and others, sitting down at a table in London to give instruction in "war strategy and tactics" to the British naval and military commanders is an amusing one. That the direction of the war should be left in the hands of a very small committee, not to exceed five persons, was the very corner-stone of the platform on which the Lloyd George Government was formed. That under such circumstances "war strategy and tactics," or anything else relating to the manner in which the war shall be prosecuted, are to be seriously submitted to a body composed of a score or more of civilians is an idea too ridiculous to be accepted by an intelligent public. It would be a real "calamity" if such a body were entrusted with the determination of such matters. We may be sure that nothing of the kind will occur. People who wanted the Conference, and now do not know what there is for it to do, may talk of such questions being dealt with, but it is safe to say that no such folly will be permitted by Mr. Lloyd George. On nearly all the questions upon which the members of the Conference might be supposed to have ideas, they are being warned against meddling. Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons and now the Times, "speaking authoritatively for the Government," have deemed it necessary, before the members of the Conference have assembled in Downing Street, to serve notice on them that on the very things about which the Conference advocates have been talking most, silence must be observed when the meeting takes place.

In view of these warnings from the highest quarters the overseas delegates who have reached London will begin to wonder why they are there. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, escapes the embarrassment by absenting himself. In the minds of most of the Conference advocates Mr. Hughes was the man above all others who was needed to set the Empire's affairs right. When he left England a few months ago, after delivering a number of able and eloquent speeches, his departure was so

mourned that a group of men who in ordinary times exhibit a fair amount of common sense signed and published a memorandum praying the Imperial Government to bring him back at once and make him one of the directors of the war. This was some months before the calling of the Conference, and of course nothing came of the amusing proposal. Mr. Hughes had political troubles at home which, however, were so far overcome that a little while ago definite announcement was made that he would be present at the Conference. Now comes a later announcement that he will not attend. In view of these warnings that the most important questions must not be touched Mr. Hughes will hardly regret his inability to be present.

## Lord Balfour's Report

FULLER accounts of the report submitted to the Imperial Government by the committee of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is chairman, on the subject of preferential trade, show that the committee fully appreciated the difficulties of the subject and made their report with some hesitation. Accompanying the resolutions adopted by the committee and sent to the Government was an explanatory letter, in which the committee said:

"The Dominions have not asked, and we do not understand them to ask, that duties should be imposed by the United Kingdom for the sake of granting a preference to their products. But we feel that, in the words of the resolutions we are forwarding to you, it will be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the objects indicated, the desirability of establishing a wider range of duties than exist at present. That subject we propose to consider later, and to submit a further report thereon at an early opportunity, as well as on the question how far the interests of the Dominions could be met by the granting of subsidies in lieu of tariff preferences."

The committee go on to say that it will be very necessary in dealing with the matter to guard the interests of the consumer and of labor — things much easier to write about than to effectively perform. To begin their report with a recommendation of preferential tariff, and to suggest a little later that perhaps the granting of subsidies may take the place of tariff preferences, cannot be regarded as giving a strong deliverance on the vexed question. When the committee manifest so much uncertainty as to what is best, we may be sure that their report will be received with much doubt by the public.

Three members of the committee dissented from the recommendations, but on different grounds. Sir Frederick Smith states that while he is in general sympathy with the resolutions he "feels very strongly that in view of the present international situation the moment is inopportune to bring forward a recommendation on the subject of Imperial preference, which may involve an alteration in our fiscal policy towards the Allies." Mr. John O'Neil and Mr. Richard Hazleton, in their dissenting memorandum, claim that Ireland should be treated as a separate unit and should be allowed "the same fiscal liberty which is at present enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions."

The question of Imperial Preference has in the past proved a thorny one for the public men of the United Kingdom and it is not likely that the path of the advocates of the change will be found smooth now.

## A Topsy-Turvy World

WHAT a topsy-turvy world it is! There is hardly a quiet corner in it. One by one the nations not at first in the war are being drawn into it. Our American neighbors, who thought they could keep out, are on the edge of the whirlpool. Sleepy China is stirred and virtually at war. And now comes the startling news that there is revolution in Russia, that the Czar has abdicated, and that there is a democratic government at Petrograd. The Russian censorship has been so severe that very little news of Russian conditions has been allowed to reach the outer world. Hence the news that has just come is surprising to most people. That there had been a powerful German influence at the Russian Court was long known. Recent ministerial changes had led the public abroad to think that this had been suppressed and that the Czar's government had been brought into harmony with the Duma and the people. Evidently the remedies applied were inadequate for the disease. Now the people seem to be taking affairs into their own hands. The Czar, it would appear, appreciating at last the discontent among the people, has bowed to the storm and abandoned his throne.

The one comfort to be derived from this sudden change is that the object of the revolution appears to be a more vigorous prosecution of the war. If there is any remainder of German influence in Russia the new government are likely to deal severely with it. The soldiers and the people seem to be united in their desire to see that the fight against Germany shall be pressed forward to victory. For the moment the confusion and disorder arising from revolutionary proceedings may have a paralyzing effect on the Russian naval and military operations. But if the new order of things finds favor with the masses of the people, as apparently it does, this difficulty will soon be overcome and Russia, stronger and more united than before, will continue to play her great part in the world effort to destroy German militarism.

## Bernstorff's Complaint

ACCORDING to reports from Berlin Count Bernstorff, who is now there, complains that his party were harshly treated by the officials at Halifax when the steamer on which he travelled was detained there. It is noticeable, however, that there is a lack of specific charge in his story. He thinks the ship was unduly delayed, but he can hardly expect to be regarded as the best authority as to the time required for the examination. The British naval officers, he says, were very courteous, but he complains of the Canadian officials, and particularly of those who were women. Since the British navy has not yet enlisted women, the part of the examination that required the service of women necessarily had to be performed by Canadian women officials. That these performed their duties very thoroughly is evident from Count Bernstorff's statement. Everywhere women who have subjected themselves to examination by customs officials are prone to believe that they are harshly treated; that they have to submit at all is a grievance in their minds. Hence it is not surprising that the women of the German party felt aggrieved by the examination at Halifax. But there is no reason to doubt that the women who were assigned to the examination work at Halifax received special instructions to perform their duty with every courtesy to the travellers consistent with the efficiency of the work in hand. It is evident that, not any discourtesy, but the thoroughness of the examination was what Count Bernstorff's party found uncomfortable.

# Field Crops of Canada, 1916 --- Areas, Yields and Values

By ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S.

The January issue of the Census and Statistics Monthly gives the report by the Dominion Government on the harvest results of the year 1916, with comparative figures for the previous year.

These results are in correction of the provisional estimates which were based upon the reports of crop correspondents at the end of September last and published in the Census and Statistics Monthly of October. Two circumstances have modified the provisional estimates of October: one the revision of the average yields per acre in the light of the actual threshing returns and the other the issue of the preliminary results of the compilation of the returns from the Census of population and agriculture, taken in the three Prairie Provinces last June. It should be explained that the system at present followed for estimating annually the changes in crop areas is by the collection from crop correspondents of reports indicating the increase or decrease per cent sown to the various crops, as compared with the previous year. It was begun in 1908 and is in principle practically the same system that has been followed for over fifty years by the United States Department of Agriculture. The system starts with the returns of the Census year as a datum line, and the annual deviations are brought back to accuracy on the occasion of each recurring census. As a general rule, and under normal conditions, the deviation between the annual estimates, so established, and the Census returns is in the direction of over estimates, chiefly because initial errors are liable to multiplication and to increase in cumulative effect as the interval between each census increases. On the present occasion, however, the deviation has proved to be in the other direction, viz., by under-estimation, apparently because the heavy tide of immigration into Canada just before the war, and the settlement upon new lands, failed to be adequately covered by the reports of correspondents. In the January Census and Statistics Monthly the differences revealed by the census returns, as compared with the annual estimates, are fully set out for the years 1915 and 1916. Here it need only be stated that in the three Prairie Provinces the Census showed the harvested wheat area to be in excess of the estimates by 1,688,900 acres, or 15 per cent, in 1915 and 2,810,400 acres, or 31 per cent, in 1916, involving an under-estimate of the total yield for Canada of 50,443,000 bu. for the large crop of 1915 and 61,244,000 bushels for the smaller one of 1916. For 1916 the Census returns show that the area sown to wheat in Canada reached the highly satisfactory total of 14,871,000 acres, which is the highest record for the area sown to wheat in the Dominion.

### EFFECT OF THE GROWING SEASON, 1916.

The winter of 1915-16 proved favourable to fall sown crops of wheat, which, however, are not of considerable extent, except in Ontario. A heavy snow-fall in March protected the young plants, and brought them safely through the critical period of the spring, when alternate frost and thaw frequently causes more damage than the bitterest cold of mid-winter. Only about five per cent of the area sown to fall wheat was winter killed, this being the lowest proportion reported in any year since the records were begun in 1908. On the other hand, heavy rains during the time of spring seeding made it difficult to work the land, and greatly retarded the sowing, a circumstance that undoubtedly had much influence in accentuating the damage from rust, which subsequently proved the determining factor in spoiling the prospects of an excellent harvest. Up to the end of July, there remained every reason to hope for returns at least equal to the average, the main fear being the effect of early frosts on the late-sown crops. But these prospects were completely changed during August by one of those severe outbreaks of grain rust, which recur in the United States and Canada at irregular intervals, the last severe outbreak of this kind having taken place in 1904. From the beginning of the crop reporting season in May up to the end of July, the monthly figures representing the condition of spring crops in the west remained between 80 and 90 per cent of the standard; but at the end of August, in Manitoba, where the attacks of rust were most widespread and severe, the condition fell to 37 per cent—the lowest on record—and in Saskatchewan and Alberta the averages were 61 and 78. In the following statement the numerical condition of wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, for the

whole of Canada, is shown for each of the past five seasons:

100 = STANDARD A FULL CROP.

Crop and Month	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Wheat: May.....	87	89	91	95	90
" June.....	85	86	85	93	87
" July.....	80	85	76	93	87
" Aug.....	85	88	75	93	69
Rye: May.....	87	88	89	91	91
" June.....	88	86	85	94	91
" July.....	84	85	79	92	87
" Aug.....	84	80	79	91	80
Barley: May.....	91	91	92	92	89
" June.....	89	88	86	92	88
" July.....	83	88	77	92	83
" Aug.....	87	87	74	92	73
Oats: May.....	92	92	93	92	90
" June.....	86	88	87	92	86
" July.....	81	87	78	93	83
" Aug.....	88	88	76	92	74
Flaxseed: July.....	86	84	69	88	86
" Aug.....	88	85	63	85	76

Of these five years the seasons of 1914 and 1916 were poor, resulting in low yields, in 1914 owing to drought and in 1916 owing to rust, while 1913 and 1915 were especially favourable. These conditions are reflected in the statement by the drop in July and August for 1914 and in August for 1916. For 1913 and 1915 the figures of condition remained either uniform or even improved as the season progressed. The season of 1912 was wet and cold; but the yields were above average, showing that in general the grain crops of Canada are liable to suffer more from extreme heat and drought than from inclemency due to cold and wet.

### UNPRODUCTIVE AREAS.

Owing to the destructive character of the outbreak of rust, the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office reported at the end of August that large areas sown in Manitoba and Saskatchewan would either fail to produce any crop at all or would have to be cut green. Inquiries instituted in August and again for corroboration in December revealed a total loss of grain crops sown in Quebec, Ontario and the three prairie provinces aggregating 2,343,400 acres, whilst a further area of 1,324,700 acres were cut green and, therefore, produced no grain. The following statement shows the areas sown for 1916 to wheat, oats, barley and flax in Canada, the areas totally unproductive and cut green, and the areas actually harvested. The sown areas include the corrections made for the prairie provinces according to the Census of 1916:

Crop.	Sown Acres	Total loss.		Cut green.		Harvested Acres
		P.C.	Acres	P.C.	Acres	
Wheat	14,871,000	10.0	1,476,000	3.5	515,500	12,879,500
Oats	11,332,100	6.3	717,000	6.8	780,000	9,835,100
Barley	1,795,700	6.4	115,400	1.6	29,200	1,651,100
Flax	640,700	5.5	35,000	..	..	605,700

The contrast in the conditions between 1916 and 1915 is the more marked when it is remembered that no deductions proved to be necessary for destroyed areas and that each successive estimate proved higher than the preceding one.

### GENERAL RESULTS.

In the next statement are given the general results of the season of 1916 as compared with 1915, both including the corrections rendered necessary by the Census returns of the prairie provinces. The table shows for both years the harvested area, the average yield per acre, the total yield, the average price and the total value of all the principal field crops of Canada:

Field crops	Area. acres.	Yield per acre.		Average price per bushel.	Total value.
		bush.	bush.		
Fall wheat:					
1915	1,124,200	28.81	32,391,600	0.91	29,546,500
1916	936,600	21.50	20,131,000	1.53	30,687,000
Spring wheat:					
1915	13,551,100	29.10	394,355,000	0.82	322,812,900
1916	11,942,900	16.75	200,236,000	1.29	258,687,000
All wheat:					
1915	14,675,300	29.08	426,746,600	0.83	352,359,400
1916	12,879,500	17.00	220,367,000	1.31	289,374,000
Oats:					
1915	11,424,600	45.84	523,684,400	0.34	177,727,700
1916	9,835,100	35.75	351,174,000	0.53	187,759,000

Barley:					
1915	1,707,650	35.55	60,699,100	0.49	29,709,700
1916	1,651,100	25.00	41,318,000	0.82	34,010,000
Rye:					
1915	112,300	21.32	2,394,100	0.79	1,899,900
1916	145,120	20.00	2,896,400	1.11	3,205,800
Peas:					
1915	196,210	17.73	3,478,850	1.66	5,730,700
1916	150,280	14.46	2,172,400	2.22	4,816,000
Peans:					
1915	43,310	16.70	723,490	3.05	2,206,800
1916	32,500	12.70	412,600	5.40	2,228,000
Buckwheat:					
1915	343,800	22.88	7,865,900	0.75	5,912,000
1916	341,500	17.50	5,976,000	1.07	6,375,000
Mixed grains:					
1915	466,800	37.54	17,523,100	0.57	10,034,700
1916	397,770	25.33	10,077,000	0.90	9,076,300
Flax:					
1915	806,600	13.18	10,628,000	1.50	15,965,000
1916	605,700	11.75	7,122,300	2.05	14,581,300
Corn for husking:					
1915	253,300	56.72	14,368,000	0.71	10,243,000
1916	173,000	36.31	6,282,000	1.07	6,747,000
Potatoes:					
1915	478,600	130.81	62,604,000	0.57	35,964,000
1916	448,800	136.20	61,128,000	0.81	49,654,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.:					
1915	172,700	372.21	64,281,000	0.26	16,560,000
1916	156,200	264.24	41,274,000	0.41	16,761,000
Hay and clover:	tons.	tons.	per ton.		
1915	7,875,000	1.39	10,953,000	14.22	155,807,000
1916	7,974,000	1.86	14,799,000	11.52	170,504,000
Fodder corn:					
1915	343,400	10.00	3,429,870	4.96	16,999,100
1916	297,100	6.65	1,976,700	4.92	9,725,300
Sugar beets:					
1915	18,000	7.83	141,000	5.50	775,500
1916	15,000	4.75	71,000	6.20	440,000
Alfalfa:					
1915	92,490	2.83	261,470	12.98	3,395,900
1916	89,780	2.91	261,450	10.70	2,797,300

The table shows a total wheat production in 1916 of 220,367,000 bushels, as compared with 426,746,600 bushels in 1915. Although the wheat production of 1916 is so far below the bumper crop of 1915, being in fact nearly 50 per cent less, it is not greatly below the average of the estimates previously recorded, and is nearly 60 million bushels above the yield reported for the previous poor season of 1914. The total yield of oats for 1916 is shown to be 351,174,000 bushels, as compared with 523,684,400 bushels in 1915; of barley the yield was 41,318,000 bushels compared with 60,699,100 bushels. The potato crop was poor both in 1916 and 1915 being only 61,128,000 bushels as against 62,604,000 bushels. Hay and clover was the most satisfactory crop of the year as regards yield, and the total estimated production of 14,799,000 tons is the highest on record.

Largely compensating for the poor yields and low grade are the high prices now ruling for grain. The average prices received by farmers for the grain crops of 1916 are considerably higher than those of 1915 and they even exceed the high prices which were obtained in 1914 after the outbreak of the war. For wheat, the average price per bushel received was \$1.31 as compared with 83 cents in 1915 and \$1.22 in 1914; for oats the average is 53 cents against 34 cents and 48 cents and for barley the rate is 82 cents in 1916, 49 cents in 1915 and 60 cents in 1914.

In the three prairie provinces the estimated production of wheat in 1916 is 199,900,000 bushels, as compared with 393,391,000 bushels in 1915, of oats 254,879,000 bushels as compared with 338,422,000 bushels and of barley 31,967,000 bushels compared with 42,685,000 bushels. The estimated wheat production of 1916 in Manitoba is 27,714,000 bushels from 2,305,900 acres, in Saskatchewan 123,448,000 bushels from 7,457,700 acres and in Alberta 48,738,000 bushels from 2,109,000 acres, these acreages representing the areas harvested.

Upon a total harvested area of 35,192,450 acres, the value of the field crops of Canada in 1916 is estimated at \$808,054,000, as compared with \$841,297,500 from 39,010,255 acres, the record figures of 1915. Finally from the bumper wheat crop of 1915 the exportable surplus is estimated at about 330,731,000 bushels, while the actual exports of wheat and flour during the crop year ended August 31, 1916, were 289,794,162 bushels. From the crop of 1916, plus imports and the carry over from the previous year, it is estimated that the exportable surplus will be 149,363,300 bushels. For the four months ended December 31, 1916, the quantity of wheat inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the western inspection division was 101,096,400 bushels; so that there would seem every probability that the surplus to be exported will reach the estimated total of nearly 150 million bushels.

## What the War Bonds May Yield

Financial Experts Have Been Quick to see the Speculative Possibilities of the New War Loan

By H. M. P. ECKHARDT.

The financial experts have been quick to see the speculative possibilities of the new war loan, and, doubtless, realization of the chances of collateral profits to be derived from the investment has been one of the secondary factors operating to produce the large subscriptions announced during the past week. If this matter of the speculative possibilities were more clearly perceived and understood by business men, small capitalists and savers, we may be sure that the subscribers to this loan would make an army far greater than the 30,000 or 35,000 parties who sent in applications for the second domestic loan six months ago. Apparently many have the impression that 5.40 per cent is all that the investment can give them in the way of yield; and as money invested in their own businesses or in other ventures yields them a higher rate, their disposition is to cut down their application to the war loan to comparatively small figures, or perhaps to pass it by entirely. Again there are many others who in considering the merits of an investment in the war bonds, ignore the fact of the bonds being offered at four points below par, and the bonus of interest contained in the first coupon. Their knowledge or experience of investment matters does not permit them to get beyond the fact that the nominal rate of interest is but 5 per cent; and in considering the proposition they look upon it as virtually a 5 per cent investment.

In view of these circumstances it will not be out of place to elaborate or illustrate the collateral benefits that may accrue to the holder of the 20-year 5 per cent now offered by the Dominion Government. It is generally conceded that the most important possibility in the way of "extra" yield is to be looked for in connection with a drop in the Dominion's borrowing rate. The British and French Governments, and our own Government as well, have been reluctant to issue long term bonds at rates of interest at present prevailing. They recognize that the huge amounts of bonds, etc., pressed by them on the markets have necessarily forced the interest rate up to an abnormal or unnatural level; and they do not wish to bind themselves to pay these high rates for too long a term. In the present instance the Dominion obligates itself to pay practically 5.40 per cent for a period of 20 years; so the question of post-bellum interest rates enters very importantly into the problem of what may be gained from an investment in the bonds. There are the two opposing bodies of opinion—one of which holds that for a considerable period after peace is concluded capital will be much in demand and interest rates, high; while the other side contends that money will be cheap. Time alone will tell which of these is the correct forecast. If it happens that a cheap money period is encountered soon after the end of the war, then one would expect a rapid appreciation of market prices of Dominion Government and other high class issues. And, on the other hand, even if interest generally is maintained at fairly high levels, it may nevertheless be the case that quotations for our Government bonds will rise.

It should be remembered that after the odds and ends of war financing are finally gathered up, the principal western belligerents on our side will probably cease issuing new loans. Perhaps for a year or a year and a half after peace is attained, they will require to borrow; but when those operations are concluded they may very likely be paying off debt rapidly. In Canada's case also the issues of new loans will be discontinued as soon as circumstances permit; and once the process of creating new bonded debt ceases, the existing supply will gravitate steadily into the hands of permanent holders. In view of the relatively small returns yielded by American state and municipal bonds, a rate of 4% or 5 per cent on Dominion Government securities will look very attractive to American investors; and it is likely that there will be a continuous demand from across the border, especially for bonds drawn, as in the case of the present issue, payable at the holder's option in New York or at Canadian centres.

The forecasts or prognostications of the Dominion's post-bellum borrowing rate are usually based on the rates prevailing before the war. Thus the compilation by Mr. R. D. Bell, of Montreal, published by the Monetary Times September 12, 1916, shows that the Dominion borrowed at 4.18 per cent in 1913 3.65 per

cent in 1912, 3.52 per cent in 1910, 3.60 in 1909, 3½ in 1908, 2.82 in 1897, and 3.11 in 1894. Considering the large volume of securities created since 1913, nobody expects the Federal Government's borrowing rate to fall immediately to 3.11 or 2.82, as in 1894 and 1897, but it is regarded as within the possibilities that the rate may fall to 4½ per cent within 5 years; and under certain circumstances a drop to 4 per cent might conceivably occur. So, if in five years time the borrowing rate gets down to 4.61 per cent, these bonds due 1937 will be salable in the market at 104.29; and if sold the total net return would average over 7 per cent per annum. If the rate in 5 years falls to 4.18, then the quotation will be 108.83; and by selling out then the net result would be an average of over 8 per cent per year. If, by any chance, money grows so plentiful between now and 1922 as to bring the Dominion's borrowing rate down to 3.60 per cent (as in 1909) that would mean a market value of 116.11; and a sale on that basis would give the investor about 9½ per cent.

If it takes ten years for the bonds to reach the quotations here mentioned the average yield, of course, will be correspondingly reduced. Thus a Dominion borrowing rate of 3.60 per cent within ten years, would represent a price of 111.6 on these bonds, and a sale then would net 7 per cent for the ten-year period. Similarly a borrowing rate then of 4.18 would make possible a net yield of nearly 6½ per cent. It is worth while to ponder these figures. The British successes in Mesopotamia the retirement of the Germans in France, and the well-authenticated re-

ports of great economic distress in the Teutonic empires, carry their measure of suggestion that the overpowering resources of the Allies are beginning to break down the enemy; and if brilliant large-scale victories are won this spring or in the summer, their tendency will be to enable the Allies to borrow on better terms. Canada's next war loan might thus be at a lower rate of interest.

To business men the bonds offer opportunities in other ways. Take the case of a well-to-do merchant or manufacturer who borrows a moderate amount from his bank for several months each year, and carries a substantial balance at his credit in special account bearing interest at say 3 per cent during the remainder of the year. For such a case the war bonds appear to be an ideal investment. Owing to their high standing as collateral, the bonds would enable the holder to borrow at lowest rate—loans on this security probably could not command more than 6 per cent—and the borrower might thus knock a fraction from his borrowing rate. Also during the portion of the year in which no loans are current the interest received by the holder of the bonds would be about 5½ per cent as against 3 per cent on the deposit balance. At the same time the owner of the bonds retains his chances of deriving the "extra" return above referred to.

The subscriptions handed in by the big industrial concerns now making extraordinary profits in connection with war orders, indicate that the men at the head of these companies appreciate the value of the bonds as a "reserve" investment. It would be difficult if not impossible to find a class of security more suitable for this purpose—the war bonds give a good return with chances of "extras", they are realizable at any time, and are acceptable always as collateral for loans up to 90 per cent of face value. It might also be practicable in some cases to utilize them for distribution among shareholders as special dividends, as the Anglo-French "fives" have been utilized by several American concerns.

## Probable Effect of Newsprint Regulation

Has Canada Again Played Into the Hands of American Interests?

By E. S. BATES.

The regulation of prices of newsprint papers as established by the Canadian and United States Governments is generally accepted as indicative of the weakness of our legislative authorities in face of press opinion. That this commodity should have been picked out from among the great number of which the prices have advanced materially during recent months is sufficient evidence to the man-on-the-street that our legislators are governed to a large extent by this influence. The Canadian authorities opened the way for price regulation in both countries, and their method has been followed in detail by the Federal Trade Commission of the United States in its recommendation to the American Government.

### PRICES SET BY AGREEMENT.

In Canada, prices of newsprint paper have been set under agreement by the manufacturers at 2½¢ a lb. at the mill in rolls, in carload lots; less than carload lots 2¾¢; sheets in carload lots 3¼¢, and less than carload 3½¢. The Canadian order further provides that the exportation of newsprint paper in sheets or rolls shall be permitted only by license under regulation by the Minister of Customs, who is empowered to make such orders as he may deem necessary or advisable for the distribution and delivery of such paper in sheets or rolls by the manufacturers to the publishers. In United States, the Federal Trade Commission has fixed similar prices for a period of six months. There, the price agreement brought about by the Commission has been signed by few of the leading newsprint manufacturers of both countries, including the International Paper Co., the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Laurentide Co., Ltd., Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Northwest Paper Co., and the Taggerts Paper Co. The Commission also listed a number of other companies which, in its opinion, might accept the prices fixed and still enjoy a reasonable profit. Among these latter the following Canadian companies appear: Fort Francis Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Price Bros & Co., Ltd., Donnacona Paper Co., Ltd. and the Powell River Co., Ltd.

### PULPWOOD SITUATION SERIOUS.

From this it is taken that practically the entire output of newsprint paper of the Canadian mills will go on to a 2½¢ a lb. basis at the mill. This price

distributed over the entire output is acknowledged by paper manufacturers to allow for a quite reasonable profit on the present basis of production cost. But the effectiveness of the measure will be revealed during the next few months under the advancing costs due to the threatened pulpwood shortage, scarcity of labor, coal and car shortages, and other important details now commanding attention. Neither Government have made any attempt to regulate prices of other products produced or consumed by our paper mills. These include groundwood and sulphite pulp, coal, labor and supplies, on all of which prices have advanced several hundred per cent. In addition to these the pulpwood situation threatens to be very serious. The severe winter has hindered woods operations to such an extent that a shortage of from 40 to 50 per cent of the normal output is feared. The United States imports from Canada over 800,000 cords of pulpwood each year, as well as nearly 3½ million cwt. of sulphite pulp and over 4½ million cwt. of groundwood, pulp each year, according to 1916 figures. The advancing cost of these commodities will compel United States paper manufacturers to manufacture grades on which they can obtain higher prices and, therefore, a better opportunity for profit. This tendency must surely make itself evident very shortly, and will materially decrease the supply of newsprint paper on this Continent. Publishers will then be faced with a situation on which there shall be little opportunity for appeal and which should have the affect of bringing about economies in the consumption of paper that should have been put into effect months ago. In fact, the newspaper is one of the few commodities on which there has not been a general advance in prices. A few of the publishers have made efforts to reduce waste by curtailing free subscriptions and the like, but, in large measure, they have hesitated about advancing the price of their product for fear of reducing their circulation and thereby curtailing the advertising value of their papers.

There is nothing in the situation to effect adversely the present prosperity of the pulp and paper mills of this country. Few of them were rid of low priced contracts during the most of last year and the price of 2½¢ is about the average received during 1916

(Continued on page 24).

## Banking and Business Affairs in the U.S.

By ELMER H. YOUNGMAN, Editor Bankers' Magazine, New York

(Special Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce).

New York, March 17th.

For the second time within a year we have been confronted with the tremendous difficulties, losses and ultimate suffering which a general railway strike would entail. Even with this experience few seem to realize its true meaning.

The fact is that the strike movement constitutes but a minor phase of the vast railway problem itself, and even the railway problem, in turn, is only a subsidiary element of the complex business situation in which we are enmeshed. We have done our best as a Nation to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Not the railroads alone but all kinds of large and successful enterprises have come under the ban of State and Federal legislation. Of the destructiveness of this policy a single illustration will suffice. The Sherman-Anti-Trust Law, supplemented by the Clayton Act, has rendered of doubtful legality combinations formed not for the restraint of trade but for its extension. Within a few weeks there has been witnessed the strange spectacle of a president imploring Congress to pass a law to relieve from the operations of these measures combinations of business men formed to promote foreign trade. Many of our manufacturers would like to go more extensively into the foreign field. Alone, they hardly feel able to do so, but would welcome an opportunity of combining with others in the effort to get a larger share of trade with the outside world. But the laws prohibiting combinations "in restraint of trade" seemingly forbid such concerted effort. In other words, trade is restrained by the very laws intended to prevent restraint.

The inconsistency in prohibiting trade combinations at home and sanctioning them for foreign purposes does not seem to trouble anybody. Critics of such a policy might point out that while we are concerned about protecting our own people from the rapacity of the trusts, we do not care how much they exact from the foreigner. But this criticism would not be very profound, for it does not go to the root of the matter, which is political. For nearly a quarter of a century the people of this country have been taught to believe that there is some inherent element of immorality or of oppression in large and successful business combinations. This doctrine has been so much insisted on that it has ingrained itself into the National belief. It does not make any difference whether or not these trusts have wronged or oppressed anybody. They may have immensely extended trade instead of having exercised a restraining influence. But these considerations do not count. It is a big combination and has succeeded in making money, and therefore to be demolished.

This same spirit which has prevailed in regulating business combinations is responsible for the railway situation in the United States to-day. Several of the country's great railway systems constitute of themselves vast business aggregations. What other warrant need there be, then, for assuming that they are hostile to the public interest? They are big and they are successful. Is that not evidence enough? Upon that assumption, apparently, the legislatures of forty-eight States and the Federal Congress have proceeded in their policy of keeping the railroads in the moral and legal strait-jacket which the vast body of anti-business legislation prescribes.

Our present situation affords a curious and striking illustration of the results of an excess of zeal in a good cause. Both the railways and big business were in need of sane and careful regulation. About that no dispute whatever exists. But in their zeal to correct the admitted evils, the authorities have all but strangled the railroads, or at least have prevented that development which was absolutely necessary to equip them for complete and satisfactory public service.

At first sight it may not be clear as to just what this has to do with the matter of railway strikes. In truth it lies at the very bottom of the difficulty. The railways are large consumers of materials of various kinds, and the cost of these materials, like that of substantially all commodities, has been increasing year by year. So has the cost of labor. Yet in the face of these augmented costs of doing business, the railways are deprived altogether of voluntary advances in freight and passenger rates. These may be advanced, if at all, only as a concession by some governmental authority, and only to the extent that such authority, who is rarely a practical railway

man, considers necessary to meet the advanced cost. Furthermore, the governments take upon themselves the regulation of the rate of profit a road should earn, based upon a cost of construction and maintenance whose fairness the railroads do not concede.

What is the result of this policy? In the first place, the practical cessation of new construction on the part of the railroads and a glaring lack of equipment and facilities in a time of unexampled business activity.

If the railways were allowed a freer hand in fixing rates, but still with due governmental regulation, they would be in a position to meet all reasonable demands for advance in wages or for shorter hours, and the threat of general strikes would disappear. But it is unreasonable to expect that the railroads can forever go on paying more for the materials they must use and giving their employees shorter hours and more pay without being allowed reimbursement for these added outlays in the form of higher rates for their services.

These views do not belong in the domain of theory. They have been put to the practical test of the market-place, where railway securities are now hardly seen except in the form of notes representing temporary borrowings.

From this dilemma there are but two avenues of escape. We shall either have to reverse our punitive policy toward the railroads or we shall have to turn to government ownership.

### BUSINESS KEEPS UP

There is a continuance of business activity. At the end of February the unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation were 11,576,697 tons, a new high record. Building operations also show some gain for February over the corresponding month of last year. Bank clearings for the week ending March 17 were \$3,465,615,805, compared with \$5,345,589,260 for the preceding week and \$4,942,204,311 for the corresponding week of 1916. Business failures are not only smaller in number, but the liabilities of failed concerns in mercantile and industrial lines are smaller than for a decade.

These facts, and other which might be cited, bear out the assertion made in previous letters that business in this country is still on the up grade. The energy imparted to all lines by the stimulus which the munitions and other war orders afforded is spreading and promises to sustain the present activity further than many keen observers had considered possible. Political developments are favorable to continued business expansion. The international situation has had the effect of consolidating and unifying sentiment in a way which renders all the different groups substantially one in their purpose to advance the commercial, financial and industrial interests of the country. For the time being local political differences have disappeared, while internationally recent developments, especially in Russia and China are looked upon as being extremely favorable in bringing about a consummation that will be favorable to the United States in the field of international politics and trade. Indeed, there are so many decidedly pleasing aspects of the situation that the stock market, which for a long time has been quiet if not dull, promises to show early signs of activity foreshadowing a bull market.

### THE FOREIGN LOAN MARKET.

Last week's letter referred to the great importance to be attached to the reversal of the Federal Reserve Board's previous attitude in regard to the subscription to foreign loans by banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System. While the Board thought in November last that the banks should exercise great circumspection in buying the obligations of foreign governments, the position is taken in the more recent circular that investments of this character are not only proper but desirable, the banks of course continuing to exercise the usual precautions in making investments of their funds. Even before this latest announcement was made, the banks could use discretion as to buying foreign securities, but undoubtedly many of them would have felt hesitation in investing largely in a class of securities not looked on with favor by the Federal Reserve Board. The fact, therefore, that the Board has seen fit to reverse its earlier attitude will make it much easier to place foreign loans in the United States than it would have been had the first pronouncement on the subject been allowed to stand.

It is a significant fact that not only the large banks in the chief financial centres, but the smaller institutions and many private investors as well, including a good many persons of modest means, are beginning to show special interest in foreign loans. For many years it was the custom in this country to place United States loans through the larger banks but it was found during the Spanish war that a Government loan would be readily absorbed in small subscriptions by the people themselves. It is, however, a comparatively recent development in American finance to have both the banks and the people deeply interested in subscribing for foreign loans. But the interest in this new feature of our financial activity is rapidly spreading, and it must be regarded as a most favorable omen of the present and future situation.

### STEADYING THE NERVES OF BUSINESS.

The sensitiveness of business and finance has become proverbial. Heretofore slight rumors have been sufficient to start a panic. But the strenuous times through which the world has been passing in recent years has changed all this, and now wars, rumors of wars, revolutions and upheavals of various kinds create but little disturbance in business and financial circles. Although this country has been thus far exempt from the direct shock experienced by the nations actually at war, it has had to bear very severe strains nevertheless. It would be inaccurate to say that these have all been borne with equanimity, for when the great struggle began we had our fit of excitement along with the other countries of the world. Strangely enough, no particular distrust of the banks manifested itself, which was perhaps due to the fact that the banks were in a position to meet almost any possible demands. As a matter of fact they did meet all that were made upon them. This has had the effect of giving the people confidence that, as the banks met that extraordinary crisis, they will take care of any other that may arise. This belief is well founded, for those who understand the situation know that, in a sense, all the banks are now united for defense, and that they are strongly re-enforced by the Government.

The trying experiences through which the country has passed (though, of course, trivial compared with those of the belligerents) have served to steady the nerves of business and have added a material element of strength to the present and future.

### PAYMENT OF THE FOREIGN LOANS.

A question has come up occasionally in regard to the foreign loans negotiated in the United States as to the certainty of the ultimate payment of these loans. In ordinary times it would be a reflection upon the good faith of a Nation to raise such a question. But it is different now, with a total war indebtedness of some seventy-five thousand millions of dollars already in sight. Then, again, some bankers and others have wondered what might happen in case of successful revolution in any of the countries engaged in war. This phase of the matter will be given a practical test in the case of Russia. It is hardly conceivable, however, since the triumph of the revolution is supposed to indicate a more vigorous prosecution of the war, that anything will be done by the new regime to impair the country's credit. So far as Germany is concerned, the question is not of much practical importance, for that country has borrowed but little in our markets. French and British loans have been thus far specially secured. Canada has readily borrowed in the United States without collateral. Probably should the United States become, as now seems probable, a participant in the war in concert with the Entente Powers, a more liberal policy will be pursued with regard to foreign loans negotiated in this country. To make loans to those who are fighting on the same side is naturally desirable as a speedy means of ending the contest.

Nations find it to their advantage to pay their external debts in full, even where necessity impels a scaling down of internal obligations. It is not doubted that on principle alone the nations to whom the United States has made loans will fully repay them.

The concern which some have felt as to the ability of the belligerents to repay what they have borrowed is probably unfounded. What nations are able to do in the way of raising money has been strikingly illustrated in the European war. It is an instructive lesson in international finance.

R. A. Lucas, one of the best known wholesale grocers in Canada, and an enthusiastic sportsman, died at his home in Hamilton after a short illness.

## Scientific and Industrial Research

### What Canada is Doing to Encourage Research and the Application of Science in all Industries

The following address was delivered before the Canadian Mining Institute on March 7th, 1917, at the annual meeting of the Institute held in Montreal, by Frank D. Adams, F.R.S., dean of the faculty of science at McGill University.

"One of the most remarkable and perhaps unexpected results of the great war is that there has been in every country of the English speaking world a sudden awakening to the importance of scientific research, and a recognition of the necessity of applying it to the whole range of problems which present themselves in both war and peace.

"The reason for the awakening is quite a simple one. The Hun is at the Gate. Great Britain developed as an industrial nation long before Germany had achieved any success in this sphere of effort, and the British system of manufacturing and her industrial expansion was developed by the independent and competitive efforts of a multitude of relatively small enterprises built up on the basis of the artificer and trader, and in methods of the olden times. In the last decades, however, Germany, having realized her national existence through successful war based on study and good organization, became possessed with the idea that she could become equally successful by the application of similar methods to the more insidious warfare of industry and trade. The note of her success was, as has been said, knowledge and organization, both to a national extent. By knowledge obtained through research on a most extended scale, and by wise organization of all her powers, she proceeded to take from the other nations one after another of the productive industries. From the earliest times wool was cultivated in England. It constituted, we learn from the popular histories of England, in these times a not inconsiderable part of the national dress. With the opening up of trade with the East, the European dye could not hold its own with the cheaper indigo obtained from the Indian plantations, and these until recently, controlled the markets of the world. The German chemist, Adolf von Baeyer, however, in 1880, found that indigo could be made synthetically from toluene. What has been the result? In 1896 India exported indigo of the annual value of over £3,500,000. In 1913 her exports of this dye were worth about £60,000, while the export of indigo from the German factories was valued at about £2,000,000. Moreover, in the above period the price of indigo fell from about 8s. to about 2s. 6d. per pound. Forty or fifty years ago, over the whole of southern Europe and eastwards to Asia Minor great tracts of land were devoted to the growing of the madder plant. In France alone 50,000 acres were devoted to its culture. From it was made the bright red dye still known as Turkey Red. These madder fields have now all disappeared, for the chemists now make it cheaply, and instead of 750 tons of alizarin extracted from madder roots in 1870, over 2,000 tons are now annually manufactured in chemical works. The glass industry of Great Britain was stolen away slowly, but in a large part. At the outbreak of the war there was being made in England only a couple of dozen kinds of optical glass, while over one thousand were being made by our enemies. It was found, in fact, that the very sighting glasses of the British battleships were made of German glass. Many new industries such as the production of the great variety of new chemical compounds used for various purposes in industry, arts and medicine, were also built up and secured as complete monopolies by the Germans. The most spectacular case of the transference of an English industry to Germany is afforded by the great aniline dye industry. The method of making these aniline colours was first discovered by an English chemist, Perkins, and the manufacture was actually started in England, but was gradually taken over by the Germans, and developed to its present enormous dimensions, yielding annually about £20,000,000, so that at the outbreak of the war it was found that England was hardly producing one tithe of the various dyes needed for her textile industries which have an annual output valued at £250,000,000. This successful competition, however, was not confined to such products as those mentioned, for in 1895 Germany passed England in the production of steel, and with this advance came the immense development of the manufacture of iron and of machinery of all kinds and sorts. This devastating war, the hand to hand struggle for the actual right to live, has, however, at length aroused Britain to the realization of the fact that we have reached a new age, and the

old cannot compete with the new. Now it is the application of science to industry and the organization of the activities of life that tell—the nation which does not recognize this must fall out of the race. "War," as remarked by Sir Wm. McCormick, "is as much an art as ever, but its instruments, originally the work of the craftsman and artist, are now not only forged by the man of science, they need scientific training for their effective use. This is equally true of the weapons of industry. The brains, even the very processes that to-day are necessary to the output of munitions, will be needed to-morrow for the arts of peace."

"The Government of Great Britain having been brought to a realization of these facts, appointed, within less than a year after the declaration of war, a Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, with an advisory committee of eight distinguished men of science and engineering "for the development of scientific and industrial research" applicable to the problems of war and the development of the industries of peace to follow the war. This committee has been at work since that time with very marked success. The Government of Australia followed, establishing a "Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry" on similar lines. New Zealand and India have also expressed a desire to co-operate with the Imperial Government in any possible way.

"Coming to our work in Canada, on June 6th, 1916, a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Right Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Chairman), and the Honourable the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture, Mines, Inland Revenue and Labour, was formed by the Privy Council to take charge of all measures "to further the scientific development of Canadian industries in order that during and after the war they may be in a position to supply all Canadian needs and to extend Canadian trade abroad."

"On November 29th, 1916, there was constituted under this Committee of the Privy Council an Honorary and Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, composed of eleven members representing the scientific, technical and industrial interests of Canada.

"The Council has thus been in existence but three months, and has devoted this time, in addition to developing its organization, to a careful general study of the wide range of problems coming under its purview.

"It was found that there were certain matters which could and should be taken up at once. On these the Council at once proceeded to act. Others were subjects which required more careful thought and longer study, since it was of vital importance that no mistake should be made through precipitated action leading to false steps which would have to be retraced.

"The matters on which the Council has already taken action are the following:

"(1) It has drawn up and has had printed four sets of questionnaires for distribution to the following:

"(a) The Managers and Directors of Canadian industries.

"(b) The members of scientific, professional and technical societies.

"(c) The Universities of the Dominion.

"(d) The Government Departments both Dominion and Provincial.

"From the answers to these questionnaires the Council will obtain the information required for the completion of the studies set forth under heads (a) and (b) and to a certain extent under head (d) in the schedule given above.

"(2) It has advised the Government, in order to encourage research, to establish twenty studentships each having a value of \$600 to \$750 per annum, and several scholarships each having an annual value of \$1,500 at the Universities or Technical Colleges of the Dominion. These will be given to men carefully selected for the promise and capacity which they have shown in the prosecution of research work.

"The Council aims at training through these studentships and scholarships a body of men such as is to be found in European countries, who are fitted to undertake research and obtain results, and who will be available for such work in connection with the industries of the Dominion. Relatively few men of this class are now to be found in Canada.

"(3) The Council has recommended to the Government that assistance be given to the Provincial Governments, local industries, or other recognized bodies, should they desire to establish local institutes or bureaus for industrial research at important industrial centres in Canada.

"(4) The Council is also completing a very careful study which has been taken up in connection with the officers of the Federal Department of Mines as to the possibility of producing a suitable supply of good cheap fuel for the eastern plains, more especially in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba.

"While the high price of coal is felt in all parts of the Dominion it is a very serious menace in this region, since at the present time all the coal used there must be brought either from the Rocky Mountains or from distant points in the United States. If these investigations, which will be completed within the next three or four months, confirm the evidence which is now in hand, the Council will recommend that the Government put a trial plan on a commercial scale for the manufacture of such fuel by the carbonization and briquetting of the lignites which underlie great areas in the eastern plains and which do not themselves supply a satisfactory fuel. It seems from the evidence now in hand that a good high grade-fuel suitable for domestic purposes can be produced from these lignites at a comparatively low cost.

"In this way the first large special project on which the Council will probably embark is one connected with the Mining industry of the Dominion.

"(5) The Council having in view the very serious depletion which is taking place in the forests of eastern Canada, has, after a careful survey, and on the recommendation of the Foresters of the Dominion, advised the Government to make at once a very considerable grant for the purpose of beginning an investigation to be carried out under the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior into the best methods which can be adopted from among the various well known plans of forest management as practiced in Europe for the purpose of bringing the forests of eastern Canada under a regular system of cultivation similar to that under which the European forests now yield to the respective Governments or to their owners a large and regular annual return, while the capital represented by the forest itself remains unimpaired or is actually increased in value.

"Among the various subjects to which the Council will address itself in the immediate future may be mentioned the best method of tabulating the natural resources of the Dominion so that all the information which exists concerning them in various Government Departments and elsewhere may be made readily available. This is a task which it is one of the functions of the Government to carry out, and which can only be accomplished satisfactorily by Government agencies.

"Another very important subject which the Council had under consideration is the best method of gathering about it and associating with its work committees of gentlemen who have made special studies or who have expert knowledge in certain special industries in any certain definite subjects, and who will be willing to help forward the development of Canada by affording their advice and assistance in their special lines.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I would remind you that the encouragement of research and the application of science to all our industries and undertakings is a great national work which must be carried forward along many lines and in many ways. The members of the Council will use their best and most strenuous efforts to secure results commensurate with the importance of the work, and they ask you one and all to aid and assist in every way in your power this great work with which the future of our Dominion is so largely bound up."

#### CREDIT MAN'S HARD LINES.

When the credit man makes a mistake it is good night. But when a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it; when the lawyer makes a mistake it's just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case again; when the carpenter makes a mistake it's just what he expected, because the chances are 10 to 1 he never learned his trade; when a doctor makes a mistake he buries it; when a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land; when a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference and when an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on the induction, the meaning of which nobody knows. But the poor credit man has no excuse.—Pittsburgh Credit Bulletin.

## Mentioned in Despatches

**DENNIS MURPHY**, leader in big business, one of Ottawa's pioneer citizens and best known public men and philanthropists, has just died in his seventy-sixth year. The late Dennis Murphy was born in Ireland, but came to Canada as a boy of seven. His first job was acting as purser on a steamer running between Montreal and Kingston, later going into the transportation business on his own account. From this he branched out into public life, serving as a member of the Ontario Legislature, a commissioner on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, a director of the Bank of Ottawa, the Ottawa Gas Company, the Canada Cement Company, and a half score other corporations. He was a most likeable, genial Irishman, and was unusually generous in connection with all philanthropic institutions.

**HERBERT GERALD MONTAGUE**.—The war has brought to light many strange and romantic episodes, but it is doubtful if there has been any more fictional happening than the case of Herbert Gerald Montague, who has just died in action as a private in a British battalion. Montague was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers and had such a craving for action and excitement that when Italy and Turkey went to war a few years ago, over Tripoli, he joined the Turkish army, forgetting to ask leave. For this he was deprived of his commission, but won so much honor and so many distinctions from the Turks for his bravery in the field that these things in a measure offset his lost commission in England. When war broke out he joined a battalion that was to be sent to the Dardanelles, in order that he might get a chance to fight his old associates the Turks. He performed splendid service at Gallipoli, was seriously wounded and returned to England, but as soon as he was able joined another battalion as a private, went to France and was killed in action. He was only twenty-four years of age.

**COL. HENRY WATERSON**, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, and probably the best known journalist in the United States, has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. "Marse Henry," as he is known, is not only the best known, but is probably the best loved man in the profession, loved for his genius, for his independence, for his timely sympathy, and for his brilliancy as a writer of forceful English. To Canadians, especially those who peruse exchanges, the most kindly feelings are felt towards this journalist owing to his pronounced pro-ally sentiments. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States no man has been such a bitter opponent of Prussian militarism as the veteran Kentuckian. About once a week he ends a particularly scathing denunciation of the Central Powers with the remark, "To Hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs!" Waterson fought through the American Civil War, and after an honorable career with the sword dropped that for the pen. He has been editor of the Courier Journal for forty-nine years, and has stamped his personality on it in a way that is at once the envy and the despair of other great editors. "Marse Henry" is not only a writer of brilliant editorials, but has written a number of books on historical and military subjects, and is also well known as a lecturer.

**CAPT. EWART MacKAY**.—Canadians generally and newspaper men in particular will be interested to know that Capt. Ewart MacKay, son of Mr. J. F. MacKay, of the Toronto Globe, has had a miraculous escape while flying over the German lines in Flanders. Capt. MacKay, who is scarcely out of his teens, went overseas early in 1916 as an officer in the 95th Battalion. Later he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and has been flying over the German lines since early in December and brought down his first German plane in February. A few days ago, while returning from an observation over the enemy lines at ten thousand feet, he was attacked by five smaller and faster German planes who simultaneously opened fire on him with their machine guns. They smashed five of the seven sustaining wires, damaged his machine and killed his observer. Capt. MacKay dived vertically to three thousand feet, then righted and landed behind the British lines. The bullet passed through his helmet and raised a bump on his head. The young man in question is one of the cleanest cut, finest types of Canadian manhood that have gone overseas. His miraculous escape is probably largely due to his out-door training and his interest in sports, which enabled him to keep his head in an emergency. In taking his aviation course in England

Capt. MacKay headed his class, and has been doing splendid work during the three or four months he has been flying over the German lines.

**PTE. S. E. LAMBERT**.—In Great Britain they are talking of recruiting a division, or at least, a brigade, of clergymen for service at the front. In Canada a considerable number of our ministers have gone to the front and taken their part in the fighting. Among these is Private Sidney E. Lambert, who before the war was known as the Rev. Sidney E. Lambert, a Methodist minister of Parkland, Alberta, who went overseas with the 50th Battalion from Calgary, and was in the thick of the fighting until a shell blew off one of his legs. He is now convalescing in a Toronto military hospital, and as soon as he has an artificial leg fitted will return to Parkland and resume his clerical work. Mr. Lambert is proud of the fact that he was able to serve his country, and says, "The minister who takes his place in the ranks will come out of the war with a much better knowledge of men than he would ever have had if he stayed at home."

**TONY GINLEY**.—Canada has a real boy hero in the person of fourteen-year-old Bugler "Tony" Ginley, D.C.M. Ginley enlisted at Ottawa and, after many difficulties, managed to get to the front, where he became the pet of the battalion. Apparently the lad bears a charmed life although he has been wounded three times. He has an uncanny habit of crawling over the parapet and helping wounded comrades; recites prayers for the dying; carries despatches under fire; fires a couple of hundred rounds at Fritz, and generally makes himself useful around the front line trenches. It is somewhat of a coincidence that he and a boy chum, Sergt. McGuire, of Carleton Place, both won Distinguished Conduct Medals. Young Ginley has gone through the whole of the fighting in which the first contingent has been except for the short intervals when he was in hospital. He is the most popular man in his battalion.

**PRINCE OTTO**.—For the most part the protests against Germany's further participation in this war have come from socialists and those belonging to the so-called lower strata of life. It now remains for Prince Otto, one of the chief members of the Prussian House of Lords, to add his words of protest. In a recent speech he told his fellow countrymen that, if Germany is defeated, or even if the conflict ends in a draw, the result will be taxes at least six times as heavy as those which prevailed in Germany during pre-war times. He went on to say that unless an indemnity be secured from the Allies the people of Germany will be either absolutely bankrupt or will have to emigrate to other countries. The efforts of the prince to bring about peace and favorable terms for his country would have meant imprisonment for any person of lower rank, but the prince gets off with some mild criticisms. One of his ancestors, Prince Salm-Salm, fought through the American Civil War as an officer on the side of the North.

**THE HON. W. E. FOSTER**.—New Brunswick Liberals who have selected the Hon. Walter E. Foster as their new Premier, are to have a business man at the head of their Government, a change from the long list of professional men who preceded him in office. Mr. Foster is one of St. John's best known business men, and has made a big name for himself in the commercial world and his friends predict that he will carry the same efficiency into Government circles, where it is badly needed. New Brunswick has the unique distinction of having a half dozen or so ex-premiers loitering about on the horizon. The list includes the following: Hon. J. A. Murray, who was defeated at the last election after only holding office for a couple of months; Hon. J. K. Fleming, who was forced to retire two or three years ago as a result of exposures and who is now a candidate for a seat in the Federal House; the Hon. J. D. Hazen, now Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Borden Cabinet; the Hon. C. W. Robinson, who is back in the Legislature and slated for Cabinet rank; the Hon. William Pugsley, formerly Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Cabinet; and the Hon. L. J. Tweedie. Two other former premiers of the Province died recently, the Hon. George J. Clarke, who resigned owing to ill-health two or three months ago, and has just died, and the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, another premier who died a year or two ago.

**GEORGE P. SCHOLFIELD**, general manager of the Standard Bank, who died suddenly in New York a day or two ago, has been head of the Standard Bank for the past dozen years and was regarded as one of the brightest financial men in the Dominion. He was a native of Toronto, being born in the Queen City in the year of Confederation and educated at Upper Canada College. As a young man he was connected with the Standard Bank and saw service in branches at Brussels, Chatham and Toronto, becoming general manager in 1905. Apart from his banking connection he took a very keen interest in sport, being one of the Toronto lacrosse team to go to Great Britain in 1888. He also took keen interest in military matters, being a former major of the 24th Regiment. The late Mr. Scholfield was a director of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company.

**SIR JOSEPH ROBINSON**, known as the Diamond King of the World, and regarded as the richest of South Africa's multi-millionaires, has just disposed of his immense holdings in the Rand Mines to the head of the Barnato group. This transaction is second only in size and importance to the consolidation put through by the late Cecil Rhodes some thirty years ago. Unlike Rhodes, however, Robinson is most unpopular in South Africa, owing to the fact that he sided with President Kruger in the old Boer's controversies with Cecil Rhodes. In an effort to escape from the social ostracism which pursued him in South Africa, he went to London where he hoped through his great wealth to become a social lion, but his unpopularity followed him, and after a few years he sold his English estates and went back to Cape Colony.

**THE HON. SIR LYMAN MELVIN-JONES**, who is critically ill at his home in Toronto, is one of Canada's best known big business men. As president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Co. of Toronto, he is probably the greatest implement manufacturer in the Empire. In addition to that, he is president of the Bain Waggon Company, the Johnston Harvester Company, and a director of a great many other corporations, including the Bank of Commerce. Senator Jones was born in the county of York, Ontario, in 1843, and as a young man he entered the employ of A. Harris & Co., implement manufacturers of Brantford, worked his way up to become general manager of the firm, and when it was taken over by the Massey-Harris Company became general manager of the latter concern. He was called to the Senate in 1901, and knighted ten years later.

**THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA**.—The Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Czar and the most democratic nobleman in Russia, married an actress some years ago, and for this was forced by the Czar to give up his royal rank and to leave Russia. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he was brought back, largely as a result of a popular outcry for his recall. He is a much more robust man than his brother, both physically and mentally, and is in many respects the extreme antithesis of the Czar. He delights to rough it, to engage in physical contests, especially where strength, endurance and courage are required. He is an expert fencer, boxer, a splendid huntsman, and a dead shot. His great hobby in life is a study of electricity, and if he were to lose his "job" could make his living as an electrical engineer. His whole life has been a revolt against the democratic pro-German tendencies of the Court party. He has been a supporter of the Duma and holds the most democratic ideals—ideals which almost verge on the radical.

**THE ROMANOFFS**.—The passing of the Romanoff dynasty is to date the most outstanding development of the far reaching effects of the war. While the history of Russia goes back to the ninth century, the Romanoffs have only occupied the throne since the early part of the seventeenth century. The House of Romanoff is descended from Andrei Romanoff, who is said to have gone to Moscow from Prussia. Since that time scores of marriages with German princesses have made the Romanoffs very largely Teutonic in blood and sympathy. The direct male line of the Romanoffs terminated in 1730, and the female line in 1762. Since that time the Holstein-Gottorp branch of the family has ruled Russia. Before the 9th century Russia was inhabited by wild Slav tribes, who were continually at war with Mongolian, Turkish and Tartar invaders. The first great ruler of Russia was Ivan III, who ascended the throne at Moscow in 1462. Peter the Great, who founded St. Petersburg, was the first to assume the title, Emperor of the Russias. Catherine the Great was another great Russian ruler.

## Public Opinion

### NOBODY HOME!

(Louisville Courier-Journal).

"Zimmerman confesses the plot." A little bit late to create a first-class sensation, but possibly it would cause the mind of Senator Stone if Senator Stone had a mind.

### REWARDED AGAIN.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer).

The German Crown Prince has been promoted again. Which reminds one of the way the boss' son "starts at the bottom" in a factory, and by his own unaided efforts becomes vice-president of the concern in six months.

### FISHERS OF MEN.

(Ottawa Citizen).

Seven Princeton theological students admit never having kissed a girl. How do these chaps ever expect to become successful fishers of men unless they learn to handle smacks?

### GERMANY'S MORAL ISOLATION.

(New York Evening Post).

The plain truth is that the moral isolation of Germany, in this matter of lawless and inhuman warfare at sea, is complete. Whatever the action of neutrals may be, their feeling is unanimous. And it is nonsense to assert that this fact, when it penetrates to the knowledge of the German people, will not have its depressing effect. Bravado and boasting may prevail for the moment, but in the end a nation even in desperate mood must experience a sense of recoil and apprehension when it is made aware that its policy goes counter to the deeply-rooted convictions of the civilized world.

### CREDIT AS CAPITAL.

(Wall Street Journal).

A prominent member of the financial district, who has had many ups and downs financially, states unequivocally that "Credit is a man's best capital."

He says credit is something that may be invested and used to great advantage in business, but should not be squandered, lived on or worn away. "A man's credit may outlast a dozen fortunes and enable him to succeed on another attempt," he avers, and states that he has recently written something to the effect that it is useless and foolish to advise men to keep out of debt. Useless, because men not so constituted cannot keep out of debt; and foolish because the great majority cannot do business without credit.

"To use one's credit in business may be a wise and profitable investment, but to live on credit, and thus wear it away, is always dangerous. A man should live on what he earns; and invest his credit only after careful investigation, and when his best judgment convinces him it will be safe, and likely to yield a profit."

The author of the foregoing is now in circumstances of affluence, after having lost high well on to a dozen fortunes. He attributes his final success to the fact that he never abused his credit.

### THE HOUR GLASS AND EFFICIENCY.

(The Boston News Bureau).

The electric light has not diminished the value of gas, and candles are selling better than ever before. Probably nobody, however, has dreamed of the old fashioned hour-glass coming back and replacing the clock in modern efficiency system — yet it has arrived.

A. E. Little, the Lynn maker of the Sorosis shoe, like Mr. Schwab, believes in interesting his employees in the progress of his business and in its sound continuity. Every forenoon there is some committee in session considering efficiency problems. In the room are old-fashioned sand glasses set for fifteen and thirty minutes. Everybody that starts to talk knows that the sands are running and no committee is ever permitted to be in session over thirty minutes and most of them are limited to fifteen minutes. But regardless of any thing else, the "talk" ends when the last grain of sand has run down. There are also three-minute sand glasses near the long distance telephones that are found to make for economy, as well as speed and efficiency.

Mr. Little finds that brief limited conferences kill the machinery, concentrate energy and that the habit of quick decisions maintains speed with efficiency.

### THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

(National Geographic Magazine).

Within two months after war was declared the little Australian fleet of five cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers, and three light gunboats, built and manned at the nation's expense, had occupied the German Pacific islands—Samoa, Marshall, Carolines, Pelew, Ladrões, New Guinea, New Britain—broken up the German wireless system, captured eleven enemy's vessels, forced twenty-five others to intern, and prevented the destruction of a single British ship in Australian waters. In the third month of the war the Emden, lying in wait for Australian transports, met its fate before the guns of the cruiser Sydney. Later on the watchful Australian fleet played its part in driving von Spee's squadron from the Pacific into the trap set by Admiral Sturdee at the Falkland Islands.

### THE ROAD THAT GOES TO SEA.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger).

Another case of doing what you resolve to do against expert advice and winning out in the end is "Flagler's folly." This is the only marine railroad on earth and it joins the mainland of Florida to Key West.

"It will ruin you." "It won't pay." "Only an old man's dream." "It violates all the rules of good railroading."

These are samples of what Henry M. Flagler's engineers told the old Standard Oil millionaire when he announced his intention of building that road.

"Anyhow I shall build it," was Flagler's final order, and he did build it. Railroaders laughed and his family saw visions of a wasted fortune. But what is the result?

Why, "Flagler's folly" cannot handle the Cuban business which Northern railroads are sending it. That picturesque salt water line is one of the best paying properties this partner of J. D. Rockefeller ever owned.

### SLOW TO WRATH.

(New York Sun).

The initial horror of the Lusitania, the sinking of American ships, the object lesson so carefully afforded to us by the destructive visit of the U-53 to our shores, the systematic campaign of incendiarism and bomb-planting cultivated by the Prussian diplomatic service in this country, the truculent seizure of the Yarrowdale Americans as hostages to prevent immediate action on our part against the accentuation of frightfulness, the attempt to sink a German ship in the Charleston navy yard channel, the wrecking of millions of dollars' worth of German merchantmen in American ports — all these warnings that Berlin means business of the grimmest sort have rolled off Americans' minds like water off the traditional duck's back.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE POLICIES.

(New York Times).

The United States has followed England in passing from the agricultural to the industrial stage, from that to the mercantile stage, from that to the financial stage. It is difficult to foretell England's next stage or our own. The result to both will depend upon how far we make good our claim to be world bankers. England accumulated the immense wealth which is amazing even herself by freedom of trade. Reversion to protection, as some English authorities propose, would be a backward step. There are those who propose the same policy for ourselves. That is only a little less desperate. Protection of the exclusive sort is a confession of incompetence for the future which is within our attainment. We must regulate imports, not by duties, but by domestic production both for consumption and export, and we must invite imports that are to our advantage. Thus trade will be illimitable, and the profits will help us to assist with the world's financial problems when they may be referred to us. The alternative is to retreat behind our defenses, shrivel trade by prohibitory statutes in the name of protection. Thus we should resign into other hands the duties and the profits which trade conditions have thrust upon our astonished men of business, many of whom have yet to be born again into sympathy with world affairs.

### UNCLE SAM'S PROTECTOR.

(Chicago Tribune).

Reduced to its lowest terms, it is English sea power which secures the United States against a hostile alliance between Germany and Japan.

### THE SACRIFICES OF THE PEERAGE.

(London Daily Express).

Lord Curzon quoted the following figures in the House of Lords last night:—

Peers killed . . . . .	60
Sons of peers killed . . . . .	120
Heirs to peerages killed . . . . .	62

### ADVERTISERS ARE NOT PIRATES.

(Philadelphia Ledger).

Here is a nut for every householder to crack: The price of commodities which are advertised for sale has risen much less than the price of things never advertised. If you haven't a hammer handy, I shall crack that nut for you. When any concern has spent thousands for advertising it cannot afford to throw away business in a species of piratical charges. Not so with the vendor of a head of cabbage or a bag of potatoes. He is restrained by nothing except the contents of your pocket.

### SATISFIED WITH THE JOB.

In the American Magazine a writer says:

"Running over the lives of the men I had known in business, I discovered this curious fact: Around thirty or thirty-five their careers began unmistakably to divide into two classes. Most of them had given promise of success; they had moved along about as I had until they had reached an income of four or five thousand dollars. There, half of them had stopped; the other half seemed to take a fresh grip on themselves and forge ahead even more rapidly. Why had the first group stopped?"

"It wasn't lack of ability. So far as I could see, the men in the two groups didn't differ greatly in talents; nor was it lack of opportunity. It was nothing more nor less than this — the first group had become satisfied; familiarity with their jobs had bred contentment down in contempt. They had settled down in suburbs, just as I had; they were happy with their children; their jobs were easy for them; they were at peace with the world; they had ceased to struggle, which means that they had ceased to grow."

### HOW ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

"No advertiser expects every reader, or even a tenth of the readers, to answer directly the ad," says Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, Ohio. "He is satisfied if the reader simply gives his advertising message consideration and remembers part of it so that in the future when the reader wants the particular article advertised he will know what brand to ask for, and where to get it. In other words, the chief thing the advertiser hopes to get is good-will, because business experience shows that people eventually patronize concerns for which they have a friendly feeling."

"If the advertisement is in a paper toward which he feels kindly, the advertisements in it are introduced to him, you might say, by a friend. That is about all there is to the whole matter. The editors try to deserve your friendship by helping you in your business and by entertaining you. The advertisers ask for your friendship because they know you will buy your necessities and luxuries from concerns you like or which are well recommended to you."

### MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S "LAZINESS."

(The New Europe, London).

Mr. Lloyd-George's critics say of him that he is the "laziest" Minister on record, and that he cannot be got to work. This merely implies that he refuses to wear away his strength by performing punctiliously all the routine duties of a departmental chief; that red tape has no attractions for him, and that despatch boxes do not strike awe into his soul. He has been known to "idle away" hours on important days in thinking out the fundamentals of a given problem, and in discussing them with unofficial acquaintances, instead of "working" in his department. Thanks to his "laziness," he is almost the only minister who has solved the problem of being at once a member of the Government and an independent mind. His long years of office have scarcely dulled the freshness of his outlook, and, despite the keen anxiety which he has felt about the progress of the war, he is probably less faded than many unofficial members of Parliament. All this should tend towards vigor and comprehension, clearness of decision and rapidity of action.



## WAR LOAN

# DOMINION OF CANADA

## Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

### ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent	on application;
30 "	16th April, 1917;
30 "	15th May, 1917;
26 "	15th June, 1917.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 13th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

# AMONG THE COMPANIES

## WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

The shareholders of the West India Electric Company were presented with the best report in the history of the company at the annual meeting held here a few days ago.

The total receipts from all sources were \$286,321, as against \$274,317 for 1915, an increase of \$12,003. Total operating expenses were \$144,064, as against \$143,368 in 1915, an increase of \$696, the resulting net profit being \$142,257, out of which sum were paid: interest on bonds, \$30,000; payment to Government of 4 per cent. tax on railway receipts, \$7,887; rental to the Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited, \$12,000, the total fixed charges amounting to \$49,887, leaving a net income of \$92,369, being 11.54 per cent. on capital stock of the company. This amount was transferred to Surplus Account, out of which were paid: Four quarterly dividends amounting to \$40,000, and a subscription to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of \$500, leaving a balance at credit of Surplus Account of \$478,143.

The statement of earnings and operating expenses compares with 1915 as follows:

EARNINGS.		
	1916.	1915.
Railway .....	\$195,602	\$184,217
Electric Light .....	66,491	70,515
Power .....	12,957	11,713
Miscellaneous .....	11,270	7,871
	\$286,321	\$274,317
OPERATING EXPENSES.		
Trans. ....	\$ 61,278	\$ 62,453
Main. ....	31,060	27,182
General exp. ....	48,726	53,731
	\$144,064	\$143,368
FIXED CHARGES.		
Interest on Bonds .....	\$ 30,000	\$30,000
Tax on Earnings .....	7,887	7,409
Rental .....	12,000	12,000
	\$ 49,887	\$ 49,409
Net Income .....	92,369	81,140
	\$286,321	\$274,317

James Hutchison, the president, in addressing the shareholders pointed out that operating expenses were 50.31 per cent. as compared with 52.26 per cent. in 1915, this is a result of careful economy, and the ample supply of water throughout the year for hydraulic purposes.

F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, was in the city last week, and paid a visit to his old friend, Lord Shaughnessy. About forty years ago both these noted railway men entered service with the same company within a few months of each other.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO POWER.

The Northern Ontario Light & Power Co. has begun the delivery of electric energy to the Kirkland Lake mining district over the new transmission line designed to supply 5,000 horsepower at 44,000 volts to this field, sixty-six miles north of Cobalt.

## QUAKER OATS CO.

The American Quaker Oats Co. stockholders approved increase in capitalization from \$19,000,000 to \$30,000,000, to consist of \$15,000,000 common and \$15,000,000 preferred, the former being increased \$5,000,000 and the latter \$6,000,000.

## JOINS BROKERAGE FIRM.

T. McAvity Stewart has been admitted to partnership in the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of Ekers, Cushing & Co. Mr. Stewart is second vice-president of Standard Clay Products, and a director of Brompton Pulp and Paper.

## MUSSENS LIMITED.

Mussens Limited of Montreal have removed from 318 St. James Street, and are now occupying their new offices on the second floor of the McGill Building, 211 McGill Street, Montreal.



MR. F. P. JONES,  
General Manager Canada Cement Company.

## CANADA CEMENT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Canada Cement Company was held here a few days ago.

Following the presentation of his annual report, Senator Edwards stated that while no one could tell what the future held in store, the board of directors would not have begun the payment of dividends had it not been fully convinced that they could be maintained out of cement earnings and would not depend on profits from war orders.

He said that in spite of the fact that there was no great amount of building in the past year, the company had been able, from their earnings from the sale of cement, to pay bond interest as well as dividends on both the common and preferred stock. He felt that this year would hardly be worse as far as building was concerned and he believed the company should show an even larger surplus. Also that although the cost of output was higher, the company now had the capacity to do double the business on the same amount as was expended last year.

In answer to a question by E. G. O'Connor in regard to the value of the common stock at present, Mr. Jones, the general manager, stated that since the company's inception more than \$9,300,000 had been put back into the property out of earnings and that, in his opinion, the stock had a book value of between \$85 and \$95 per share. He attributed much of the company's success to its educational campaign, pointing out that while the per capita use of cement was 5% of a barrel when the company started in business, it had now been increased to 1 1/4 barrels per head and that over 2,300 customers were on the company's books. He spoke of the munition work done by the company, mentioning the fact that equipment for this branch of work had been paid for, \$1,400,000 having been applied to the cost of the plant last year out of munition earnings. He said that should the war be ended this year and with it the output of munitions, the company could salvage \$600,000 from its plant and that a subsidiary company could be formed to handle work suitable for this kind of machinery, all the stock, of course, to be held by the Canada Cement Company. The meeting was an enthusiastic and harmonious one.

Three new directors were elected, Dr. Webster, of Ottawa; Angus McLean, of Bathurst, N.B.; and H. J. Fuller, of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, of Montreal. These gentlemen succeed the late Hon. Robert Mackay, the late Dennis Murphy and William McMaster, the last having resigned.

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

The International Paper Co., to allow bondholders who have not as yet tendered their bonds to participate in offer submitted by the committee, has extended time in which it will receive tenders to and including March 23. Holders of bonds in excess of \$7,500,000 have already accepted the offer, thus assuring success of the bond refunding plan.

Canadian Car has closed another order for 2,000 freight cars for the Russian Government.

## THE DEMERARA ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

The earnings for December, 1916, of the Demerara Electric Co., were as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad .....	\$5,899.06	\$ 448.18
Light and power .....	7,697.27	4,224.75
Miscellaneous .....		97.68

Totals .....

The earnings for January, 1917, were:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad .....	\$5,262.27	\$ 31.75
Light and power .....	7,767.71	4,217.59
Miscellaneous .....		14.86

Total .....

## EASTERN CAR COMPANY.

Dividend payments on the \$750,000 preferred stock of the Eastern Car Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, have been discontinued owing to the unfavorable results of last year's business.

The annual statement recently sent out to shareholders reveals an operating loss of \$148,496 for the thirteen months to December 31. To this must be added \$58,929 bond interest, \$43,576 interest on bank advances, and \$53,553 representing sinking fund payments and provision for war profits tax due on 1915 business, making a total deficit of \$304,554. The preferred dividend for the year, amounting to \$48,750, was charged up to the balance of \$250,155 at credit of profit and loss account on January 1st, 1916.

When this deduction had been made, the statement as of December 31st last showed a deficit of \$103,148, against a credit balance of \$250,155 in profit and loss thirteen months before.

The disappointing results of the year's business are referred to as follows in the annual report.

"Your directors regret to report that owing to shortage of labor, deferred deliveries of certain materials, and especially to quite unforeseen difficulties encountered in connection with the manufacture and delivery of foreign cars the operations of the year were disappointing." After dealing with the figures given in the foregoing the directors remark that "Under the circumstances the directors have no option but to discontinue for the present the payment of preferred dividends."

The outlook, however, is considered encouraging. "The company has now orders sufficient to keep the plant employed for the whole of the current year, and with the advance in prices at which these orders have been taking, and the experience gained in erecting the foreign type of car, this business is expected to prove profitable."

Launched in 1913, just on the eve of a collapse in the car building industry in Canada, the company appeared to have turned the corner in 1915 as a result of some business for export. In the twelve months ended November 30, 1915, it earned a net profit of \$359,746, which enabled it a year ago to pay off the entire 9 per cent. arrears on the preferred stock, and resume regular payments. After paying the arrears and meeting all charges that year it had a surplus balance of \$222,546.

## STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA.

Steel Company of Canada common stock was placed on a definite dividend basis at a meeting of the directors at Hamilton last week, when the board declared a dividend of 1% for the current quarter, accompanied by a bonus of 1/2%.

The earning statement for 1916 is understood to have been submitted at a board meeting, but will not be issued for publication for a few days. It is expected to show a surplus of about \$3,200,000 available for the common stock, or earnings at the rate of 28 to 30%, after all deductions except the 4% declared on the common shares towards the end of the year.

Inventories are said to have been taken at pre-war prices, a fact which will emphasize the liquidity to be shown in the balance sheet. The company carried \$3,014,000 in surplus account at the end of 1915. This will apparently rise close to the \$6,000,000 with the surplus carried forward from 1916.

**INT. MERCANTILE MARINE.**

Directors of the reorganized International Mercantile Marine Co. have declared an initial dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock.

**WINNIPEG RAIL EARNINGS.**

The earnings of the Winnipeg Street Railway for the month of January were: Gross, \$319,945; net, after operation, \$83,522; net, after fixed charges, \$26,857.

**ST. JOHN SHIPBUILDING CO.**

Plans are now perfected for the organization of the St. John Shipbuilding Company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to operate under a Dominion charter and construct ships at St. John, N. B., at first wooden ones and later steel vessels.

**BETHELEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.**

Net profits of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and subsidiaries as given in the annual report for the year ended December 31 last, just issued, show an increase of 153 per cent. The total is more than \$43,593,000, against \$17,762,000 for 1915 and \$5,590,020 for 1914. This result is obtained after allowing more than \$14,350,000 for depreciation against \$4,715,000 the previous twelve months. Unfilled orders of December 31 are stated to amount to \$193,374,249, compared with \$172,432,895 a year before.

**NEW FRENCH LOAN.**

J. P. Morgan & Co. have sent out syndicate letters for the \$100,000,000, 5½ per cent, 2-year notes of the French Government, which are to be offered for public subscription at 99 and interest to yield 6%. The new notes at maturity are convertible into 2-year, 5½% bonds of the Government of France. The new notes are to be paid in dollars or in francs at the option of the holder at the fixed rate of exchange of 3.75. They are to be dated April 1, 1917, and mature April 1, 1919.

**BROMPTON PULP AND PAPER CO.**

The securities of Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., which have traded on the unlisted department are to be listed to-day. The Company is making very large profits on the sale of their ground wood getting as high as \$60 a ton for some of their product. In addition to that they are making large profits from their newsprint and other products. The Company started dividend payments on the common stock from two months ago, paying one per cent quarterly and a bonus of ¼ of 1 per cent. There is a feeling that this dividend disbursement will be increased as the Company is earning in the neighborhood of 30 per cent on its common stock.

**DOMINION TRUST COMPANY.**

Creditors of the defunct Dominion Trust have turned down the offer of seven directors of the company to pay \$19,000 in full satisfaction of their liabilities. Later the offer of two other directors was also rejected.

The official liquidator, A. Stewart, submitted some interesting figures of the cost of the liquidation up till the present time. The net amount, he stated, was \$126,409, in which were included lawyers' fees amounting to \$89,314, some of this is in connection with actions now pending.

The total amount now in the hands of the liquidator is approximately \$122,000.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS.**

The earnings by all three of the largest Canadian railroads during the past week increased, the aggregate total of \$4,477,037 being \$723,495 better than for the corresponding week in 1916, or about 19.2 per cent.

The C. N. R. gain was proportionately the largest, at 37.7 per cent with C. P. R.'s gain 18.2 per cent, and the G. T. R. system 11.6 per cent better than a year ago. A comparison of the earnings is shown in the following table:

Road.	1917.	Increase.	P.C.
C. P. R. . . . .	\$2,670,000	\$412,000	18.2
G. T. R. . . . .	1,068,837	111,295	11.6
C. N. R. . . . .	738,200	200,200	37.7
Totals . . . . .	\$4,477,037	\$723,495	19.2

**THE SOLDIER'S LIFE INSURANCE.****Official Certificate of Death to Be Accepted by the Insurance Companies.**

With a view to avoiding delays in the payment by insurance companies of claims arising from the death or disappearance of Canadian soldiers at the front an Order-in-Council under the provisions of the War Measures Act has been passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance providing that all life insurance companies transacting business in Canada shall recognize as satisfactory evidence of death the official certificates of death or presumption of death, as the case may be, issued by the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Order also provides that should any claim be paid in respect of a soldier resident in Canada at the time of the issue of the policy or of enlistment, who has been officially certified as dead or as missing and assumed to be dead, but who subsequently proves to be alive, and the company fail to recover the amount from the beneficiary, there may be paid to the company from the Consolidated Fund under the provisions of the War Appropriation Act, the amount by which the payment made exceeds the actuarial reserve maintained by the company in respect of the policy.

The official certificates of death referred to are issued from the Adjutant General Office, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa about two or three months after the date of death. In the case of men missing more than six months and believed to be dead full enquiry is then made and the official certificate of presumption of death is issued as soon as possible thereafter.

Some companies have in the past been reluctant to recognize the certificates as satisfactory evidence of death, but have taken the view that, in justice to their general body of policyholders, they should await more complete proof.

The provision now made, by the Order-in-Council will, it is believed, fully protect the companies and avoid delays in paying claims which in some cases have proved embarrassing to the claimants. The Order will apply to fraternal societies as well as to ordinary life insurance companies.

**HIGH SERVICE AT CHEAP COST.**

Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee, says that the average passenger train in this country earns for carrying passengers, mail, express and parcel post about \$1.40 a mile. The average equipment of cars and locomotives provided for this probably weighs about 550 tons and is projected through space at speed varying from 20 to 60 miles an hour. That is to say, a 500-ton train of steel, plate glass, expensive woodwork, electric lights, etc., costing \$200,000 or more is projected 12 miles at a high speed for the price of a ton of hay. Do you happen to know of any equivalent service for less money? "If you should write a letter," Mr. Trumbull says, "to any American railroad official, his company will have to haul a ton of freight—2,000 pounds of average freight—coal, ore, silks, ostrich feathers and everything—for more than two and a half miles to get enough money to buy a postage stamp to send you an answer. Out of that kind of service the company must pay its employees, buy its materials, pay its rent and taxes, interest on its debts and make its living."—New York Sun.

**NEW AND PERMANENT SOURCES OF WEALTH.**

After some years of experimenting a process has been developed by which potash is obtained in the process of manufacturing cement from a combination of feldspar and limestone. A plant with a capacity of 2,000 barrels of cement per day can at the same time produce 15 tons of potash. Hitherto the world's markets have been supplied largely by Germany, and since that country has been blockaded the price has risen enormously, from \$50 to \$600 per ton for muriates. The utilization of the vast deposits of feldspar in Ontario for this purpose, in connection with the cement business, is only one of the permanent sources of wealth brought to light by the war.

In Saskatchewan the extensive deposits of lignite coal are to be the subject of study by the Dominion Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with a view to their more general utilization and a consequent reduction in the cost of fuel. Exploration for natural gas has resulted in the discovery eighty miles east of Edmonton of a substantial flow of gas at a depth of 2,680 feet. Further developments are probable and give rise to the hope that the City of

Edmonton will very soon be supplied with a fuel less costly than that derived from the great coal fields in her vicinity.—Canadian Bank of Commerce Circular.

**GOVERNMENT WHEAT PURCHASE.****Minimum Price of \$1.50 Per Bushel Asked.**

The Canadian Council of Agriculture following sessions occupying three days at Regina, spent in considering the proposal of the Dominion Government that the wheat crop of the West be taken at a fixed price, handed out the following statement:

"The first intimation that the western farmers received that the Dominion Government was taking over the 1917 crop at a fixed price was on February 16. On that date Roderick MacKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, received a telegram from Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, asking that representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture meet him in Ottawa for a confidential conference on the subject. The conference was held on March 3; the western farmers being represented by Roderick MacKenzie, secretary of the council; H. N. Wood, president of the United Farmers' of Alberta; C. Rice Jones, president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company; J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; and T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

"At the conference Sir George pointed out that the British Government was anxious to have an adequate supply of wheat guaranteed for the coming year. Canada was in the best position, geographically, to provide this wheat, as it was much nearer than either Argentina or Australia, and consequently would require less shipping tonnage to transport. Sir George had been in conference with the British Government and proposed that the Canadian Government should take over the entire surplus of the 1917 crop at a fixed price of \$1.30 per bushel, in store at Fort William, on the basis of number one northern. The conference discussed the matter at considerable length, but the delegates from the West were not prepared to agree to this price. It was decided to leave the matter over until it was discussed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at their annual meeting in Regina this week. As a result of that discussion the Canadian Council unanimously decided that the price of \$1.30 per bushels could not be accepted and they therefore sent the following message to Sir George Foster:

"Respecting the matter of fixing or guaranteeing a price for the surplus crop of Canadian wheat for the year 1917, discussed with you at your request in Ottawa on March 3 by representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, your suggestion that a price be fixed about \$1.30 per bushel basis for number 1 northern wheat at Fort William, for the entire crop, was considered by the full meeting of the council here to-day, and after full deliberation on the matter the council, having in view the present high cost of production, believe that to insure the maximum production of wheat for the coming year it is advisable to fix a minimum price covering all of this year's crop, and this council therefore recommends that a minimum price at Fort William of \$1.50 per bushel basis for number 1 northern be guaranteed, and that a maximum price of \$1.90 per bushel basis for number 1 northern at Fort William be fixed. Spreads in price on grades lower than number 1 northern to be fixed on the actual difference in value between such grades as determined by making and baking tests; or, if a flat price be decided upon, such price be \$1.70 per bushel basis for number 1 northern at Fort William, this being less than the average price of number 1 northern at Fort William during the last six months."

"The Council of Agriculture has no further advice as to what the action of the Government will be."

**WOMEN WORKERS IN ENGLAND.**

The Labor Gazette, issued by the London Board of Trade, in a survey of the movement of women into the industrial field in Great Britain since the war began, finds that the actual number of females who have directly replaced males in the various trades and professions and in agriculture and at manual labor is 323,000. These figures are of October 31 last. Between July 31, 1914, and July 31, 1916, 25,000 were added to the number of women who had "permanently" and directly replaced men in agricultural pursuits in the United Kingdom, bringing the total of women thus employed up to 115,000.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid Up	\$ 16,000,000.00
Rest	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,414,423.00
Total Assets	365,215,541.00

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART. . . . . President.  
 C. B. GORDON, ESQ. . . . . Vice-President.

R. B. Angus, Esq.	E. B. Greenshields, Esq.	Sir William Macdonald,
A. Baumgarten, Esq.	Lord Shaughnessy K.C.V.O.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	H. R. Drummond, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
	Capt. Herbert Molson.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.

### Head Office, MONTREAL

General Manager, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.  
 Assistant General Manager, A. D. BRAITHWAITE.

Bankers in Canada and London, England, for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also in London, England, New York, Chicago, and Spokane.

Savings Department at all Canadian Branches. Deposits from \$1. upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

**A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED**

### FUNDS FOR THE WAR LOAN.

Some substantial applications have been made for the Canadian Victory Loan, the Sun Life's \$10,000,000 being the largest individual application so far made public.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life of Canada	\$10,000,000
Canada Life Assurance	4,000,000
Mutual Life of Can.	2,500,000
Confederation Life	2,000,000
Great West Life	1,500,000
Imperial Life Assurance	1,500,000
Can. Order of Foresters	1,000,000
Lon. & Lancashire Life & Gen. Assur.	300,000
Dominion Life Assur. Co.	200,000
Excelsior Life	200,000
National Life Ins. Co.	150,000
Royal Insurance Co.	150,000
London & Lanc. Assur.	100,000
Crown Life Assur. Co.	100,000
Union Mutual Life (Mc)	100,000
Can. Order Chosen Friends	100,000
Sovereign Life	60,000
Can. National Fire	55,000
North American Accident	50,000
Dom. Commercial Travellers	50,000
Law Union & Rock Insur.	50,000
Waterloo Mutual Fire	50,000
Yorkshire Insurance	50,000
Economical Fire Ins. Co.	50,000
Alliance Nationale	35,000
Glenn Falls Insur. Co.	25,000
Gresham Life Assur.	20,000
Royal Exchange Assoc.	20,000

#### BANKS.

Bank of Montreal	8,750,000
Bank of Commerce	8,150,000
Royal Bank	7,000,000
Imperial Bank	3,800,000
Merchants' Bank	3,800,000
Bank of Nova Scotia	3,600,000
Dominion Bank	3,300,000
Union Bank	2,700,000
Bank of British North America	2,700,000
Molson's Bank	2,200,000
Bank of Ottawa	2,200,000
Bank of Toronto	2,000,000
Bank of Hochelaga	2,000,000
Standard Bank	1,800,000
Bank of Hamilton	1,650,000
Banque Nationale	1,100,000
Home Bank	1,050,000
Northern Crown Bank	800,000
Sterling Bank	650,000
Banque Provinciale	600,000
Weyburn Bank	200,000

#### TRUST AND LOAN COMPANIES.

Toronto Gen. Trusts	1,000,000
Huron & Erie Mortgage	500,000
Can. Permanent Loan	250,000
Trusts & Guarantee Co.	150,000
Traders' Trust	100,000
Canada Sask. Land Company	100,000
Ontario Loan & Deb. Co.	50,000
Home Investment Co.	50,000

#### PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Winnipeg City	500,000
British Columbia Government	400,000
Victoria City	250,000
Fort William City	100,000

Oak Bay, B.C.	50,000
Moose Jaw City	50,000
Port Arthur City	50,000

#### INVESTMENT HOUSES.

Ed. Brown & Co., Winnipeg	1,000,000
A. B. Leach & Co., N.Y.	300,000
W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo	100,000
Bryant, Dunn Co.	100,000

#### INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, ETC.

Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	1,000,000
Imperial Oil Co.	1,000,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	500,000
Can. General Electric Co.	500,000
Imperial Tobacco Co.	400,000
British & Foreign Grain Co., Ltd.	300,000
Brown's Copper & Brass Mills	300,000
Jas Carruthers Co., Ltd.	200,000
Winnipeg Light Dept.	200,000
Elder, Dempster & Co.	200,000
Grain Growers' Co.	150,000
Riordon Paper	150,000
Nichols Chemical Co.	100,000
The Mining Corp. of Canada	100,000
Comogas Mines, Ltd.	100,000
Victoria Rolling Stock Co.	100,000
Itham Walker & Sons	100,000
Law Society of Canada	70,000
Jas. Coristine & Co.	60,000
H. K. Wampole Co., Perth	50,000
Berliner Gram-o-phone Co.	50,000
Southern Canada Power	50,000
Can. Iron Foundries, Ltd.	50,000
Vulcan Iron Works	50,000
Montreal Warehousing Co.	50,000
Lyman's, Limited	50,000
Fairview Cemetery (Halifax)	31,000
Lukis, Stewart & Co., Ltd.	30,000
Atlas Construction Co.	25,000
Yarrows, Ltd.	25,000
Quintal & Lynch, Ltd.	25,000
Shelden Forwarding Co.	25,000

#### RAILS AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

Can. Pacific Railway	1,500,000
Bell Telephone Co. of Can.	700,000
Montreal L. H. & P. Co.	250,000

#### BANK CLEARINGS.

All bank clearings for the past week show gains over the same week last year. The average increase was 31.0 per cent as compared with a gain of 29.4 per cent last week. The west led again with 46.5 per cent, the east having 25.4 per cent. Calgary led all with a gain of 73.8 per cent, while Medicine Hat had 62.6 per cent. Halifax was the leader in the east with 38.3 per cent with Peterboro close behind with 37.5 per cent. For the year to date the gain was 22.5 per cent.

Comparative figures follow:

	1917.	1916.	P.C.
Montreal	\$70,775,566	\$56,797,779	24.6
Toronto	50,840,452	30,326,695	26.1
Winnipeg	37,496,810	24,578,412	52.7
Vancouver	6,400,824	5,221,819	20.2
Calgary	5,703,857	3,283,724	73.8
Ottawa	4,447,102	3,829,080	16.2
Quebec	3,882,728	3,092,164	25.5
Hamilton	3,874,270	3,007,106	28.8
Halifax	2,776,371	2,009,010	38.3
Edmonton	2,413,831	1,780,075	35.6
Regina	2,402,520	1,540,416	55.9
London	2,090,890	1,683,698	24.2
St. John	2,057,324	1,543,750	33.3
Saskatoon	1,458,211	964,417	51.2
Victoria	1,404,825	1,255,390	11.9
Moose Jaw	967,209	851,140	13.5
Brantford	699,323	535,225	30.6
Lethbridge	657,073	426,861	54.0
Kitchener	642,103	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	618,930	534,985	15.8
Medicine Hat	572,867	353,513	62.6
Peterboro	553,136	402,320	37.5
Brandon	456,843	430,584	6.1
Fort William	371,868	326,425	13.9
New Westminster	215,330	207,733	3.6
Total	\$203,138,160	\$48,082,703	31.0

#### FRANCE'S EXPENDITURE DURING WAR \$16,000,000,000

At the end of June France will have spent during the war, in round figures, 83,000,000,000 francs, according to a report made by Raoul Peret, reporter of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in behalf of the committee, on the provisional credits asked by the Government for the second quarter of the year. The resources of every nature realized during the same period are estimated by M. Peret at 73,408,000,000 francs.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital  
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund  
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS FROM \$100,000,000 TO OVER \$110,000,000

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

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

ESTABLISHED 1867

PAID UP CAPITAL - \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND - - \$13,500,000  
HEAD OFFICE --- TORONTO

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Z. A. LASH, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.  
JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L. ROBERT STUART, Esq. A. C. FLUMERFELT, Esq.  
J. W. FLAVELLE, Esq., LL.D. SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. GEORGE G. FOSTER, Esq., K.C.  
A. KINGMAN, Esq. G. F. GALT, Esq. CHARLES COLBY, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.  
HON. SIR LYMAN MELVIN JONES. WILLIAM FARWELL, Esq., D.C.L. G. W. ALLAN, Esq., K.C.  
HON. W. C. EDWARDS. H. C. COX, Esq. H. J. FULLER, Esq.  
E. R. WOOD, Esq. JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

## BRANCHES IN CANADA

43 in British Columbia and Yukon. 89 in Ontario. 80 in Quebec. 134 in Central Western Provinces. 23 in Maritime Provinces.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ELSEWHERE THAN IN CANADA

St. John's, Nfld. London, Eng. New York. San Francisco. Portland, Oregon. Seattle, Wash. Mexico City.

The large number of branches of this Bank enables it to place at the disposal of its customers an! correspondents unexcelled facilities for every kind of banking business, and especially for collections.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Connected with each Canadian branch, Yukon Territory excepted, and interest allowed at current rates.

## WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

The London Statist estimates world gold production for 1916 as £95,725,000, or \$465,845,700. This is a decrease of close upon £2,000,000, \$9,733,000, compared with 1915, principally due to falling off in Australasia and United States, partly offset by an increase of nearly £1,000,000 in African output. The countries forming part of the British empire contributed for 1916 just two-thirds of world's output.

The most important field is the Witwatersrand,

which with the added small output of outside districts of the Transvaal, produced in 1916 about £39,500,000—a record annual output, as was also that of Rhodesia, £3,856,000. Australasia's total was £8,842,000; Canada, £4,050,000; India, £2,300,000, and the United States, £19,037,000.

Detailed figures of estimated gold production compare:

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Transvaal .....	£39,485,000	£38,627,000	£35,358,000	£37,358,000
Rhodesia .....	3,856,000	3,823,000	3,580,000	2,903,000
West Africa .....	1,615,000	1,706,000	1,727,000	1,634,000
Total Africa .....	44,956,000	44,147,000	40,895,000	41,896,000
Total Australia .....	8,842,000	9,996,000	9,624,000	10,836,000
India .....	2,300,000	2,366,000	2,340,000	2,300,000
Canada .....	4,050,000	3,900,000	3,230,000	3,360,000
Total British Empire .....	60,188,000	60,409,000	56,089,000	58,392,000
United States .....	19,037,000	20,300,000	19,500,000	18,200,000
Mexico .....	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,800,000	3,600,000
Russia .....	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,500,000	5,250,000
Other countries .....	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Grand total .....	95,725,000	97,709,000	92,889,000	93,452,000

## FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING.

From far away New Zealand comes an enquiry by a reader of The Journal of Commerce who has seen in our columns a reference to a law respecting fraudulent advertising and desires further particulars.

The following is a copy of the Canadian law referred to:

### AN ACT TO AMEND THE CRIMINAL CODE.

[Assented to 12th June, 1914].

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

(1) The Criminal Code, chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section 406 thereof:—  
"406A. Every person who knowingly publishes or

causes to be published any advertisement for either directly or indirectly promoting the sale or disposal of any real or personal movable or immovable property, or any interest therein, containing any false statement or false representation which is of a character likely to or is intended to enhance the price or value of such property or any interest therein or to promote the sale or disposal thereof shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

A case was recently tried at Winnipeg under the Act. The Court held that the advertisement was not unwarranted.

## MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The local stock market merely marked time during the past week. It showed considerable strength, but as a whole the list was characterized by dullness and inactivity. There were a number of unsettling factors which all tended to make stocks seek lower levels. The fact that the market held up in view of the disappointment over the Steel Company of Canada's dividend policy, the disappointment shown by the report of the Eastern Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the Russian revolution, and other more or less disturbing features, all go to show that stocks to-day are in strong hands and are not at inflated levels.

The most active stock last week was Steel Company of Canada, with transactions of over 7,000 shares. A net decline of 1½ points was registered following the dividend announcement. Dominion Steel, with 2,500 shares, showed a slight decline, dropping 4½ points. On the other hand, Detroit Railway was active, and showed an advance, as were a number of other more or less inactive issues. The better news coming in over the week should stimulate activity in the market and tend towards higher levels. Among the favorable factors are the gains made by the Allies, the fact that the Russian revolution is to be a strength to the Allied Powers, the success of the new Canadian Loan and the probable active entry of the United States into the list of belligerent nations. Comparisons of the week's output on the Montreal board follow:

	Week ending		
	Mar. 17, 1917.	Mar. 10, 1917.	Mar. 18, 1916.
Shares .....	20,217	59,418	81,341
Mines .....	1,000	.....	1,015
Rights .....	11,156	7,814	.....
Bonds .....	\$72,800	\$142,600	\$231,900
Unlisted .....	313	583	1,651
Do. Bonds .....	\$3,500	\$11,000	\$7,000

## BANK OF HAMILTON.

The Bank of Hamilton has opened a branch at Stanmore, Alberta, under the management of Mr. H. C. Jones.

... THE ...  
**Molsons Bank**  
 Incorporated 1855.

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

**HEAD OFFICE : MONTREAL**  
**96 Branches**  
**Scattered**  
**Throughout**  
**Canada**

Edward C. Pratt, - General Manager

ESTABLISHED 1875

**Imperial Bank**  
 of Canada  
**Third Canadian War Loan**  
**\$150,000,000**

5% Gold Bonds, due 1st March 1937  
 Price 96, yielding About 5.40%

Proceeds of Loan will be used for War Purposes only.

Principal and Interest payable in gold in Canada and New York.

Lists close on or before 23rd March, 1917. For further particulars and application forms apply to -

**THE MANAGER, ANY BRANCH,**  
**IMPERIAL BANK**  
**OF CANADA**

THE  
**Royal Bank of Canada**  
 Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized . . . . .	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid up . . . . .	\$12,900,000
Reserve Funds . . . . .	\$14,300,000
Total Assets . . . . .	\$270,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL**  
 SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President  
 F. I. PFASE, Vice-President and Managing Director  
 C. E. NEILL, General Manager

360 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND. 29 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COSTA RICO, VENEZUELA and BRITISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Eng. Princes Street, E. C. NEW YORK Cor. William and Cedar Streets.

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches**

**Home Bank of Canada**

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

**MONTREAL OFFICES:**  
 Transportation Building, St. James Street.  
 Hochelaga Branch, cor. Cuvillier and Ontario Streets.  
 Verdun.

Head Office TORONTO

Collections made to any point in Canada where there is a branch of any chartered Bank.

### A MUCH NEEDED SYSTEM OF NATIONAL BUREAUS OF INFORMATION.

For years various organizations have been at work, in a mere or less spasmodic way, endeavoring to further the cause of technical education, and movements of a similar nature. Among the recent organizations created to further the interests of specific industries are the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Canadian Textile Institute, to say nothing of such organizations as the Canadian Bankers Association, Canadian Manufacturers Association, etc., etc.

All these institutions have been doing good work in their respective fields, but the great difficulty seemed to be to get them co-related and systematized so that their ramifications would reach to the small town and the few industrial workers in those communities seeking to better themselves. In the big industrial centres, the technical schools, libraries, the leadership of big business men and the stimulus of competition made it comparatively easy for the young man or young woman to better themselves in night classes or technical schools. In a small town where there were but one or two small industries, the situation is very much more complicated; in no one industry are there enough people to establish a technical school with a trained teacher, while museums, libraries and other helpful means were entirely lacking.

A few days ago, Mr. J. J. Harpell, President of the Industrial and Educational Press, announced an ambitious scheme, which has for its object the unification of all the efforts which are now being carried out by a dozen more or less similar organizations. His idea is to take a small industrial centre, such as Cornwall or Peterboro, establish a combination library, museum, and perhaps a night school, to which the workers in the textile, pulp and paper mill, or whatever other industries the town boasts, could go for enlightenment in regard to their particular line of work. Through the establishment of a proper library and well equipped museum, a textile worker could learn a great deal about cotton; where it was grown, the routes over which it was transported, the manufacturing processes, and its distribution in the various markets.

The movement is destined to play a big part in the industrial and economic development of the nation. All admit that the great crying need of the times is technically trained workmen. At the same time we all agree it is not well to concentrate all the industries in one or two great centres, yet it has always been a problem how to secure an adequate supply of trained workmen in the small manufacturing centres. Mr. Harpell's very laudable scheme overcomes this difficulty to a very large extent. The workman in the small town will be enabled to familiarize himself with the best literature, the best museum specimens in existence, and at the same time have the co-operation, leadership and guidance of a trained teacher, who combines the offices of teacher, librarian and museum attendant. It is the first, and by long odds the most practical scheme for securing the co-operation of our various organizations, and is most certainly deserving of the hearty support of all big business men.

Canada's stock of flax seed for this year is reported at 1,568,000 bushels as against 915,400 bushels last year.

### BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £62,000, circulation decreased £163,000, bullion decreased £225,090, other securities decreased £30,605,000, public deposits decreased £34,512,000, other deposits decreased £4,051,000, notes reserve decreased £180,000, Government securities decreased £7,885,000.

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gold . . . . .	£53,785,588	£55,127,725	£59,465,251
Reserve . . . . .	134,161,502	40,665,925	43,849,781
Notes reserve . . . . .	32,364,725	39,758,195	42,412,375
Res. to liab. . . . .	16.62%	27.76%	25.8%
Circulation . . . . .	38,070,535	32,911,800	32,265,470
Public dep. . . . .	88,357,359	52,403,529	70,950,454
Other dep. . . . .	119,114,000	95,275,693	100,403,638
Govt. sec. . . . .	24,080,208	32,838,646	30,049,174
Other sec. . . . .	165,424,194	92,433,129	115,749,921

### BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 11,167,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 1,716,000 francs, notes in circulation increased 80,272,000 francs, Treasury deposits decreased 16,214,000 francs, general deposits decreased, 40,574,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 33,172,000 francs, advances decreased 18,062,000 francs.

The detailed statement compares as follows in francs (last 000s omitted):

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gold . . . . .	5,167,440	5,023,088	4,244,350
Silver . . . . .	278,170	362,013	377,665
Circulation . . . . .	18,471,529	14,719,691	11,109,475
General deposits . . . . .	2,291,073	2,204,415	2,451,375
Treasury deposits . . . . .	81,075	55,945	117,559

### THREATENED STRIKE OFF.

The threatened railroad strike is off, President Wilson announcing that the strike would not be allowed under any hazard, the following statement being issued by Secretary Lansing early Monday morning: "Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law the basic eight-hour day will go into effect."

The settlement was reached within thirty minutes of the receipt of the decision.

### AN UNHEALTHY BUSINESS.

The following conversation between Mr. I. Kennedy, one of our Houston subscribers, and a negro cotton loader, throws a new light on a much discussed question:

"Say, Marse Kennedy, does dis cotton business ever make you sick?"

"Yes, if the cotton people get on the wrong side of the market it sometimes makes them feel sick. Why do you ask?"

"Well, boss, I thought it might make you sick in de chest like dis tuberculosis, because I see in de papers a lot about dis cotton consumption."—Commerce and Finance.

Col. S. R. Labatt, Chairman of the Dominion Pensions Commission, addressing the Canadian Club in London, Ont., last week, said that up to February 8th 300 men had received pensions and 1,200 gratuities. He estimated that Canada's annual pension bill would be \$20,000,000.



## THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA  
 HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE THIRD CANADIAN WAR LOAN

will be received by this Bank free of cost.  
 Fulllest information supplied by applying to the  
 Manager of this Branch.

**MONTREAL BRANCH**

E. C. GREEN, Manager

136 St. James Street

# THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO  
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER M.P., President  
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch  
of  
THE DOMINION BANK  
at  
73 CORNHILL, E.C.

Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business, and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836  
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1847.

Paid up Capital..... \$4,866,666.66  
Reserve Fund..... \$3,017,333.33

Head Office: 5 Gracechurch Street, London  
Head Office in Canada: St. James St. Montreal  
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

Advisory Committee in Montreal:  
SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M. P.  
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.  
Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies. Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

ESTABLISHED 1872

## BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$5,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP..... 3,000,000  
SURPLUS..... 3,500,000

### THE USUAL STORY.

An explosion and fire in a crowded tenement in the Chicago Ghetto, followed by a fearful toll of death, is simply the repetition of the same old story of criminal municipal negligence — a condemned building in which from 100 to 150 were permitted to live and a leaking gas main that had often been complained about. All that is necessary to complete the story in the usual stereotyped style is a short-lived wave of popular indignation and investigation by the authorities and a verdict—"No one to blame." Then the curtain can ring down on another tragedy. —Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

"Tell me of your early educational hardships."  
"Well, I lived seven blocks from a Carnegie library and we had no automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal

### NO INSURANCE LEGISLATION FOR ONTARIO.

There will be no fire insurance legislation at the present session of the Provincial Parliament. Commissioner Masten, who has been investigating conditions for the Government toward the end of an improved statute, has still "an enormous task before him." He cannot possibly conclude his work before next year.

This was the news that Provincial Fire Marshal E. P. Heaton imparted to the annual convention of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association of Ontario at its annual convention, which opened at the Carls-Rite Hotel a few days ago.

In all, 8,900 fires had been reported in Ontario during the past year. These entailed a total loss of over \$12,000,000. This was the highest fire waste touched by the Province since 1904, the year of the great Toronto conflagration. It was significant that the State of Ohio, with double the population of Ontario, had only experienced 6,042 fires, with a total loss of \$7,376,000.

The large number of barn fires during 1915 and 1916 had given rise to a general suspicion that they were of enemy origin. There was no evidence to support this belief, beyond the fact that a huge percentage were ascribed to unknown causes. Mr. Heaton found, through the investigations of his officers, that practically all the barns so destroyed had no proper ventilating system.

### DEADLY NICOTINE.

The question of the amount of tobacco consumed by applicants for insurance is not as a rule taken very seriously by examiners, and probably the man who smokes his pipe or cigars in moderation is injured very little by the practice. When we come, however, to the use of cigarettes, where the smoke is inhaled and where the quantity consumed is practically unlimited, the question becomes a very different one, and the term, "Coffin Nails," popularly applied to cigarettes, appears to be an accurate one.

A medical man writing in the Insurance News gives his experience as follows: I had all the nicotine removed from a cigarette, making a solution of it. I injected half the quantity into a frog, which died almost instantly. The rest was administered to another frog with like effect. Both frogs were full grown and of average size. A boy who smokes 20 cigarettes a day has inhaled enough poison to kill 40 frogs. Why does the poison not kill the boy? It does kill him. If not immediately, he will die sooner or later of weak heart, Bright's disease or some other malady, as a natural result of chronic nicotine poisoning.

A chemist took the tobacco used in an average cigarette, soaked it in water and then injected a portion of it under the skin of a cat. The cat almost immediately went into convulsions and died in fifteen minutes. Dogs have been killed with a single drop of nicotine.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing a book, "Training for a Life Insurance Agent," by Warren M. Horner, a general agent at Minneapolis, of the Provident Life & Trust. The book is one of a series on business training, now in course of publication.

## THE Dominion Savings AND Investment Society

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

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

Dominion Savings Bldg.  
LONDON, CANADA.

### "A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

"I miss," said the political orator. "I miss"—here he brushed away a not unmanly tear—"many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."—Christian Register.

Officer: "Hullo, what's that man making that peculiar whistling sound for? Has he been gassed?"

Sergeant: "Oh, he's all right, sir; he's only swallowed his mouth-organ!"—Passing Show.

That one fire insurance policy is as good as another is always disproved by a conflagration. "It's like the Irishman's flannel shirt; it looks good," said a friend. "but does it shrink with the wash?" "I dunno yet," said Dennis, "shufe Oive only worn it a month."—Whittlings.

"Kin ye gimme a plate o' meat an' a hunk o' pie?" a tramp asked a farmer.

"Yes, if you'll do some work," the farmer answered.

"What kind o' work?" said the tramp with a yawn.

"Digging potatoes," said the farmer.

The tramp yawned again.

"Ye'd better git the man wot planted 'em," he said.

"He knows whar they are."—Farm and Home (British).

The young doctor and his friend, the drug clerk, were sitting at the club window, when a richly dressed woman passed.

"There goes the only woman I ever loved," signed the young M.D.

"So?" queried the other. "Then why don't you marry her?"

"Can't afford to; she's my best patient."—Mule.

Blinkers was not a beauty either in face or figure. All his pals wondered, therefore, what he would appear as at the Funnyboys' fancy dress ball. The night arrived. Hamlet leaned sadly against a wall, while William the Conqueror threw bitter glances at a crowd at the other end of the room.

"What ho, Bill!" cried Oliver Cromwell, arriving late; "feeling seedy, old man?"

"We all are," growled Bill the First; "Blinkers has done us in the eye after all."

"Blinkers! How?"

"He's come as a bargain marked down to \$4.98," croaked the conqueror, "and every blessed girl in the place is fighting to get near him."—Exchange.

"I visited the office of the Highbrow Magazine the other day," said the poet, "and I never saw such beautiful waste paper baskets, all decorated with pink ribbons."

"So that your lines may be cast in pleasant places, eh?" said the mean man.—Exchange.

A matter-of-fact mind like Mrs. Moody's is a comfort to the person who has it, and a never-ending delight to the person's friends, observes Harper's.

"I suppose you went to bed with the chickens while you were staying on the farm this summer," said one of the neighbors. "No, indeed!" replied Mrs. Moody, with much dignity. "They were very neat, quiet people, and the chickens slept somewhere at the back of the house."

He had opened up a fish shop, and he ordered a new sign painted, of which he was very proud. It read, "Fresh Fish Sold Here."

"What did you put the word 'fresh' in for?" said his first customer. "You wouldn't sell them if they weren't fresh, would you?"

He painted out the word, leaving just, "Fish Sold Here."

"Why do you say 'here'?" asked his second customer. "You're not selling them anywhere else, are you?"

So he rubbed out the word "here."

"Why use 'Sold'?" asked the next customer. "You're not giving them away, are you?"

So he rubbed out everything but the word "Fish," remarking:

"Well, nobody can find fault with that sign now, anyway."

A moment later another customer came in.

"I don't see the use of that sign 'Fish' up there," said he, "when you can smell them a mile away."

—Tit-Bits.

## Liberal Dividends Make Low Life Premiums

A low expense ratio; a high interest rate; permanent business; safe investments; favorable mortality—these are the features in the experience of a company that make for big dividends. No one factor alone will produce large profits but the Mutual Life of Canada has all the combined profit earning features enumerated above, so that there is no competing loss. It follows that a prospective policyholder who knows the Mutual of Canada will choose that company a prospective life insurance agent, if he is wife, will seek an engagement with the same company.

### THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Company of Canada

WATERLOO		ONTARIO	
ASSURANCES	- - - - -	\$109,645,581	
ASSETS	- - - - -	\$29,381,963	
SURPLUS	- - - - -	\$4,595,151	

## AN IDEAL INCOME

can be secured to your Beneficiary with Absolute Security by Insuring in the

**Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,**  
Portland, Maine

on its

### MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

Backed by a deposit of \$1,683,902.65 par value with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT in cream of Canadian Securities.

For full information regarding the most liberal Monthly Income Policy on the market write, stating age at nearest birthday, to

**WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager**  
Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.  
Suite 502 MCGILL BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.

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

The largest general Insurance Company in the world

Capital Fully Subscribed	.....	\$14,750,000
" Paid Up	.....	1,475,000
Life Fund and Special Trust Funds	.....	74,591,540
Total Annual Income Exceeds	.....	47,250,000
" Funds Exceed	.....	142,000,000
" Fire Losses Paid	.....	183,366,690
Deposits with Dominion Government	...	1,225,467

(As at 31st December, 1915.)

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

J. MCGREGOR - - - - Mgr. Canadian Branch  
W. S. JOPLING - - - - Asst Manager

## A Free Course in "Salesmanship"

We have thought about the young man who sees no prospects ahead. Would you like to be in a business that will give you

A GOOD LIVING WAGE

A PROFITABLE FUTURE

A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

We teach a man the Insurance Business, which offers permanent success, does not fluctuate, is a professional occupation, and has been truly named "The best paid hard work in the world."

This is done by a correspondence course and personal assistance, free of charge.

When he is fully prepared for the work, we place him in a position and help him to make good.

The first two lessons of the Company's correspondence course will be sent to anyone interested. It will pay young men who desire to get on in the world to look into this.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

Canada Life Assurance Company

Head Office, Toronto.



## CANCER AND CAUSES.

Before the tenth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Arthur Hunter argued that cancer is neither contagious nor inheritable. Cancer is on the increase. The cancer rate is nearly 30 per cent higher than it was fifteen years ago — and statistics were fairly accurate in 1901. Of course, a part of this increase is apparent rather than real; diagnosis is more accurate now than fifteen years ago. A part of it is due to the increase in the average age of the people. But most of it is actual increase.

Some are afraid to associate with a person having cancer lest they contract the disease.

Hunter studied 20,000 applications for insurance. In 488 he found that one parent of the applicant had died of cancer. Only four had both parents die of the disease. He subjected this data to the close analysis habitual with insurance statisticians, and he came definitely to the conclusion that cancer is not contracted by husbands from wives, or vice versa. If it is not spread from husband to wife or wife to husband, it is not spread between persons less intimately associated, and the danger of contracting cancer from contact is nil.

He says that when instances of cancer houses and cancer villages are investigated it is found that the houses are old or insanitary and that the average of the inhabitants is high. In other words, a good explanation of the prevalence of cancer is found, and it is not necessary to fall back on contagion as an explanation.

When it comes to the question of cancer running in families through inheritance, Hunter has definite opinions, though he admits that others whose authority he recognizes do not agree with him. In this study he had the records of six large insurance companies at his disposal.

He studied the application blanks carefully, analyzed them in the usual scientific actuarial way, and came to the following conclusion:

"The material which has been presented justifies the belief that cancer is not hereditary, and that there is no hereditary predisposition to that disease. Certainly the statistics show that a man or a woman one or both of whose parents died from cancer is no more likely to die from that disease than those whose history was free from that blemish.

"Men and women who are anxious on account of the appearance of cancer in their ancestry or their immediate family may dismiss such anxieties, as there is no statistical evidence at the present time that cancer is transmitted by inheritance in mankind."

He says that Hoffman of the Prudential Life is of substantially the same opinion, as is Karl Pearson of England. On the other hand, Leo Loeb, Tyzzer, Slye, and Lathrop, careful scientific investigators, hold that a tendency to develop cancer is inherited, especially by certain families of mice. — Dr. Evans in Chicago Tribune.

John A. Eucknell, who was manager of the Montreal office of the Canada Life Assurance Company from 1904-1907, is dead at Detroit, aged fifty-six, as the result of a leg broken whilst he was curling at Windsor, Ont. He was a native of Lindsay, Ont.

## PROSPEROUS and PROGRESSIVE

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

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

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

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714

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

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

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

## YOU LOOK FOR SECURITY

Whether with the intention of taking out insurance or associating yourself with some Company, you look for security.

The latest figures emphasize the unexcelled financial position of this Company.

Business in Force over - - - - \$59,600,000

Assets over - - - - - 16,400,000

Net Surplus over - - - - - 2,600,000

These are reasons why the Company is known as "SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, CAN.

Founded in 1806

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

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

Canadian Head Office:

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

## The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Field Men  
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION

WE PARTICULARLY DESIRE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CITY OF MONTREAL

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

ALEX. BISSETT - - - - Manager for Canada

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851

Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance.

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

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

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

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

QUEBEC PROVINCE BRANCH:  
61 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

## The Independent Order of Foresters

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

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

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

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID (Over).....\$50,000,000

FRED. J. DARCH, ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON,  
Secretary. President,

S. H. PIPE, F. A. S. A. I. A.,  
Actuary.



## BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

Established 1863

Incorporated 1897

Highest Awards at Twelve International Expositions. Special Prize, Gold Medal, Atlanta, 1895

**G. & H. Barnett Co.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by  
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

### PROFESSIONAL

THE REV. M. O. SMITH, M.A., WILL ADVISE  
with fathers concerning the instruction and education of their sons. No. 544 Sherbrooke St. West.  
Or telephone East 7302, and ask for Mr. Kay.

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

**ROSS & ANGERS**  
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS  
Crestine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal



### "MONTREAL METROPOLE, LIMITEE."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the seventh day February, 1917, incorporating Messrs. Hormisdas St-Amant, accountant, Louis A. Guimond, notary, Francis Mackay, notary, Maurice Mackay, student-at-law, of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To acquire, own, operate, sell, exchange, alienate, hypothecate, hire and lease all kinds of moveable and immovable property, lands, mines, quarries, water powers, factories and industries whatsoever, patents, trade marks, newspapers and publications, copyrights, claims and moveable property of every kind including the right to deal in all materials, merchandise, moveable and immovable property, hypothecate; sell, exchange or otherwise alienate, construct on and exploit same, and do everything in connection therewith;

To acquire in whole or in part the property and business of any persons or company altogether or partly similar to those of the present company or to amalgamate therewith or sell its property and business to any such companies or persons, including the shares, and bonds of any such companies, and to pay for such acquisition in shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of such companies, to subscribe for or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other financial companies; to sell or deal with its own property for such considerations as the company may deem proper and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other companies; to sign, accept, endorse any promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable instruments, to make advances of money or loans to customers and other persons having dealings with the company and to guarantee the execution of all contracts;

To act as agents and brokers in any business of a like nature to the above, either as principal or agent;

To remunerate in cash or by shares or bonds or in any other manner all persons or corporations for services rendered, to issue and allot paid up shares, bonds, or obligations of the company in payment of any business property, rights, privileges, shares or other securities or rights which the company may legally acquire by virtue of its powers; to accept moveable or immovable securities in payment of shares of this company; and generally to carry on any transactions or things incidental or accessory to the above mentioned objects, under the name of "Montreal Metropole, Limitee", with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two thousand (2,000) shares of one dollar (\$1.00) each

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this seventh day of February, 1917.

C. J. SIMARD,  
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

## GENERAL FILM COMPANY (CANADA), LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1917, incorporating Thomas Allen Hubley, manager; Geo. Thomas Porter, accountant; Howard Salter Ross and Eugene Real Angers, barristers, and Antoinette Defoy Lamoire, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

(a) To manufacture, produce, buy, sell, lease, operate and deal in moving picture theatre films, motion reel films and films of all kinds used for the production of moving pictures;

(b) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease and deal in moving picture machines and all kinds of apparatus required for the production and operation of moving pictures;

(c) To buy, own or lease and operate theatres of all kinds, including moving picture theatres, and in such theatres, to give all kinds of theatrical performances, vaudeville performances and exhibit moving pictures, and such theatres to sell, sublet or otherwise dispose of;

(d) To acquire as a going concern the business at present carried on in Canada by General Film Company (Canada), Limited, of Portland, Maine, in the United States of America, and to pay for the same by allotting to the said General Film Company (Canada), Limited, fully paid, and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed for or not, and to acquire all or any part of the good-will, rights, property, assets, shares of the capital stock and bonds and debentures of other corporations, including any option, concession or the like of any individual, firm, association or corporation, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, bonds or securities, or in payment or part-payment therefor to allot and issue as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed for or not;

(e) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention or process, and to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses or concessions;

(f) To hold, purchase or otherwise acquire, to sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of shares of or of the capital stock and bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by other companies;

(g) To acquire and hold, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the Companies Act, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, securities or undertakings of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company or to transfer its assets or undertakings to or to amalgamate with any such company or companies;

(h) To guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any shares, stocks, debentures or other securities issued by, or any other contract or obligation of, any company whenever proper or necessary for the business of the company, and to guarantee the contracts of any person, firm or corporation dealing with the company;

(i) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property, assets, rights, undertakings or good-will of the company and to accept payment for the same wholly or in part in cash, bonds, stock or other securities of any corporation or company;

(j) To enter into any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(k) To procure the company to be licensed, registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with power to represent the company in all matters according to the laws of such foreign country and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;

(l) To distribute in specie or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company that may take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company;

(m) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or which the company may deem calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of the company's property or rights;

(n) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any or more of the acts and things herein set forth, and any power granted in any paragraph hereof shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "General Film Company (Canada), Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 2,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business

of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 6th day of March, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,  
Under-Secretary of State.

ROSS &amp; ANGERS.

20 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

1st.-In.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1354. Notice is hereby given that Dame Haykeh E. T. Zarbatany, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Abraham Habib Kousayeh, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, has this day, sued the said Abraham H. Kousayeh, for separation as to property.

BISAILLON, BISAILLON & BEIQUE,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, March 12th, 1917.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1242. Dame Donalds Gagnon of Montreal, wife common as to property of Joseph W. Larose, Plasterer, of City & District of Montreal, duly authorized to present, Plaintiff, vs. The said Joseph W. Larose, Defendant. An action in separation as to property, has been taken in this case on February 22nd, 1917.

Montreal, February 24th, 1917.  
BRODEUR & BERARD,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 268. Notice is hereby given that Dame Mary A. Anber, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Georges Thomas, clerk, of the same place, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, has, this day, sued the said Georges Thomas, for separation as to property.

Montreal, February 26th, 1917.  
BISAILLON, BISAILLON & BEIQUE,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2059. Notice is hereby given that Dame Rose Alma Caisse, wife common as to property of Joseph A. Lacroix, formerly mill owner and presently without any occupation, both of Contrecoeur, district of Richelieu, sued her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 6th March, 1917.  
BEAUDRY & BEAUDRY,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

### DIVIDEND NO. 189.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 2nd day of April next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
H. A. RICHARDSON,  
General Manager.

Halifax, N. S., February 16th, 1917.

## THE MONTREAL CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Monday, the 2nd of April next, to Shareholders of record on the 15th day of March next, at 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board,  
A. P. LESPERANCE,  
Manager.

Montreal, February 24th, 1917.

## ILLINOIS TRACTION COMPANY.

### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 49.

The regular dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the preferred stock of the Illinois Traction Company will be paid April 1st, 1917, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1917.

By order of the Board,  
GEO. M. MATTIS,  
Treasurer.

Champaign, Ill.

"Do you like classical music?" "Can't say I do, to tell you the truth. But it's a good deal like matrimony. The best people indulge in it and once you get caught you have got to appear to like it whether you do or not!"—Buffalo Commercial.

# LUMBER, PULP AND PAPER

## ELIMINATING WASTE IN LUMBERING.

The chemist in forest products of the Forest Products Laboratory at Washington, Mr. A. W. Scharger, in an article on "Finding New Uses for the Wastes of Forests," gives many hints which might be remembered on this side of the line, where a vast source of wealth lies in our virgin forests. "The main products of the forest is lumber," Mr. Scharger says, "but ordinarily it accounts for less than 50 per cent. of the entire tree." The remaining portion is embraced under the comprehensive term "waste." There is hope, however, of eliminating this word from the lumbermen's dictionary.

"In the manufacture of the cordite of the British Government and other explosives the only practical solvent available is acetone. This acetone is made chiefly from the acetate of lime obtained in the distillation of wood. Another important product of the wood distillation industry, which uses over 1,000,000 cords of wood annually, is methyl alcohol. In addition to being used as a denaturant, methyl alcohol is employed extensively in the manufacture of formaldehyde and certain aniline dyes, for which it is an essential raw material. It is, accordingly, of great interest that this laboratory should have found that by proper temperature control in commercial plants the yields of acetate of lime and wood alcohol could be increased 12 1/2 per cent. and 16 per cent., respectively.

### WALL PAPER FROM BARK.

The uses for wood are obvious, but what can be done with bark? There are used annually for pulp and paper about 4,500,000 cords of wood, all of which must be barked. The disposal of this bark hitherto has been the source of trouble and expense. Recently the interesting discovery was made in the pulp and paper laboratory that excellent results could be obtained with the pulped bark in the manufacture of certain grades of wall paper and roofing felts. This utilization has even extended to the spent bark of the tanneries.

The utilization of sawdust has been a large problem. The few tons used annually in the manufacture of oxalic acid furnish little relief. A partial solution at last appears in the practical development of the manufacture of grain alcohol from sawdust. When heated with an acid under pressure sufficient glucose is formed by hydrolysis of the wood cellulose to give from 15 to 25 gallons of 190 proof alcohol on fermentation. Two plants are now operating on a commercial scale. A satisfactory method for using alcohol as a motor fuel should produce a great impetus in the production of alcohol from sawdust.

### TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

A prize offered in Germany for a substitute to take the place of resin in the sizing of paper, was never awarded. The United States produces annually turpentine and rosin to the value of \$10,000,000, and furnishes the largest part of the world supply. In view of the rapid depletion in the stands of virgin timber, the future of the naval stores industry is one of concern, since about 95 per cent. of the above products are obtained from the living tree. During the past season experiment showed that by double chipping the yield of rosin could be increased 26 per cent., and that of turpentine 31 per cent. over standard methods, so that the present production can be maintained with fewer trees.

Extraction plants, using light petroleum as the solvent and such woods' waste as "lightwood" and stumps as raw material, have been developed to the point where financial success is practically assured. A ton of selected woods' waste will yield about six gallons of turpentine and pine oil and 250 pounds of rosin. The extraction process not only utilizes the stumps, but prepares the land for agricultural development.

### DYES AND PERFUMES.

Methods are being developed in the laboratory for the production from wood of various organic acids, aldehydes and ketones of great promise in industrial chemistry. A rapidly-developing field at the present time is the use of various wood distillates in the flotation of minerals. Dyes are obtained from osage orange; conifer oils are used for perfumery purposes; a recently discovered carbohydrate in an American conifer can be transformed into an excellent constituent for baking powder; toluene is made from sulphite, turpentine, etc. In fact, investigations in forest products have extended into all branches of chemical science.

## SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM IN BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Press Association of Rio de Janeiro is backing a movement to establish a school of Journalism in that city. It is planned to pattern the proposed school after the larger schools of journalism in America.

## HOME FOR NEWSPAPER MEN.

A home for superannuated newspaper men, located near the Gulf Coast, in south Texas, in fine hunting and fishing grounds, seems near realization. Hamp Cook, of Houston, Texas, secretary of the Texas Editorial Association, has announced that a joint committee from the Texas Editorial Association and the Texas Press Association is now negotiating for the purchase of an estate and commodious building to be remodelled and fitted into such a home.

## CANADA'S PULP EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

Canada has sent Great Britain such large quantities of unbleached chemical wood pulp during the past year that the British Board of Trade has been petitioned by the British Wood Pulp Association to have the imports of pulp from Canada separately classified in future.

In regard to the importation of chemical pulp into Great Britain this country has been among the "other countries" on the list as what Canada has been sending has been so insignificant. But when Britain's regular sources of supply of pulp were cut off by the war, Sweden especially, the "other countries" were looked to for more and Canada, as a result, has sent so much that she is to be listed apart from "other countries" in future. In 1916 this country sent 475,459 hundredweight of chemically prepared wood pulp valued at \$1,724,244, to Great Britain. This is an enormous increase over the quantity and value of the previous year, viz, 11,950 hundredweight, worth \$22,186.

## TO PRESERVE ONTARIO FORESTS.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature recently to preserve forests from destruction by fire. It provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, appoint a Provincial Forester for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The Provincial Forester shall have charge, under the direction of the Minister, of the administration and enforcement of the Act. One of the leading provisions is the control of fire by permit.

Subject to the regulations the period from April 15 to September 30 each year shall be known as the close season in respect to the setting out of fire. Every person who sets out fire for the purpose of clearing land, removing of waste or debris, or who uses fire for industrial purposes in a fire district, during the close season except in accordance with the regulations shall incur a penalty.

## 107 SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM IN U. S.

One hundred and seventy-two men and women are giving instruction in journalism in 107 colleges and universities in the United States. These figures are shown in a directory of teachers of journalism which has just been compiled and published by the secretary of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

Twenty-eight State universities, seventeen State colleges and schools, and sixty-two privately endowed colleges, municipal universities, and denominational institutions are giving instruction in journalism this year, according to the directory.

Eleven years ago there was not a college or university in the United States which included a school or department of journalism. To-day 107 colleges and universities have taken up the work of training men and women for the newspaper business. A more rapid growth has never been experienced by any other course of study.

The new directory contains a list of forty-five teachers of advertising and twenty-five teachers of trade, industrial, and agricultural journalism. Altogether 2,043 students are enrolled in the various schools of journalism.

## SOLDIERS GET PREFERENCE.

The Ontario Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines states that in future returned soldiers or men who volunteered for active service will have the preference when appointments in his department are being considered.

## WAS COLONEL, NOW CAPTAIN.

Sir William Price, who has reverted from Colonel to Captain that he may go to the front with a railway construction battalion, is a member of the wealthy Price family of Quebec City, which controls the great pulp and paper industry, Price Brothers, Limited.

## INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

It is not considered likely that the reduction in newsprint prices which International Paper and other newsprint producers have made to 2 1/2 cents per pound will materially alter the bond refunding plans of the International. This plan comprehended the proposition of consolidating its bonds into a single 5% mortgage issue and paying off from current assets nearly \$7,000,000, or about 50% of present \$14,500,000 bonds of various issues, including subsidiaries.

The retirement of \$7,000,000 bonds should not prove especially burdensome in view of the fact that on December 31st last net working capital was in excess of \$15,000,000 and on March 1st must have been between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000. A normal net working capital of \$8,000,000 would be sufficient.

Two-thirds of International's output is newsprint and one-third other grades of paper. Two-thirds of the company's net profits, however, come from "other grades" which furnish one-third the output.

Actual manufacturing costs, without considering bond interest or depreciation, month by month varied as follows last year:

Months.	Per ton.	Months.	Per ton.
January . . . . .	\$35.30	July . . . . .	\$35.86
February . . . . .	35.09	August . . . . .	37.83
March . . . . .	36.20	September . . . . .	37.66
April . . . . .	35.21	October . . . . .	36.65
May . . . . .	34.00	November . . . . .	38.83
June . . . . .	34.66	December . . . . .	39.75

Competition on the part of Canadians has shown wonderful growth of late with the result of Canadian mills now supply one-third of the American continent's requirements of newsprint. This they can do because of the lower cost of production due largely to the manner in which the Dominion government lets its water power and timber concessions.

International uses 700,000 cords of wood annually and has now about 100,000 cords at its mills. Fifty per cent. of its wood comes from its own timberlands of which it owns 3,000 square miles in Canada alone.

## PAPER SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON IN GERMANY.

It seems certain from samples received in England, says the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, that German troops in the fields are wearing uniforms composed of 40 per cent of twisted paper, 40 per cent of cotton and 20 per cent of wool waste or shoddy. This composition is certainly not affected from choice, and no good result attended German efforts to market tweeds made of wool and paper some half dozen years ago.

Passable looking suits can be made with woolen and paper yarns alternating two by two, although their tendency to increase in wear and lie heavy in the hollows of the figure is perceptible. Naturally the fabric is not improved by wetting, and because water is fatal to it manufacturers hesitate to employ paper thread even for the backing of cheap carpets.

These swatches of cloth are one proof of dire straits, and the significance of their use as army clothing is not less upon the minds of wool manufacturers in this country. Want of wool is believed to be not the least of the influences depressing and embarrassing the enemy and tending to bring the war to a close.

Mr. E. J. Zanitz has been appointed Provincial Forester for Ontario. His appointment is part of a plan to improve the administration of the department of Lands and Forests.

# Comments on Current Commerce

By E. S. BATES

**A Momentous Year:** — The year 1916 will long be remembered as one of the most momentous in the history of Canada, not only on account of the great part taken in the prosecution of the war, but also for the phenomenal prosperity of her industries, agriculture and commerce, and the tremendous increase in the value of her foreign trade over previous years. Last year found the productive efficiency of Canadian industry at its highest point, the culmination of the effort expended during former years and particularly during 1915. The stimulus provided by the demand for war munitions accounted in large measure for the tremendous increase in exports amounting to 70 per cent over 1915, and to 67.8 per cent over 1913, the record year preceding 1915. Exports of manufactures during 1916 showed an increase of 189.5 per cent over 1915 and 714.8 per cent over 1913; exports of agricultural products an increase of 58 per cent over 1915 and 75.5 per cent over 1913. In these our production was below normal, but high prices increased the value of our 1916 agricultural production greater than that of the record production of 1915, or of any previous year. Exports of animal products during 1916 showed an increase of 24.2 per cent over 1915, and of 126.9 per cent over 1913.

The prosperity of the country is further emphasized by the great increase in the value of imports over previous years. This is accounted for in some part by the advanced prices, but the increases cover a wide range of products and therefore reflect a normal, if not greater, demand. The value of imports during 1916 showed an increase of 70 per cent over 1915, and of 16.4 per cent over 1913. The following comparative summary of exports and imports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, is interesting:

	1916.	1915.	1913.
Imports. . . . .	\$ 766,591,512	\$ 450,547,774	\$ 659,063,871
Exports—Total. . . . .	1,112,445,002	653,488,412	460,519,246
Produce of			
The Mine. . . . .	59,073,167	61,814,582	81,281,244
The fisheries. . . . .	20,237,348	21,573,415	24,349,835
The forest. . . . .	42,532,673	49,779,509	55,224,919
Animal Produce. . . . .	51,612,569	94,513,460	117,969,753
Agriculture. . . . .	298,642,660	230,644,063	364,605,703
Manufactures. . . . .	54,010,873	151,751,844	440,477,143
Miscellaneous. . . . .	108,777	3,952,972	7,857,806
Foreign Produce. . . . .	24,301,179	39,358,567	20,738,599

**Our Foreign Trade:** — There are a number of interesting features of our foreign trade last year presented in this trade summary. Compared with the calendar year 1913, the latest year of normal conditions, our imports from the United Kingdom showed a decrease of over 20 million dollars, while our imports of merchandise from the United States showed an increase of 119 million dollars. Our imports from West Indies showed an increase of over 9 million dollars; those from France a decrease of over 8 millions; those from Japan an increase of nearly 5 millions. During 1916, we imported some \$20,934 worth of goods from Germany compared with \$15,373,597 in 1913, and \$26,859 worth of goods from Belgium compared with over 4½ million dollars worth in 1913.

During 1916 our exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$718,723,567, compared with \$224,515,045 in 1913. Exports of merchandise to United States last year were valued at \$269,967,364, compared with \$179,502,031 in 1913. Exports to Australia increased by nearly 3 millions, those to France increased by over 53 millions, and those to Holland decreased by nearly 4 million dollars, while our exports to Germany amounted to nil. During 1916, we exported \$404,953 worth of goods to Belgium, compared with \$5,440,816 worth in 1913.

**The Chinese Head Tax:** — The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in session at Regina last week, were asked to consider a resolution asking the removal of the head tax on Chinese labor. Moreover, the request emanated from the fruit growers of British Columbia. It is almost inconceivable that any portion of the business community of that province should even consider such an act, but the fact remains. The resolution proposed that Chinese labor be allowed free entry to Canada for a number of years, with the understanding that at the end of this time the Chinese should be compelled to return to their homes. British Columbia does not want Chinese as settlers. That much is evident from the nature of the proposal. But they are after some

means of relieving the labor shortage. The Council of Agriculture decided to take no action with respect to the resolution, so that the Dominion Government will be relieved of the difficulties which would have been occasioned by a debate on the Chinese question. Restrictions on the immigration of Asiatics into Canada have long been one of the principal features of politics on the Pacific Coast. Shortly before the war, there was considerable trouble over Hindu immigration, and it is probable that after the war the subject will be pressed even harder than before. India has taken her part in the prosecution of the war as a part of the British Empire. China has at last shown her friendship for the Allied cause by breaking off relations with Germany, and Japan is our ally. These matters will bear on our immigration policy, and whatever action Canada takes must be considered thoroughly. Action such as proposed by the above resolution would tend to weaken our position.

**The Wheat Purchase:** — It is evident that the British Government has decided to purchase the 1917 Canadian wheat crop, and that the deal will be consummated through the Dominion Government. Of course, the price to be paid is the prime consideration, and on this point there is wide variation. The Department of Trade and Commerce proposed a flat price of \$1.30 per bushel, in store at Fort William, on the basis of No. 1 Northern wheat, but the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who were asked to consider this proposal, have declared this price to be much too low. They have proposed either a flat price of \$1.70 per bushel, in store at Fort William, on the basis of No. 1 Northern, or that a minimum price of \$1.50 per bushel at Fort William, basis for No. 1 Northern, be guaranteed, and that a maximum price of \$1.90 per bushel basis for No. 1 Northern at Fort William be fixed. This is a considerable spread over the Government's proposal, but the Council holds that the \$1.70 price basis is less than the average price of No. 1 Northern at Fort William during the last six months, and that in view of the present high cost of production and to insure maximum production such a price should be fixed. The fixing of minimum and maximum prices covering the entire crop is advocated by the grain trade, thereby allowing their participation in the crop. Their assistance in handling the crop is vital. There is no doubt that in any scheme to take over the crop their knowledge and facilities should be used. The Council also recommends that spreads in price on grades lower than No. 1 Northern should be fixed on the actual difference in value between such grades as determined by making and baking tests. There are many interests to be guarded in carrying through the undertaking. The grain and milling trade of the Dominion have millions of dollars invested in their business, so their interests should be carefully considered. It is therefore desirable that the most expert knowledge be brought to bear on the subject. In taking over the Australian wool clip last year, the Commonwealth Government worked hand in hand with existing marketing facilities. The Department of Trade and Commerce will be well advised to take all branches of the wheat industry into confidence, and thereby have the knowledge of the best men in the industry available for carrying out the scheme.

**Farm Help in 1917:** — A Government bulletin issued recently in presenting the average wages of farm help in Canada last year states that such wages reached a higher level than in any previous year for which returns have been collected. For the whole of Canada the increase over 1915 amounted to 16 per cent in the case of male help, and to 12 per cent in the case of female help. This condition was due to a shortage of help and the upward trend of wages general in employment throughout the Dominion. The latter was justified and the larger returns received by the farmers enabled them to meet such advances, but in the quantity of labor available for agricultural work the farmers were greatly handicapped, and present indications are that this year help conditions will be even more serious. The public has been advised of this prospective shortage. Already steps have been taken to import help from the United States to Western Canada, the Federal and Provincial Governments co-operating to this end. The inducement must necessarily take the form of the high wages paid for such help in Canada, and in order to get a sufficient number across the line

wages will have to be almost on a par with those paid for skilled mechanics. The need for a record agricultural production has never been greater than this year. High prices are assured, so that the incentive is provided, but much will depend upon the supply of farm labor. This being the case, Canada should put forth every effort to increase this supply by importing help, and also by utilizing to the best advantage the labor-power of the Dominion. At the present time there is a congestion of unskilled labor at many Eastern points. The distribution of this supply would be effective. Then again, there are thousands of office men, clerks and business-men throughout the country who would gladly give up their annual holidays, week-ends and spare time to farm work. If a scheme to use their productive abilities was organized, undoubtedly much assistance could be given in increasing our farm production. In London, members of the Stock Exchange, merchants, bankers, brokers and clerks have been spending their spare time working in the arsenals and munition plants. Doubtless the same obtains elsewhere in the United Kingdom, until everyone is given the opportunity to do some essential war work. Our greatest present need is farm labor to enable farmers to produce their utmost. Perhaps, some agency might be applied to organize a scheme to utilize Canada's latent labor force.

**Domestic Versus Imported:** Although from the economic standpoint, the MADE-IN-CANADA theory of pushing sales of domestic goods, may be untenable, there is no question that the public mind has been disabused of its prejudice against the home-made article. Trade conditions of the past two years have brought Canadian industrial producers and consumers closer together than would have been possible through any other agency. And our industries have appreciated this fact by expanding their scope to cover many of the articles formerly imported in large quantities. The "imported" bogey was formerly in evidence in a large number of lines. The word seemed to carry a magic appeal, assisted in large measure by merchants who unscrupulously encouraged the sale of home-made goods as "imported". But the war has been an educative force. The prejudice was particularly noticeable in the textile industry. It was the current belief that fashionable and high-class fabrics could only be obtained from abroad, and it is common knowledge that merchants sold annually large quantities of domestic goods under the "imported" label. During the last two years, however, the industry has demonstrated its ability to produce fabrics of the highest quality, and much of the prejudice encouraged by the large importers has been overcome. Mill agents state that retailers are now demanding home-made goods to be sold as such, and that they have become real boosters of the domestic article. The mills have made every effort to meet the varied demands of the trade. New lines have been added, and better sales methods pursued with a view toward holding the trade. The same is true in other industries. Made-in-Canada goods are no longer regarded as make-shifts. No effort should be spared by our industrial producers to make the appreciation general. To do this, an educative force must be evolved to replace that induced by war conditions.

## BELGIAN RELIEF.

The American members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium have been asked by the Germans to remain at their posts, and the work in Belgium is therefore proceeding under exactly the same guarantees as hitherto.

The fact that the Commission for Relief in Belgium continues to receive large sums from the Allied Governments is in itself enough to prove that they, who are most interested, have no reason to believe that Germans are directly benefitting. Furthermore, the Commission have effected an arrangement with the British Government on one side and the German Government on the other by which an acceptable lane for Belgian relief ships between North American ports and Rotterdam has been fixed so as to ensure the continuity of supplies.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium is facing to-day a monthly deficit of \$3,000,000. Hence it is more than ever in need of the full hearted support of the public.

## DAIRYING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The forty creameries and factories in Prince Edward Island last year manufactured butter and cheese to the value of \$531,000, according to statistics made public at the annual meeting of the Provincial Dairymen's Association held recently. This figure is the highest reached in the history of co-operative dairying. The value of butter was \$180,000, an increase of \$29,000; the value of cheese \$351,000, compared with \$265,000 in 1915. There was a falling off in milk manufactured into cheese of one million pounds and an increase in milk for butter of 600,000 pounds, making a net increase in milk of 400,000 lbs. The unusually high prices for butter and cheese, the former reaching 45c and the latter 22½¢, offset the shortage in the output.

At the annual meeting the shortage in the milk supply was discussed. It was said to be due to the shortage of labor, owing to so many farmers enlisting and also to the abnormally high prices of raw materials, such as potatoes and oats, which led a number of farmers to follow the line of least resistance and give attention to dairying.

## BUY YOUR COAL EARLY.

Local coal dealers heartily endorse the advice of the Conservation Commission urging people to lay in their winter's supply of coal during the summer months. Discussing the coal situation here in the city and particularly in the North End where the trouble was most acute, a prominent coal dealer gave some interesting information:

"There was never a coal shortage here," he said, "although there was a coal scarcity in the North End of the city. We had down at the docks coal enough to supply all our customers and many others as well, the only difficulty being delivery. Carting facilities were at a premium, a man wanting as high as \$6.00 per day for the services of himself and his horse. People who could arrange for the delivery of their purchases never suffered any inconvenience. Naturally some of the smaller dealers took advantage of the scare and refused to sell more than five or six hundred pounds of coal at a time with a corresponding increase in price for small quantities. It all comes down to preparedness, and summer is the best time to put the doctrine in effect. Filling the coal bins in the summer months ensures securing coal at lowest prices, in a better prepared state and, perhaps most important of all, with satisfactory delivery arrangements. It may be said that few people can afford to tie up the money represented by the coal supply for five months, but it would be a profitable investment to borrow money to purchase coal during the summer. The subsequent saving in actual money outside the bother and possibility of shortage would more than repay the outlay."

It may be interesting to note that the anthracite coal producers of the U. S. were notified last week by the Federal Trade Commission that any failure to grant the usual spring price reductions cannot be justified by the claims of increased cost of production.

"Judging from the tonnage produced in January, 1917," says the notice of the commission, "there is no reason to believe that costs thus far in 1917 will materially change the average shown by the figures compiled from September to December, 1916. Therefore, it is the opinion of the commission that further increases in circular prices this spring, by failure to grant the customary discounts, cannot be justified on the basis of increased cost."

## TEA EMBARGO REMAINS.

Canada's chief source of supply for tea has been cut off as that commodity is one of those which can only be exported from Great Britain under license. Negotiations of dealers here through the Department of Trade and Commerce with the view of securing supplies from the United Kingdom have practically failed and we will be forced to look elsewhere. Canada has been importing about three-quarters of her tea from Great Britain, and it is inconvenient now to have to look for a new market. In 1916, 15,000,000 pounds, valued at \$3,270,000, were brought into Canada from England. In the same year tea was imported from Japan to the value of \$752,000, from China to the value of \$300,000, from Hong Kong to the amount of \$40,000, from Ceylon to the value of \$20,000 and from the United States to the amount of \$42,000. A relatively small quantity came from Great Britain, which has been the center of the tea blending and exporting business, than from the countries where the tea is grown.

## ONTARIO BULK SALES ACT.

Ontario apparently is going to fall in line with the other provinces of the Dominion (with the exception of a small portion of the Maritime provinces) for, to all intents, the legislature will pass a Bulk Sales Act at present before the House. The bill makes it compulsory on any one who is bargaining for or purchasing any stock in bulk, whether for cash or on credit, before paying the vendor any part of the purchase price (save \$50 to bind the agreement) to receive from him a sworn statement containing the names and addresses of all creditors, together with the amounts owing in each case. The bill compels the vendor on his part, to furnish this complete list.

Formerly this list of creditors was to include only those to whom \$50 or more was owing; now all are included.

In case no such statement is made, and any money is paid over, the sale shall be deemed fraudulent and shall be void, unless all the creditors are paid in full out of the proceeds.

Unless the creditors give a written waiver, the purchase money must be delivered to a trustee to be distributed among the creditors pro rata. The trustee's fee shall not exceed 3 per cent, and this must be paid out of the proceeds.

The present bill—an improvement over former ones which have been repeatedly voted down—has been approved by the Retail Merchants' Association, Credit Men's Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. From present indications the Bill will become law in the very near future.

## QUEBEC TAX ON FURS.

By order of the Executive Council the following fees are to be paid on skins of fur-bearing animals taken or killed within the limits of the province, except in the case of the resident hunter, who actually hunts and sells his furs to a person domiciled in the province:

On each otter skin . . . . .	\$ 1.00
On each beaver skin . . . . .	.50
On each bear skin . . . . .	.75
On each lynx skin . . . . .	.50
On each marten skin . . . . .	1.00
On each pekan skin . . . . .	1.00
On each carcajou skin . . . . .	.50
On each wolf skin . . . . .	.25
On each skunk skin . . . . .	.25
On each mink skin . . . . .	.25
On each black or silver fox skin . . . . .	15.00
On each crossed fox skin . . . . .	3.00
On each blue fox skin . . . . .	3.00
On each white fox skin . . . . .	1.00
On each grey fox skin . . . . .	.10
On each raccoon skin . . . . .	.10
On each badger skin . . . . .	.25
On each musk rat skin . . . . .	.01
On each weasel skin . . . . .	.02
On each caribou skin . . . . .	.25
On each red deer skin . . . . .	.25
On each moose skin . . . . .	.50

On each other fur-pelt or skin not mentioned above, a royalty representing one-twentieth of its commercial value will be collected.

## ENGLAND'S FOOD PRICES.

According to a report issued by Commissioner Harrison Watson of London, Eng., and received by the Trade and Commerce Department, food prices have advanced 87 per cent in England, since the war began. Of this increase, 6 per cent, is due to additional taxation of tea and sugar only.

In the past year alone, beef has advanced from 35 to 64; mutton, from 28 to 59; bacon, from 31 to 56 cents; fish, from 97 to 131; flour, from 49 to 88; bread, from 42 to 73; tea, from 48 to 51; sugar, from 93 to 170; milk, from 29 to 57; butter, from 34 to 73; cheese, from 32 to 75; and eggs, from 105 to 175.

## GRAIN RUST PROBE.

W. P. Fraser, M.A., professor of biology at MacDonald College has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to conduct special investigation in grain rust at the recently erected field laboratories at Brandon and Indian Head.

The average annual loss from the cause throughout the world is one hundred million dollars but in years of epidemic it goes as high as 250 millions. In Canada and the United States alone. This country's share is computed at 100 millions.

**SMART WOODS**  
LIMITED CANADA

Manufacturers of

**Jute and Cotton  
Bags, Tents,  
Clothing, Etc.**

FACTORIES IN

**MONTREAL, TORONTO,  
OTTAWA, WINNIPEG**

## THE WORLD'S SUGAR BOWL.

Among the dramatic business effects of world war, a prominent place on the list must be given to sugar. The American Sugar Refining Co's annual report reflects this not only handsome earnings, but in its observations upon radically new factors affecting world trade conditions. And of these not least is the degree to which Yankee refineries have been drafted into service to supply dislocated foreign markets.

Pres. Babst notes that about a third of the world's normal supply before the war came from within present battle lines. A map of European beet factories reveals the vast majority of plants thus circumscribed in the central empires, Belgium and northern France, with most of the remainder almost equally locked up within Russia. The allies have had to turn to new sources of supply, and to set up powerful governmental agencies of purchase and transportation to make sure of getting that supply.

England, alone, for example, has had to import three billion pounds in each of the past two years, against nearly four billions in peace times; and, with European beet reliance cut off from her and her allies, has had to eke the most from her colonies, but particularly to look to Cuba for raw and to the United States for refined sugar. From Cuba last year the allies took the great bulk of 1,637,000,000 pounds of raws sent to Europe, and likewise the great preponderance of the 1,576,000,000 pounds of refined exported by us last year.

The consequence is that we have suddenly risen from a trifling to a very substantial role as purveyor of the finished product. The following export figures embody a trade transformation rivaling that in many staples of direct military use:

	Pounds	Value	Per lb.
1916 . . . . .	1,576,652,297	\$90,675,773	5.75c
1915 . . . . .	963,574,977	42,762,432	4.44
1914 . . . . .	390,409,054	18,233,455	4.67
1913 . . . . .	51,772,125	1,873,923	3.62
Av. 1905-'12 . . . . .	53,333,440	2,184,500	4.09

Our refiners have had a double duty, in supplying this demand—with its consequent profit and stability imparted to domestic prices, — and at the same time safeguarding our home supply in world competition among refiners, especially in view of reduced size of the world crop. We have had to import somewhat more largely, and, to an incidental degree, our imports have also reflected the cessation of foreign beet supplies, as the following figures make evident:

	Cane		Beet	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1916—				
5,529,643,619	\$227,318,738	950	\$79	
1915—				
5,283,775,870	179,051,637	727,584	24,343	
1914—				
5,414,627,909	127,019,294	1,496,259	45,895	
1913—				
4,721,851,905	96,126,601	35,928,676	760,578	
1905-12—				
3,841,100,000	93,625,000	126,400,000	2,848,000	

Two factors in the domestic trade stand out from this new situation. One is the ease with which the large marginal refining capacity in this country has met the sudden great call upon its resources. The other, linked with this, is the demonstration of the effectiveness of large business units in the industry in not only meeting this production test but also keeping prices lower here than governmentally fixed abroad.

A manufacturing profit of only 4½ per cent, on gross sales goes far to explain this trade triumph.

# COMMODITY MARKETS

## Week's Wholesale Review

While the wholesale trade has been good, it is noticed that orders coming in are for small quantities indicating a caution in buying and no desire to stock up. This is particularly true of the dry goods trade, which at this season is usually very brisk. Some manufacturers are refusing to guarantee either prices or delivery and say that certain lines will be unobtainable by this time next year.

The depth of snow in the country during the past winter is causing, now that it is melting, great inconvenience and farmers are finding it difficult to go from town to town or to bring produce from any distance into the city. Indications point to a continued state of such affairs for a considerable time. With the mild weather railway transportation problems were gradually improving, but the embargo on all classes of freight except coal declared by the G. T. R. on Friday dealt quite a blow to the movement and overland shipping is at a standstill on that line. The reason given for the embargo is the threatened strike in the United States. The labor problem is still a big obstacle to the manufacturers with no indication of an early solution.

Lenten demands are responsible for the active trade in fish and the prices as a result are ruling high. The flour market is steady, the break in Winnipeg wheat option markets last Wednesday caused the price to drop back 30c per bbl. from the figure quote one week ago. Foreign enquiries continue for spring wheat flour, but lack of ocean tonnage will not permit their acceptance. A very fair trade is being done in general hardware, and although the sale of builders' supplies is small, due to restricted construction work, yet the munition factories keep up a constant demand for machine supplies. Jobbers in boots and shoes report an active trade, but manufacturers do not seem to be so busy. Wholesale grocers report a good business in leading lines with practically no change in price. Hide markets are better, but the supply is of very poor quality. Calfskins show a marked advance, dealers paying 44 to 45 cents, while green hides are being bought for 25 cents.

The Produce market is still on the upward trend. Hogs advanced during the week with the result that all prices in hog products are firm with an increase of 1c to 2c a pound in bacon for which there is a heavy demand—this, so unusual during the lenten season, is attributed to the needs of the army. Potatoes and onions are still high but eggs have dropped on account of the increased supplies. Trade in butter and cheese has been very ordinary although prices remain firm. Paint and oil houses are doing the usual good spring business, but supplies are difficult to obtain. The Government has placed a tax, on all fur bearing animals killed in Quebec, ranging from 1c to 15c, according to the value of the fur.

As to the opening of navigation, opinions are divided, some looking to an early arrival of ocean liners and others to a late breaking up of the ice on the river.

City collections continue poor, while country remittances are good.

## DAIRY PRODUCE

**BUTTER:** The firm tone which prevailed at the beginning of last week in butter fell away when increased supplies began coming in. As a result prices declined about 1/2c. Receipts for the past week were 4,002 packages, an increase of 2,349 packages over the previous week. Butter is evidently much more plentiful this year than last as is shown by the fact that the receipts since May 1st, 1916, to date are 111,047 packages in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period the year before. Very little change is anticipated until new butter comes in. England reports a shortage even with the receipt of 40,000 boxes of Australian butter received last week.

**CHEESE:** The cheese market has been very much the same all week with no striking features. London reports that stocks are exhausted and that it will be necessary for the government to release the stocks commandeered in New Zealand in order to get supplies. Sales of odd lots of fodder goods which are coming forward for the domestic trade have been made. Receipts of cheese have decreased by 3,552 boxes as compared with last week. Receipts however, since May 1st, 1916, show a decided increase,

being 261,165 boxes more than for the corresponding period the previous year.

**Butter:**

Choice Fall Creamery Solids	0.43	0.43 1/2
Fine Fall Creamery	0.42	0.42 1/2
Winter Creamery	0.41	0.41 1/2
Undergrade Creamery	0.40	0.40 1/2
Dairy Butter	0.37 1/2	0.38
Undergrade Dairy	0.36	0.36 1/2

**Cheese:**

Finest Western	0.26 1/2	0.27
Fine Eastern	0.27	0.27
Winter Make	0.25 1/2	0.26 1/2

**City Selling Prices to grocers:**

Stilton cheese	0.26	0.28
Large	0.26	0.28
Twins	0.26 1/2	0.28
Quebec Cheese	0.25	0.26
Canadian Strong Cheese	0.26 1/2	0.27
Roquefort	0.28	0.28
Roquefort	0.65	0.65
Do. No. 2	0.44	0.44

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

**EGGS:** The price of eggs has declined during the past week and dealers report purchases in the country at 30c to 32c and sales in Montreal at 35 to 36 cents. Receipts have been heavy with a consequent lowering in the price. Consumption is also increasing with the lower prices.

**POULTRY:** The deliveries of live poultry continue small although the demand is fairly good. Storage poultry has a good sale and the prices it commands are firm.

**MAPLE PRODUCTS:** Judging from the number of enquiries it is quite likely that the farmers will tap every available tree this spring. Prices will in all probability rule higher on account of the shortage of labor and the increased cost of containers.

**HONEY:** The price continues high with small stocks in view.

**POTATOES:** Potatoes in spite of transportation facilities improving have not dropped in price.

**BEANS:** Beans are very scarce and prices continue high. Heavy purchases by Ontario canners are given as the cause of the advance.

Current prices follow:

<b>Eggs:</b>		
New laid	0.35	\$ 0.36
<b>Poultry—Live:</b>	Per Pound.	
Fowls, 5-lbs. and over	0.24	0.26
Fowls, small	0.22	0.23
<b>Fresh Killed Poultry:</b>		
Turkeys	0.32	0.33
Old Turkeys, cocks	0.27	0.28
Fowls, hens	0.20	0.21
Do, roosters	0.17	0.18
Chickens	0.22	0.23
Do, crate fattened	0.25	0.28
Squabs, per pair	0.35	0.45
Geese	0.18	0.19
Ducks	0.21	0.22
<b>Maple Products:</b>		
Pure maple syrup, quart cans	0.40	0.40
Pure maple syrup, 9-lb. tins	1.10	1.20
Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.25	1.30
Pure Maple sugar, per lb.	0.14	0.15
<b>Honey:</b>		
Buckwheat, 5-10 lb. tins	0.12	0.12
Clover, in comb	0.16	0.18
Do, in 5-10 lb. tins	0.14	0.15
<b>Potatoes:</b>		
New Brunswick, Delawares, 90-lb. sacks	3.15	3.25
Quebec's 90-lb. bags	3.00	3.00
<b>Beans:</b>		
Can. hand-picked ear lots, per bu.	8.00	8.00
Three pound pickers	7.50	7.50
Five pound pickers	7.25	7.25

## PROVISIONS.

There have been no special features in the provision market during the past week. Prices on the whole have remained steady, the only change being an advance of 1c in boneless cooked ham, and 2c in cooked hams with rind off.

Current prices are as follows:

<b>Hams:</b>	Per lb.	
Smoked Hams, 8-14 lbs.	0.28	0.28
Do, 14-20 lbs.	0.27	0.27
Do, 20-25 lbs.	0.25	0.25
Do, over 25 lbs.	0.24	0.24
<b>Bacon:</b>		
Breakfast	0.28	0.30
Windsor Bacon, selected	0.29	0.29
Windsor Bacon, boneless	0.32	0.32
<b>Barrel Pork:</b>	Per bbl.	
Short cut pork	42.00	42.00
Clear Fat Pork	43.00	43.00
Mess Pork	39.00	39.00
Bean Pork, American	39.00	39.00
Plate Pork, 290 lbs.	39.00	39.00
Pure Lard	0.24	0.24
Tierces	0.24	0.24
Tubs	0.24 1/2	0.24 1/2

Pails	0.24 1/2	0.24 1/2
Tins	0.24 1/2	0.24 1/2
Cases, 3, 5, 10's	0.25	0.25
Prints	0.25 1/2	0.25 1/2
<b>Compound Lard; Western Grades:</b>		
Tubs	0.18 1/2	0.18 1/2
Tins	0.18 1/2	0.18 1/2
Cases, 3, 5, 10's	0.19 1/2	0.19 1/2
Prints	0.19 1/2	0.19 1/2
<b>Cooked Meats:</b>		
Roast shoulder pork	0.33	0.33
Roast hams, boneless	0.35	0.35
Cooked hams, boneless	0.39	0.39
Cooked hams, rind off	0.40	0.40
Head cheese	0.12	0.12
English brawn	0.11	0.11

## LIVE STOCK.

**MONTREAL:** The receipts of live stock in Montreal during the past week were 975 cattle, 155 sheep and lambs, 2,525 hogs and 1,350 calves. This is a decided increase over last week's offerings when 650 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 750 hogs and 700 calves were on sale. However, prices have not fluctuated much and are at about the same levels as a weeks ago. The heavy receipts of calves have dropped the price slightly while hogs have been most active. A week ago prices advanced 60c to 65c per 100 lbs. and this was attributed to the demand from the packers, but the increased offerings on Thursday caused a drop of 25c to 35c. The large receipts of calves created a keen demand. Perhaps the feature of the week was the first arrival of spring lambs, when a few were offered last week, and sold for \$12 to \$14. They weighed from 33 to 45 lbs.

**TORONTO:** Light runs of cattle caused stiffer prices and prices rose accordingly. The run for cattle for this week was 3,157 as compared with 5,322 last week, sheep and lambs 417, as with 922 last week, 16,820 hogs this week and 13,917 last week, while calves had 884 this week compared with 987 last week. Prices in the hog market declined to 65c per 100 lbs., while choice veal calves advanced 50 to 75 cents. Extra good butchers' were in good demand and a few choice heifers commanded \$12.00 to \$12.50. These were for the Easter trade. Export trade was uneasy and at the beginning of last week business was at a standstill, the buyers refusing to rise to the prices asked by the drovers. However, prices were dropped and trade was good during the remainder of the week, and a still further decline is expected. There was a good call for grass cows at \$6 to \$7, while sheep and lambs were steady with a short supply.

Current quotations follow:

	Per cwt.			
	Montreal.		Toronto.	
Heavy steers	10.75	11.25	10.75	11.25
Choice butchers	10.25	10.50	10.50	10.90
Do, good	9.75	10.00	9.40	10.40
Do, medium	8.75	9.00	8.50	9.00
Do, common	8.25	8.50	7.40	8.00
Butcher cows, choice	8.75	9.00	8.50	9.25
Do, medium	7.75	8.00	7.80	8.20
Do, common	7.25	7.75	6.50	7.00
Butcher bulls, choice	9.75	10.00	9.00	10.00
Do, good	9.25	9.50	7.00	8.25
Do, medium	7.75	8.00	7.80	8.25
Do, common	7.25	7.75	6.50	7.00
Canners	5.50	6.50	5.00	5.25
Sheep, ewes	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.75
Bucks	9.25	9.50	8.50	9.50
Ontario	13.75	14.25	.....	.....
Quebec	13.25	13.50	.....	.....
<b>Calves,</b>				
Milked, choice	11.00	13.50	14.50	14.50
Do, good	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.50
Do, hayfed, choice	6.50	6.00	8.50	8.50
Do, common	5.00	.....	.....	.....
Hogs, choice	16.00	16.15	15.50	15.65
Do, Heavy weights	15.15	15.50	15.25	15.40
Sows	13.00	13.15	13.00	13.30

## EXPORT OF CANADIAN CHEESE.

H. S. Arkell, Assistant Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, gives the following figures as representing the cheese exports of Canada for the last four years:

1913, \$20,697,144; 1914, \$18,948,511; 1915, \$19,247,603; 1916, \$27,495,607; 1916, April to August inclusive, \$15,000,653.

Mr. Arkell further states that Canadian cheese is standard for all countries competing for position in the United Kingdom, and that a permanent outlet for this product on the British market is assured.

While Boston is confronted with a shortage of potatoes, carloads of Maine tubers are being shipped through that port to Cuba where they bring even higher prices than at home. Not only do the Cubans pay higher prices for potatoes but they pay in addition a freight rate of 55c a bushel.

**FLOUR, CEREALS AND MILLFEED.**

The strength exhibited by the local flour market a week ago when prices advanced to \$5.95 per 98 lb. bag for first patents exhausted itself a few days later and prices fell back to former levels. Spring wheat flour was in good demand and business is brisk, due to small supplies in consumers' hands; moreover since wheat from the west is moving more rapidly, mills are running to full capacity. One of the features of the market was the sale of 200 sacks of spring wheat flour of the regulation grade made for March shipment to Leith at an advance of 4s per sack as compared with the price paid for the last sale on February 24th. Millers have also succeeded during the week in having steamship agents reinstate contracts for flour space for March shipment.

Conditions in feeds are unchanged. Supplies are still small and demand remains keen. Dealers do not look for any change for the next two months. Oatmeal is being purchased in large quantities by the government and prices are steady.

Prices follow:

Flour:	per 98-lb. bag.
First patents	4.90
Second patents	4.65
Strong Bakers	4.55
Feed Flour	2.85
Winter wheat flour, 90 per cent	4.10 4.25
Cereals:	per 98-lb. bag.
Rolled Oats, 90 lb. bag	3.35 3.45
Oatmeal, 98-lb. bag	3.80
Rolled wheat 100-lb. bbl.	3.60
Bag	4.95
Rye flour, 98-lb. bag	3.75 4.00
Feeds:	per ton.
Bran	36.00
Short	39.00 40.00
Middlings	41.00 42.00
Moultie, pure grain grades	48.00 50.00
Do., mixed	45.00
Barley feed	46.00
Crushed Oats	46.00
Outfeed	46.00
Hay, No. 2	13.00

An extra charge of 30c is made for flour in barrels.

**THE GRAIN MARKETS.**

The local grain market scored a general advance over last week's prices, wheat being up from 1c to 3c, and oats about the same. Ontario oats dropped 1 1/2c and barley feed is down 1.04. Export trade remains at a standstill. There is a good demand for oats, mostly No. 2 C. W., but the railway situation keeps down the movement of supplies. One prominent dealer made the statement that the railways were now seeking some other pretext than cold weather and snow to explain the slowness in getting traffic regulated. The United States are no better off than we are here and have the same difficulty in exporting and securing supplies. Dealers do not look for any relief even after the opening of navigation.

The cash grain situation is as follows:

Grains:	per bushel.
Spring Wheat Manitoba No. 1	2.03
Do., No. 2	2.01
Do., No. 3	1.95
Do., No. 4	1.84
Winter Wheat Ontario, No. 2	1.73 1.80
Oats:	per bushel.
No. 2 C. W.	0.77
Do., No. 3 C. W.	0.76
Do., Extra No. 1 feed	0.76
Do., No. 1 feed	0.73 0.74
Do., No. 2 feed	0.73
Ontario Oats, No. 2, white	0.71 0.72
Do., No. 3	0.72
Barley, No. 3 C. W., Ref.	1.20
Do., feed	1.04
Corn, American, ex-track	1.30 1.35

**WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTIONS.**

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg for the week ending March 16th were as follows:

No. 1 northern	86
No. 2 northern	325
No. 3 northern	308
No. 4 northern	141
No. 5 northern	72
No. 6 northern	49
Feed wheat	69
Rejected	29
No grade	1,314
No. 4 special	38
No. 5 special	57
No. 6 special	23
Winter wheat	1
Totals	2,522
Same date last year	3,597
Oats	1,014
Same date last year	972
Barley	91
Same date last year	98
Flax	136
Same date last year	111

**FISH MARKETS.**

The market has gone through quite a change the past two weeks. After a very brisk period it has turned out to be very dull and oppressed. Two causes are responsible for this, first, the fear of a fish famine; second, the sudden change of the weather conditions.

All lines in the frozen fish are easier. In some cases prices are nominal. In packed and salt fish the market is well cleaned out with the exception of a few barrels of codfish, Labrador herring and Labrador salmon. Fresh and smoked fish are also quiet with prices rather easier. Bulk and shell oysters are also without any feature of interest to note.

The following wholesale prices are quoted to-day:

Fresh Fish:	per lb.
Pacific Halibut	0.17 0.19
Steak Cod	0.10 0.11
Market Cod	0.7 0.08
Haddock	0.09 0.10
Carp	0.12 0.13
Dore	0.15 0.16
Whitefish	0.15 0.16
Lake Trout	0.15 0.16
Pike	0.11 0.12
Fresh Frozen Sea Fish	per lb.
Halibut	0.15 0.18
Mackerel	0.09 0.10
Salmon, B. C. Red	0.13 0.15
Do., B. C. Pale	0.10 0.11
Salmon, Gaspe	0.17 0.18
Cod, Steak	0.08 0.09
Haddock, fancy	0.7 0.08
Smelts, No. 1 and No. 1 large	0.15 0.20
Tommy Cods, bbl.	1.50
Herring	0.06 0.06 1/2
Fresh Frozen Lake Fish:	per lb.
Lake Trout	0.14 0.15
Whitefish	0.14 0.15
Perch	\$0.10 0.11
Dore	0.12 0.13
Pike	0.09 0.10
Eels	0.10
Smoked Fish:	per lb.
Finnan Haddies	0.11 0.12
Finnan Haddies, Finest, Boned	0.13
Finnan Haddie Fillets	0.16 0.17
Digby Herrings, per bundle of 5 boxes	1.00
Smoked Boneless Herring, 10 lb box	1.40
Kippers, 40s and 50s, per box	1.75 2.00
Salted and Pickled Fish:	per bbl.
Herring (Labrador)	9.00
Salmon (Labrador)	20.00
Salmon (B. C. Red)	16.00
Sea Trout, red and pale, per bbl.	15.00
Green Cod, No. 1, per bbl.	14.00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	21.00
Salt Eels, per lb.	0.08
Codfish (Skinless), (100-lb. box)	9.50
Codfish (Boneless), Blocks, per lb.	0.10
Codfish, Shredded, 12 lb. box	1.80
Strip Cod, boxes, 30 lb., per lb.	0.15
Shellfish:	per bbl.
Lobsters, medium and large	0.60
Prawns, Imperial gallon	3.00
Shrimps, Imperial gallon	2.50
Scallops	3.00
Oysters, Selected, per gallon	2.00
Oysters, Ordinary, per gallon	1.50
Oysters, Malpeque, Choice, per bbl.	13.00
Oysters, Malpeque, Shell, Ordinary, per bbl.	10.00
Oysters, Cape Cod, Shell, per bbl.	12.00
Clams, medium, per bbl.	12.00

**MONTREAL PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

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

	—Week ending—
	March 17, March 10
Wheat, bushels	349,123
Oats, bushels	120,309
Barley, bushels	23,439
Flour, sacks	49,774
Flax, bushels	10,083
Corn, bushels	4,109
Hay, bales	11,650
Butter, packages	4,002 1,653
Cheese, boxes	4,752 8,395
Eggs, cases	5,792 7,935

**UNITED KINGDOM FOOD SUPPLY.**

The February journal of the Board of Agriculture, published by the British government, contains an article based on the report of a committee on the food supply of the United Kingdom. The Royal Society appointed the committee in 1916. The food supply before the war is given in a table of the average amounts of food yearly for the five years, 1909-1913. In metric tons (2,205 pounds) of food material (imported plus home produced) the quantities averaged as follows:

Meat	2,685,000
Poultry and eggs, game and rabbits	331,000
Cereals	4,865,000
Dairy produce (including lard and margarine)	5,231,800
Fish	848,400
Fruit	1,271,000
Vegetables	5,482,000
Sugar, including cocoa and chocolate	1,657,000

**GRAIN AT HEAD OF LAKES.**

Fort William, March 17th, 1917.  
Statement of stocks in store in terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur on March 16th, 1917, with receipts and shipments during the week.

Elevator.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
C. P. R.	4,575,636	2,169,829	228,587	.....
Empire	879,675	255,125	39,139	256,090
Consolidated	1,051,250	237,178	38,772	179,761
Ogilvies	1,220,389	74,724	35,408	.....
Western	915,811	248,397	35,366	489,373
G. G. G. Co.	1,243,425	729,519	100,454	.....
Fort William	852,241	432,873	28,424	54,890
Eastern	1,070,111	476,601	30,749	.....
G. T. P.	3,236,312	2,202,483	134,161	83,985
Can. Nor.	4,683,075	2,544,525	412,297	165,356
Horn & Co.	271,694	147,103	28,591	141,632
Can. Govt.	2,028,965	632,493	89,029	148,837
Thunder Bay	684,131	348,425	55,251	61,651
Day & Smith	649,413	257,575	9,783	.....
Total	23,362,133	10,756,857	1,260,019	1,581,578

A Year Ago .. 24,142,569 9,162,964 1,712,993 961,872

Receipts	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Ship.—Rail	533,304	199,452	9,690	29,086
Ship.—Rail	287,820	546,180	15,539	26,272

Winter Storage, Afloat .. 89,245 101,331 .....

Winter Storage, A Year Ago .. 2,447,386 974,311 .....

**Stocks by Grade.**

Wheat.	Oats.
One Hard	15,007
One Hard	2,001,199 1 C. W. .... 10,767
Two Nor.	3,950,867 2 C. W. .... 2,684,190
Three Nor.	4,033,471 3 C. W. .... 992,174
No. Four	3,129,312 Ex. 1 Fd. .... 1,862,994
Others	10,232,275 Others .. 5,206,731
Total	23,362,133 Total .. 10,756,857
Barley.	Flax.
3 C. W.	214,083
4 C. W.	547,924 1 N. W. C. .... 1,157,719
Rejected	74,942 2 C. W. .... 291,222
Feed	290,698 3 C. W. .... 81,499
Others	138,370 Others .. 51,136
Total	1,266,019 Total .. 1,581,578

**STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE HERE.**

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

	Mar. 17, 1917.	Mar. 10, 1917.	Mar. 18, 1916.
Wheat, bushels	566,986	662,400	807,394
Oats, bushels	1,554,826	1,630,118	1,293,726
Peas, bushels	1,033	1,033	161
Barley, bushels	87,766	82,150	195,636
Flour, sacks	34,397	28,331	47,236

**TRADE RETURNS FOR BRITAIN.**

The London (England) Board of Trade figures for February show that imports during the month increased £3,612,000 and that exports increased £952,000. While arrivals of food and raw material increased considerably during the month, the restrictions placed on unnecessary imports are reflected in a decline of importations of manufactured articles.

**FRANCE'S WHEAT ESTIMATES.**

Victor Boret, president of the agricultural committee of France has produced estimates for the wheat crop of 1917 as follows:  
For France a yield of from 180,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels; requirements, deduction being made for the invaded territory, 317,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit of 127,000,000 bushels.

**FOOD PRICES UP 19 PER CENT.**

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics show an advance of 19 per cent in the prices of retail food during the year ending January 15. This is a greater increase than for the three years previous combined. The leaders in the rise were potatoes with 57 per cent and Onions with 50 per cent. Beans advanced 39 per cent and flour 38. Every staple article of food, with the exception of tea and coffee partook in the upward trend.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada for the month of February aggregated \$29,588,000, compared with \$21,771,000 same month last year.

**CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.**

By MISS E. CORA HIND.

Since last writing, two of the large annual bull sales have been held, one at Brandon on March 7th and one at Regina on March 14th and 15th. Prices at Brandon touched new high water marks both for individual sales and the average. \$770, was the highest price paid for a bull at Brandon and while no individual brought that amount at Regina, the average for the sale of 94 bulls was \$292, or \$42, higher than the average at Brandon. Several contributors averaged as high as \$432.50 for a number of bulls.

At Calgary next month, 500 bulls will be offered and there will be a large number also offered at Edmonton and Medicine Hat and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in securing buyers for all that are offered. Some idea of the extent to which the West is going in for high priced livestock, may be gathered from the fact that the recent sale of Hereford cattle of O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo., the highest priced bull and highest priced cow were bought by Frank Collicut one of the best known Hereford cattle of O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Missouri, brought \$11,900, while Miss Perfection 9th with a bull calf at foot brought \$4,025. "Nothing is too good for the West" appears to be the motto of a number of our breeders.

**LATE SPRING.**

The spring is undeniably late. We have passed the middle of March and Saskatchewan and Manitoba are still deeply covered with snow, and while the sun is bright and increasing in strength, there is, day after day, an exceedingly shrewd air.

Alberta has been favored with one or two chinooks and their snow has, in a great measure, disappeared, particularly in the south and centre, but even two weeks of the best of weather would hardly put the land in a condition for getting on it. If the amount of fall plowing were large this would not be so serious, but with the small amount of land at present prepared, this means late seeding.

Attendance at many farmers gatherings has convinced the writer that in spite of all the talk, the prairie farmers are pretty well determined that they will not venture wheat on anything but prepared land. They will seed heavily to oats, barley and flax, because there will be time to prepare the land for these crops, but the British government will need to offer something very much more enticing than \$1.30 per bushel to induce them to embark on the expense of heavy seeding to wheat where the cultivation is doubtful. There will, no doubt, be sufficient seeded to give a handsome surplus for exporting, but there is very little likelihood of any increase in the acreage over last year, and it would not be surprising if there were a very material decrease.

**81,007,539 POUNDS OF COTTON IN EXPLOSIVES.**

During the three months ended December 31, 1916, there were 81,007,539 pounds of bleached cotton fibres, including linters and hull fibre, consumed in the United States in the manufacture of gun-cotton and explosives of all kinds. This quantity was equivalent to 162,015 bales of 500 pounds each and compares with 133,982 bales, 142,725 bales and 144,988 bales for the quarters ending September 30, June 30 and March 31, respectively. There were 533,710 bales of bleached cotton fibre consumed in the manufacture of explosives during 1916 and 244,003 bales during 1915. The quantity of bleached cotton fibre held in establishments engaged in this manufacture of December 31 amounted to 9,876,772 pounds, equivalent to 19,754 bales.

The loss in preparing linters and hull fibre from the wrapped and iron-bound bale to the purified material, as used in nitration, is from 30 to 40 per cent depending on the condition of the raw fibre, some stock being quite clean and some very trashy. Based on an average loss of 35 per cent the gross weight of unbleached cotton fibre used in the manufacture of explosives during the three months ended December 31 was 249,254, equivalent 500-pound bales, and during 1916, 898,015 bales.

There was a sound of breaking glass heard in the drawing-room, and the following dialogue ensued:

"James, have you broken another glass?"  
 "Yes, madam; but I was very fortunate this time. It only broke in two pieces."

"Well, and you call that being 'fortunate,' do you?"  
 "Yes, madam; you can't imagine what a bother it is to pick them up when they break into a hundred pieces."—Pearson

**WESTERN Assurance Company**  
 INCORPORATED A.D. 1851  
**Fire, Marine & Explosion Insurance**  
 Head Office, corner Scott & Wellington Sts., Toronto

**STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1916.**

Fire Premiums for 1916	\$2,338,452.12	
Marine Premiums for 1916	2,583,725.57	
Interest and Rents		\$4,922,177.69
		118,942.78
		\$5,041,120.47
Fire Losses	\$1,242,529.97	
Agents' Commissions	481,608.07	
Taxes	79,429.96	
General Expenses	386,437.77	
	\$2,189,905.77	
Marine Losses	\$1,824,219.92	
Agents' Commissions	313,894.40	
Taxes	33,819.23	
General Expenses	105,870.43	
	2,277,803.98	
		4,467,709.75
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		\$ 573,410.72
Total Assets at 31st December, 1916		\$ 5,056,592.72
Losses paid since organization in 1851, over		\$66,000,000.00

**BOARD AT LONDON, ENG.**

RT. HON. SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B., Chairman  
 SIR ERNEST CABLE ALFRED COOPER SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON, Bart.  
**OFFICERS.**  
 W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager C. C. FOSTER, Secretary  
 JOHN SIMS, Assistant General Manager

**2,573 MERCHANT VESSELS DESTROYED IN WAR.**

Merchant vessels destroyed by war causes in February, so far as definitely reported in New York, numbered 202, with an aggregate gross tonnage of approximately 420,460, according to a carefully compiled record kept by The New York Journal of Commerce and based upon information from all reliable sources. This total includes only losses where the name of the vessel has been reported. It does not include the tonnage conceded to have been destroyed by Sir Edward Carson in a statement that gave no details as to the identity of ships destroyed. Furthermore, it does not include ships claimed to have been sunk by Germany unless the name of the vessel is specifically stated. In general, the reports issuing from Berlin refer to unidentified ships, stating only flag and tonnage.

Later reports may add very considerably to the February total, which now stands as the high record for a single month. Such addition would appear very probable in view of the losses claimed by Berlin and admitted by Great Britain in excess of The New York Journal of Commerce figures. While the total is only approximate, the experience of other months would indicate that when all reports are in the aggregate losses for February should be well under 500,000 tons. This contrasts with a rate of 1,000,000 tons a month, predicted by Germany at the time of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare and the establishment of the barred zone.

The destruction last month brings the total shipping lost since the opening of hostilities in 1914 to 2,573 vessels of 4,811,100 gross tons. This represents about 10 per cent of the world's merchant marine at the beginning of the war, but new construction has offset most of the loss. British losses constitute something more than half of the whole amount of tonnage destroyed, while Norway has suffered most severely of other nations.

The failure of the German submarine campaign is shown by a comparison of the losses reported during January and those which occurred last month. The January record shows the destruction of 164 vessels of 338,551 gross tons, or less than 100,000 tons under the February total. A feature of the record for February was the sinking of two American ships and the destruction of a Peruvian vessel. The following table shows the number of ships and the amount of tonnage represented by them lost by each nation during February, compared with losses during January.

	—January—		—February—	
	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Gr. tons.
British	58	189,891	119	256,550
Norwegian	27	55,023	23	45,282

Dutch	2	6,710	12	42,409
French	25	23,462	8	22,760
Italian			8	13,415
Spanish	5	9,979	7	10,122
Russian	3	5,213	5	8,404
Swedish	8	11,829	3	5,959
Danish	13	13,539	2	4,501
United States	4		2	4,443
Belgian	1	199	3	3,028
Greek	6	15,487	3	2,168
Peruvian			1	1,419
Portuguese	2	1,802		
Japanese	2	5,180		
Austrian	1	537		

In the following table are shown the respective losses since the beginning of the war of the Allied nations, the neutral countries and the Teutonic Powers:

**Losses of the Allies.**

	No.	Gross Tons.
Great Britain	1,276	2,821,849
France	164	294,338
Italy	121	225,114
Russia	64	77,803
Japan	9	31,904
Belgium	16	23,683
Portugal	9	10,879
Rumania	1	3,688
Canada	1	3,464
Total	1,661	3,492,772

**Losses of the Neutrals.**

Norway	340	464,569
Holland	68	165,146
Denmark	96	101,475
Greece	52	100,972
Sweden	97	95,332
Spain	35	64,607
United States	12	29,001
Brazil	1	2,258
Peru	1	1,419
Total	702	1,024,770

**Losses of the Teutons.**

Germany	83	195,887
Turkey	101	55,282
Austria-Hungary	11	22,439
Total	195	273,608

There was no addition to the Teutonic losses, which now represent only about five per cent of the total destruction. The losses of the Allies and neutrals are, respectively, about 75 and 20 per cent of the whole.

### PROBABLE EFFECT OF NEWSPRINT REGULATION.

Continued from page 41.

by the Canadian mills. Under the present agreement this price will now be distributed over their entire output and it is only fair to believe that as their cost of production advances they will be able to secure power from the Government to charge advanced prices. On the other hand, the American demand for pulp is expected to be materially greater this year than last, and under such conditions the mills will undoubtedly enter to that trade in larger measure than they have done in the past, and under this arrangement a larger profit can be made than on newsprint.

#### CONDITION CRITICISED.

This is the condition criticised by the paper manufacturers. Price regulation and its subsequent effects will undoubtedly restrict further development of paper mills in this country during the immediate future. On the other hand, these regulations will tend to encourage the export of our partly manufactured raw materials instead of the finished product. The pulp and paper mills of Canada up until the middle of 1915 had experienced most trying conditions, and in few cases were they able to show adequate profits on the capital invested in their operations. There has been claim of over-capitalization of these concerns and, unquestionably, such has been the case in a few instances. But the enormous capital required in establishing these industries lends itself to such speculation, and in this connection the publishers have been much to blame for the attitude they have assumed in the past in failing to expose such speculative promotions. For years this country has played into the hands of American manufacturers in so far as our forest resources are concerned. The present instance is a case in point, except that it now appears as though our policy has been dictated by the American press. It may be that they are far-sighted in restricting the development of the pulp and paper industry in this country. They have worked hard through their representatives to bring about the Canadian action before the Federal Trade Commission showed its hand, thereby making it appear that Canada had taken the initiative. The collusion on the part of the newsprint manufacturers of the continent, as evidenced before the Commission was made necessary by trade conditions produced during the last decade. The anti-trust laws of the United States have a wide application, but in this case they have attacked a situation that was righting itself, and which ultimately would have worked out to the advantage of all concerned. It is difficult to believe other than that this country has again played into the hands of the Americans.

#### CAN AFFORD TO KEEP SILENT.

At existing prices for groundwood and sulphite pulp, viz. \$60 and \$90 per ton, respectively, at the mill, Canadian concerns can afford to keep silent on this matter of price regulation. These prices have been established in open competition under the relation of supply to demand, and there is every prospect of an even higher range during the coming months, so that the prosperity of the industry will be little affected. But the regulative action is certain to retard further development of the industry for the immediate future at least. Last year plans had been announced for an increase in the Canadian production of newsprint paper amounting to about 700 tons a day. There was much talk of a great expansion of the industry under the influence of American capital, and the country was in a good way toward the efficient utilization and conservation of our forest resources. This latter cannot be expected, however, if these resources are to be exploited for the benefit of American industries. However short a time these regulations remain in effect the injury to the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion in retarding development of the paper production will have a far-reaching result. Surely, the policy is a short-sighted one for any Government supposed to have the interests of the country at heart.

#### C. P. R. DISTRIBUTES WAR LITERATURE.

The Journal of Commerce is in receipt of a number of valuable reports, articles and data relating to the war, all of which were forwarded by Mr. Fred C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In distributing this literature throughout the country the company are rendering a real patriotic service.

## News of the Week

Tuesday, March 13.

British have made gains against Germans in France. Turks have made further retreat before Russians in Persia.

Another railroad strike is threatened in the United States.

Wednesday, March 14.

Germans retreating in France. British occupy Greyillers and Loupart.

British seize a town five miles north of Bagdad.

German raider is again in Indian Ocean.

Mexico City will again be capital of Mexico.

The Montreal Board of Trade passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to enforce the militia act immediately and call out men for the defence of Canada.

American hard coal producers have been warned not to fail to make summer deductions.

Sixty German submarines were reported to have been put out of business since January 1.

The Duchess of Connaught died in London.

Thursday, March 15.

British are five miles north of the city of Bagdad. Russians take Persian town 80 miles from Hamadan.

British on the outskirts of Baupaine.

In the Austro-Italian theatre the usual bombardments and small infantry attacks continue.

French minister of war resigns.

Twenty ships sunk during past week.

Premier Lloyd-George carried Cotton Duties motion.

Friday, March 16.

Russians revolt and Czar abdicates; Grand Duke Michael is regent and the Duma is in control.

A bill for woman franchise has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature by a Government member.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture asks \$1.50 to \$1.90 for grain to be sold to the British Government, or a flat rate of \$1.70.

A plan to reorganize the Canadian militia and call out 50,000 to 100,000 men, primarily home defence, has been laid before the Cabinet.

Notable additions were made to the British embargo list.

The Kaiser is reported to have ordered the Belgian slave raids stopped.

A total of \$3,000,000,000 francs will have been spent on the war by France by June 1 next.

Saturday, March 17.

Russian Emperor, Heir and Grand Duke have abdicated.

Popular policy is formulated by new Russian cabinet.

Von Hollweg demands reforms for Prussians.

China decides not to join the allies.

French cabinet to be reconstructed.

British troops have gained further successes in the Somme district.

French continue to make progress on both sides of Ancre.

Renewed activity is reported by Berlin, which admits French success.

British troops are advancing up the Diala river from Bagdad, while Russian troops have occupied a height west of Kermanshah, Persia. British forces have taken part of the town of Bakubah, 30 miles northeast of Bagdad and on the main road to Kermanshah. The Turkish forces continue their retreat up the right bank of the Tigris from Bagdad.

Monday, March 19.

British and French take seventy towns and villages advancing on front of 82 miles.

Three American ships sunk make Overt Act.

Railway strike in U. S. called off.

#### BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

The London Board of Trade, reviewing the first six weeks of German unrestricted submarine warfare, says that in January, 1917, Great Britain possessed 3,731 vessels of 1,600 tons and over, without considering many of lesser tonnage. From February 1 to March 14 losses of British ships were approximately 78, which leaves 3,653 of over 1,600 tons. A very large amount of tonnage is on stocks building for the British marine, of which a fair percentage is being turned out monthly. From February 1 to March 10 no British ships have been blockaded in harbor. Large number of old tramp steamers, of slow speed, have been sunk, as they afforded easy prey. During past

## ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE

### PASSENGER SERVICE

Glasgow to Portland, Me.

also

Glasgow to St. John, N. B.

Portland to Glasgow

Halifax to Glasgow

For information as to rates and sailings apply to Local Agents or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street and 23-25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

## CUNARD LINE

Canadian Service

LONDON TO HALIFAX

(Via Plymouth)

HALIFAX TO LONDON

(Calling Falmouth to land Passengers)

For particulars of sailings and rates apply to Local Agents or to The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, and 23-25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

## Are You Going West this Spring?

### LOWFARES and THROUGH TICKETS

To all points in  
WESTERN CANADA  
and the

PACIFIC COAST

### CANADIAN NORTHERN—ALL THE WAY

Electric Lighted train — Modern equipment — Courteous Attendants.

For tickets, booklets and full information apply to City Ticket Office, 230 St. James St., or Depot Ticket Office, St. Catherine St. East, Montreal.

### CANADIAN BUILT SHIPS.

Ships to the Value of Sixty Million Dollars to be Constructed in Canadian Yards During the Year.

It is estimated, at Ottawa that ships to the value of sixty million dollars are under contract to be constructed in Canada during the coming year.

Among them are the vessels included in the orders to the amount of \$25,000,000 so far placed on behalf of the British Admiralty through the Imperial Munitions Board, 100 others under construction at plants in various cities throughout the Dominion and certain craft regarding which information cannot be given. In this stimulation of the shipbuilding industry, the British controller of shipping, the British Admiralty, the Imperial Munitions Board and two departments of the Canadian Government have had a part.

Mr. J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing director of the Canada Steamship Lines, has been appointed director of shipbuilding in Canada.

Negotiations are now in progress with a view to introducing the manufacture of steel plates for ships and structural steel in Canadian plants.

### DREW THE LINE AT A DEFICIT.

President King of Washington (D. C.) Railway & Electric Co. is not a selfish man even if he did hire a lot of strikebreakers when Washington conductors and motormen went on strike. "I don't mind the new conductors turning in no cash," said Mr. King, "but I do draw the line at one who reports a deficit."

Two weeks only 29 British ships have been sunk, against 48 in first two weeks of February. Losses will decrease as devices are put into use, as German personnel trained to submarine work becomes smaller and as ships are armed. Average movement in British ports is 710 daily, while average destruction is 2.8 vessels.