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# The Journal of Commerce

VOL. XLVII., No. 40.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, OCTOBER 7, 1919.  
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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## The Mining and Metallurgical Resources of Canada

SPECIAL ARTICLE No. 5



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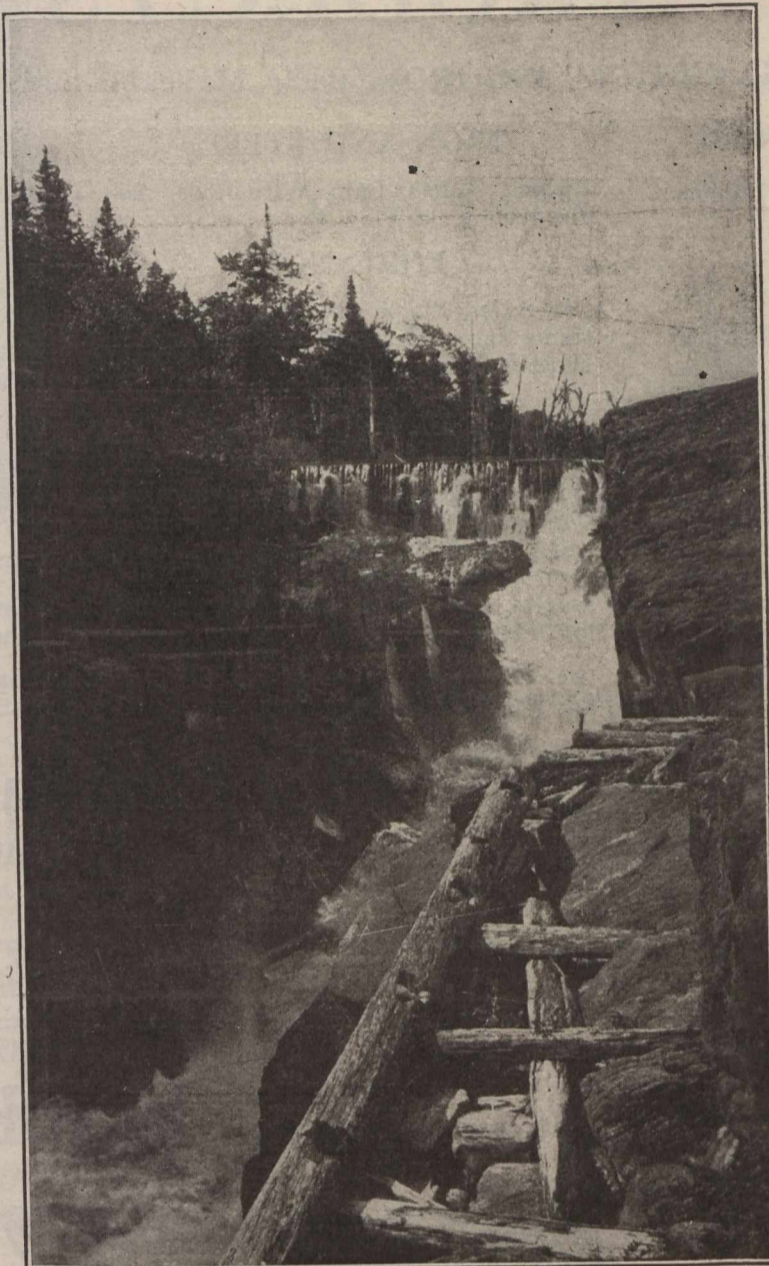
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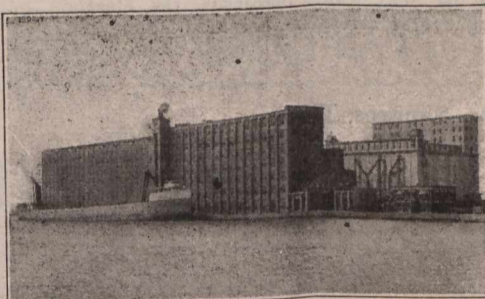
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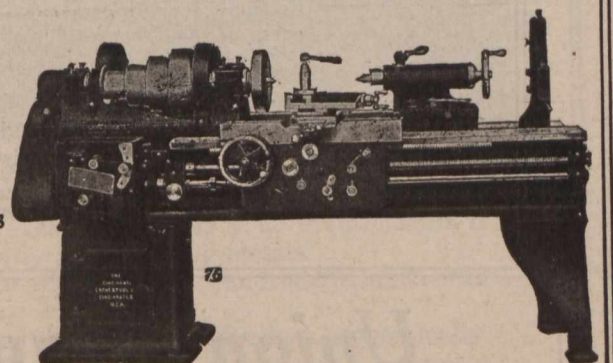
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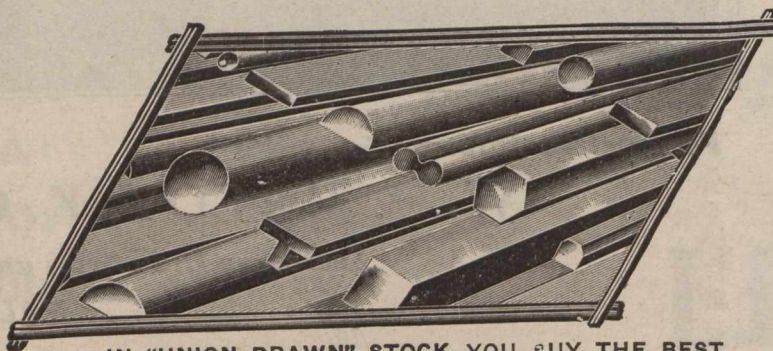
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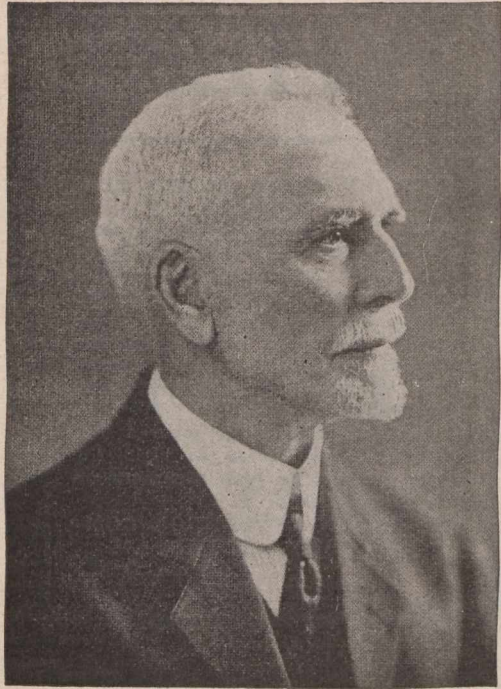
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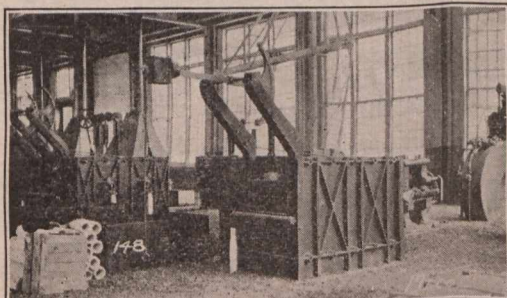
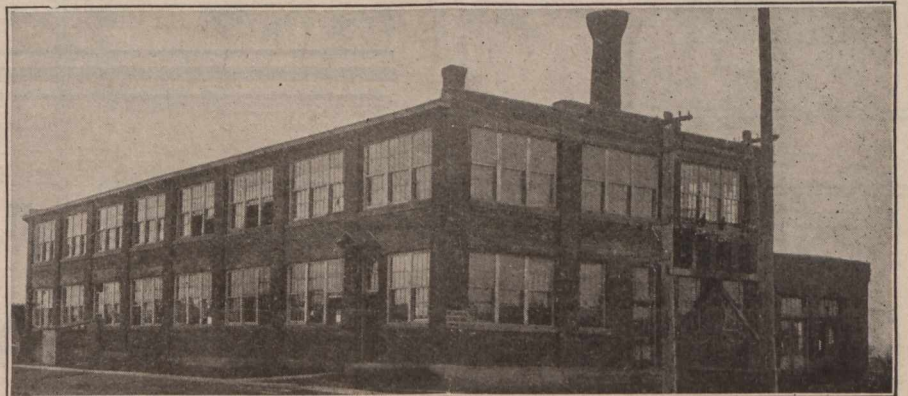
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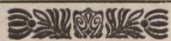
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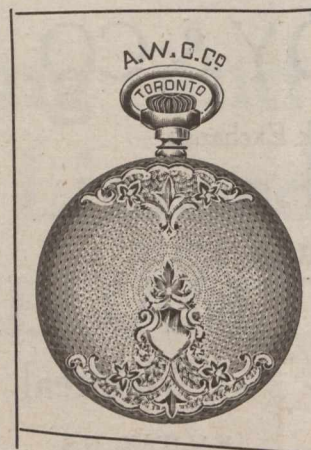
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# The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVII, NO. 40.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1919.

Price 10 CENTS

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

## The Journal of Commerce

Devoted to

CANADIAN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE  
AND FINANCE.

Published every Tuesday Morning by

The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,  
Limited.

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

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

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

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

HON. W. S. FIELDING,

President and Editor-in-Chief.

Subscription price, \$3.00 a year.

Advertising rates on application.

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## Regulation and Curtailment

THE extreme difficulty of all efforts to regulate prices is beginning to be exemplified by the operations of the Commerce Court of Canada. For some reason, the course of the Court's investigation into the question of foodstuffs prices has led them, in almost all cases, right back to the original producer. Whether this is because the intervening dealers are actually making no more than a reasonable profit, or whether it is because they are able to cover up any illegitimate profits, we are unable to state, but the fact remains that the chief result of the Court's investigation up-to-date has been to direct attention to the very large increase in the prices received by the farmers and stock-raisers, who are the original producers of foodstuffs, and the protests of this class of community have begun to be voiced in no uncertain terms in Parliament.

In all this business of regulating prices there is one basic factor which should be very carefully borne in mind, and which a large section of the public is very apt to forget, namely, the absolute necessity of allowing a sufficient remuneration to all producers and handlers, but especially to the original producers, to encourage them not merely to maintain their present activity but to increase their output to meet the greatly increased requirements of the world. Any price regulation which has as a consequence the discouragement of production must in the long run defeat its own ends. Even when the quantity of a certain commodity produced within the Dominion of Canada is greatly in excess of the domestic requirements it is still undesirable to limit the prices for the domestic trade, although there is no question of reducing the amount available for consumption in Canada. For in this case the discouragement is felt in the form of a reduction of the total output, resulting in a reduction in the available surplus for export, and thus Canada is deprived of a portion of her profitable foreign trade and is less in a position to pay for the articles which she must import from abroad.

We imagine that the publicity which is being brought into business operations by the Commerce Court is likely to have, on

the whole, a desirable effect, although much of the evidence that has been taken is so violently contradictory as to make it almost impossible for the ordinary citizen to reach a confident conclusion. But it would be very deplorable if any of the Court's regulative actions should have the result which many experts predict for them, of curtailing the productive activities of Canada in any department concerned with the provision of necessities.

## Foreigners and Unions

IT has long been the complaint of labor organizers that the illiterate foreigners were the hardest class of workers to bring into active and intelligent membership in a trade union, and it has been alleged, possibly with some truth, that employers have made a practice of importing this class of labor, not merely for the sake of filling vacancies, but because of the effect which they expected it to have in making more difficult the task of labor organizers. But a very interesting turn has been given to this question by the development in the United States steel strike. In that strike the men who went out have been the illiterate foreign element and the men who stayed at work have been the educated and American-born, or Americanized, higher-grade workers.

The only conclusion that need be drawn from this is the danger of making too extensive deductions from a given set of premises. Under certain circumstances the uneducated worker is harder to organize than the educated worker, but under other circumstances he is more easily brought to ill-considered and violent action under the leadership of those who are reckless in working upon his feelings. Correspondingly, the educated working man, while easy to organize for the defence of his economic interests, is also easy to persuade of the folly of ill-considered and violent action calculated to damage the entire industry of which he is a part. The American worker of the United States steel industry is, we are convinced, not a whit less devoted to the interests of the working class, nor less willing to make sacrifices for its interests, than the foreign-born and un-Am-

ericanized element with which he labors, but he has a much better knowledge of the situation in the industry and a much better appreciation of the attitude of his employers, who are so far from being hostile to labor that they have done as much as any of the great industries of the country to secure to their faithful and progressive workers a direct financial interest in the success of the business.

We believe that workers of this class would be very reluctant to see the industry in which they are engaged pass in any degree under the control of a labor organization in which the predominating element must be un-American and uneducated. From their point of view the strike is a strike, not against the employer alone, or chiefly, but against the best element of the employees. It is a deplorable misconception which leads any working-man to regard those who have remained faithful to their tasks in this particular strike as traitors to the cause of labor.

### Stabilizing the Dollar

**D**R. IRVING FISHER expounded to the American Bankers Association, in convention last week at St. Louis, some further developments of his advice for "stabilizing the dollar in purchasing power". He had no difficulty in making a strong case against the gold standard as being responsible for the violent changes in the price level which have marked the last five or six years. Or rather, he had no difficulty in proving that any physical standard, whether it be gold, silver, wheat, or cotton, would have allowed the same violent disturbance of prices to take place. To prevent such disturbance, Professor Fisher desires to establish a standard which is not a physical standard, but is an imaginary thing to be defined from time to time in accordance with somebody's index number of prices. "Let us," he says, "vary the price of gold. In other words, let us vary the weight of the dollar, weighting it when the index number of prices is too high, and lowering it when the index of prices is too low. This can easily be managed if we have gold circulation, by means of paper representatives, redeemable in whatever amount of gold bullion may be at that date the dollar."

Professor Fisher's use of the word "redeemable" is interesting, but unorthodox. A promise-to-pay-gold can scarcely be said to be redeemable in any full sense when the Government which made the promise has the authority to alter the amount of gold which it is going to pay for it. Such a scheme as is here proposed would lead to a terrific rush to cash the representative certificates at all times when the trend of prices was such as to cause an expectation that the weight of the gold dollar was about to be decreased, and, conversely, there would be an equally general rush to unload gold upon

the Government at times when the amount of gold payable for a dollar certificate was likely to be increased. Against this very natural speculative movement, the Government would be completely helpless, for if there is any meaning to the term "redeemable" in Professor Fisher's argument, it must imply that the Government is bound to exchange gold for certificates, or certificates for gold, to an unlimited extent at all times, since the moment it refuses to make this exchange the quality of redeemability is destroyed.

We are strongly inclined to doubt whether a great war could be carried on without inflation of prices, even with an imaginary standard such as Professor Fisher's. The inflation would doubtless take a different form, but it is impossible for the world to consume more than it produces for several years at a time without causing a great disturbance in the market value of all sorts of articles. It is scarcely fair to blame the gold standard for the vagaries of the cost-of-living within the last few years, since the gold standard has been practically abolished for the time being by the general refusal of nations to allow the export of gold in settlement of their trade balances. If, as many contend, we are now on the eve of a downward movement of commodity prices, it may be that the gold standard will shortly cease to be the object of such violent criticism as it is now receiving, and when it is really operative once more, it may be found after all, when not interfered with by an excessive (but doubtless necessary) use of the sovereign power of the state, to be a reasonably satisfactory foundation for the monetary system.

### Canada and the U.S. Press

**C**ANADA has suffered in the past from the inadequate knowledge and flippant tone displayed in the articles on Canadian subjects which have been published in United States newspapers. Not indeed that this evil has been confined to the press of the United States, for an insufficiency of knowledge at least has been similarly detrimental to Canada in the press of Great Britain and other parts of the world. Our business relations with the United States, however, are so intimate that misunderstandings in that quarter are particularly to be regretted.

New York newspapers are beginning to show a greatly enlarged appreciation of the importance of the Dominion of Canada, from the American point of view. The New York Sun, which has long been in advance of its competitors in this respect, has established a still higher level than before in the quality and intelligent character of its news on Canadian subjects. We believe that by this policy the Sun is serving the interests of not only Canada, but the United States. The more that the American public knows about this Dominion the better it will be

able to take advantage of the extraordinary opportunities for profitable financial and commercial relations which it offers. The United States is on the eve of becoming a great investing nation, sending its capital abroad all over the world, but there is no field in which that capital will find itself more at home, and meet with fewer risks and more sympathetic treatment than in the Dominion of Canada.

### The Commerce of Mankind

**"I** WILL teach you to translate Spanish in vice versa English," says an advertiser named Iturriaga in a New York newspaper. We know that kind of English. It is much in vogue among shady commercial houses and in the legislation promoted by secret interests and drafted by their henchmen, and its object is to mean something that it does not appear to say. We doubt if Signor Iturriaga realizes what he is undertaking.

It looks as if Organized Labor will soon be One Big Unit against the One Big Union.

The Railway is the economic successor of the highway. In some places it looks as if the railway-man—but surely not.

Whale steak is being advertised in Canada, but the promoters are not making the best of their case. They should point out that the bones, instead of being thrown away, can be made into corsets.

Perhaps the most striking example of the economic transition from war to peace is afforded by the great aeroplane company which is now manufacturing phonographs. We use the term peace in a strictly technical sense.

Titles will not down. Scarcely has Parliament voted for their extinction or thereabouts when the nation rises in its might and confers on a member of the Commerce Court the honorific appellation of "That Man O'Connor."

A London cable states that British and Canadian soldiers who marry German women are "preparing lives of misery for themselves and their wives." And it does sound as if a permanent debate on Who caused the War? might be a poor foundation for domestic bliss.

It is impossible not to feel sorry for Mr. J. H. Thomas, leader of the British railway strikers. Mr. Thomas was conducting a perfectly ordinary labor dispute when somebody came along and turned it into a revolution. Mr. Thomas implies that this person, or these persons, was or were quite outside of the strike and beyond the reach of his disciplinary control. It is too bad that outsiders should be allowed to alter Mr. Thomas' strikes like this. Why didn't he copyright it or patent it?

# Looks To Canada For Solution

United States Labor Difficulty Causes Far-Sighted Americans to consider the Successful Operations of the Legislation Drafted in this Country by Hon. Mackenzie King

In the days of the national detriment and bewilderment caused by the great steel strike, it is interesting to find that the far-sighted Americans have been looking to Canada for the solution of the tremendous industrial problems with which they are faced. The New York Journal of Commerce, the leading commercial and industrial daily of the country, contained last week a long editorial on the painful experiences of Canada 13 years ago and the methods adopted by the Dominion for preventing their recurrence.

"The strike menace in this country at the present time," says the New York daily, "is a vivid reminder of the experience of Canada about a dozen years ago. In the summers of 1906 there was a strike of the coal and iron miners of the Western Provinces, which threatened, not only the supply of fuel for the next winter in homes and manufacturing industries, but interruption of traffic on the railways throughout the Dominion. This led to a plan in the Parliament for preventing that disaster or anything comparable with it in the time to come. A bill was introduced in the House of Commons at Ottawa in December, which became a law near the end of the following March, and which was broadened in a way to include all kinds of transportation, as well as productive operations. It applied, not only to mining companies but railway corporations and all agencies of communication, general or local, including telegraphs and electric lights, waterworks and public utilities, generally at stations and ports for reception or delivery of merchandise. The act adopted by Parliament late in December was the result of an investigation conducted for several months before that time.

"The law enacted was designated as the Canadian industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This was followed three years later by the Conciliation Act which was intended to insure industrial peace so far as that could be maintained by voluntary agreement of the forces involved, as the result of complete investigation and publicity of facts. Another supplementary act related especially to railway labor disputes, but the complete legislation, as more or less modified later, had a common purpose for the public benefit and for justice to both labor and capital in a service that concerned the people as a whole. The main purpose was conciliation and agreement which should do justice to all concerned, including the public and the Government. The chief agency provided for was a board to make an investigation and reach a decision in case of a dispute which could not be settled by voluntary agreement. On this the employing concerns, the workmen in their service, and public authority were duly represented. Complete publicity was given to the inquiry and no strike could occur before a decision was reached, without incurring a penalty for any one responsible for it or taking part in it. One provision added to it after some experience in its application, was the requirement that in case of demand for better conditions by labor or proposal of change by the employing power, there should be thirty days' notice of when it was to take effect, affording time for negotiation and the influence of publicity for a settlement without action of a conciliation board.

"It is not necessary to go further into particulars, the result being the main point of interest. In a statement made in this city near the end of 1912 by W. L. Mackenzie King, who was the Canadian

Minister of Labor when this legislation was carried through, and who took an official part in proposing and in giving its effect, it was stated that there had been up to that time, in a period of five years and half, 132 applications for boards under the act, 40 having to do with coaling mining, 10 with metalliferous mining, 53 with railways, 10 with street railroads, and a number of others engaged in other industries specially affected. In all but 15 of these cases, strikes were averted, and such as happened were of a local or minor character. Mr. King said that immunity was almost complete and the working of the act was generally approved, not only by officials, after the change from the Liberal to the Conservative Executive of the Dominion, as well as before, but by the employing companies and the Brotherhoods of Labor. Various instances of expressed satisfaction were cited.

"This address of Mr. King was at an annual dinner joined in by the Association of Railway Business and that of manufacturers of railway materials, equipment and supplies, and was received with a good deal of enthusiasm. It was hoped that it might incite some similar action at Washington by Congress under recommendations of the President. It was near the end of the term of President Taft, and a new Congress, with a changed party control, was to come in early in March, with no regular session until December, 1913. What followed in the next year after that diverted attention and near the middle of that year it was absorbed in what was then a foreign war, but one in which we were destined to be involved. The situation which this country has fallen under now is a forcible reminder of what needs to be done for bringing labor at mines, on railways and in important manufacturing industries, and those who have the direction of these, into harmonious co-operation for a common benefit, not only for those directly involved, but for the people and the nation generally."

## Gold Stocks as Insurance

The advisability of purchasing gold mine stocks (producing or at least well tested, not merely prospects) as an insurance against collapsing commodity prices is being widely realized by business men. The value of such insurance is evident even if one does not entertain extreme views of the impending "collapse," such as were recently expressed by a prominent mining man.

"A collapse in the cost of material, the cost of labor, and the cost of living is in sight," declared this mining man during the course of an interview with the Canadian Mining Journal. "The producing capacity of plants in the United States in 1914 was twenty-four billion dollars. The producing capacity of plants in that country is at present ninety billion dollars. Figured on a basis of prices obtaining in 1914 the present capacity is fifty billion dollars, or an increase of over one hundred per cent. The population of the United States increased only ten per cent, and ninety per cent of the increased output has been absorbed in foreign countries, the majority of which will now reduce imports to a minimum. The result will be unprecedented competition in the United States, followed by the closing of a large num-

## SHORTAGE OF STOVES AND TIN.

The greatest scarcity of stoves, tin and enamelware and furnaces that has been experienced in five years is now keeping many manufacturers wondering how they are going to fill the orders that keep pouring in from all parts of the Dominion, says Canadian Hardware and Metal. Labor troubles and lessened production are given as causes of the shortage.

Supplies of both turpentine and linseed oil are reported very scarce and linseed crushers report in some cases paying a premium of 25 cents per bushel for seed for immediate delivery.

Price changes are again numerous on shelf hardware this week, in most cases prices having advanced to higher levels. Steel products are firm in price, particularly steel sheets and plates.

Paint products are firm in price, but it is expected that present prices on ready-mixed paints will prevail for some time. Paint manufacturers have agreed on a plan for the standardization of paint containers, and it is hoped that a great saving will thus be effected.

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT BOOKLETS.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is issuing two booklets, one giving a brief account of the activities of the Department and a directory of its officers, and the other giving an exceedingly interesting and instructive report on "The War on Tuberculosis."

The latter is written by Dr. A. F. Millar, Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium at Kentville, N.S., and Jane W. Mortimer, and should have a circulation very much wider than the class to whom the Re-establishment Department makes its chief appeal.

One of the compensations for the losses and sacrifices of the war is the improved knowledge concerning the treatment of tuberculosis and the manner in which that knowledge is being spread among the community. A very large percentage of the peace-time tuberculosis cases of Canada could have been saved had there been a few years ago a more general knowledge of such precautions as the porch bedroom and the Klondike bed, the imperative necessity of repose, and the use of a properly regulated diet.

ber of plants, a collapse in prices, very considerable unemployment, and a collapse in wages."

Asked as to what effect such a development would have on the mining industry, this mining man declared that it would "mark the commencement of one of the greatest booms ever known, particularly in connection with the gold mining industry. This, owing to the fact that the greater the collapse in wages the cheaper it will be to produce gold and the greater the collapse in the cost of material and supplies, the greater will be the purchasing power of gold." He further declared that, in his opinion, as a result of developments of the immediate future the intrinsic value of gold mines would record a steady increase, and that already many big financial concerns were seeking opportunities to place large sums in the shares of the important gold mining companies.

The statement by H. C. Hoover, who on his arrival at New York from overseas declared that "we have entirely passed the crest of high prices," is a much more moderate one, but is in itself sufficient reason for investing in gold mine securities.

# 6-Hour-Day Man Needs Nurse

Rev. Dr. Eaton, Former Canadian and Now Industrial Conciliator in U.S., Rallies the British Workingman on His Lack of Independence

"If I were a workingman now, as I was for many years of my life, I should be deeply depressed by the desperate efforts being made at the moment of my country's need and danger to reduce my life to the statue of a weakling. I should be ashamed to be put in the position of asking for a six-hour day surrounded by an entanglement of legislative safe guards for fear that I get a smooch of coaldust on my nose or soil my fine linen by sweat. A man who must be protected by law from working more than six hours a day is too delicately organized to wear trousers. He ought to be garbed in petticoats and have a nurse to stand between him and the rude realities of a workday world."—Dr. Charles A. Eaton, the Canadian who has been head of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, in an address to British labor.

## No Substitute.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, the former Canadian minister and more recently head of the National Service Section of the U.S. Shipping Board, has been addressing British labor on the problems of the hour. He takes a new line, which should be effective, of pouring ridicule upon those who demand to be sheltered by law and the State from the dreadful fate of working more than six hours a day. Dr. Eaton says:

The acute social problems now pressing for solution in both countries have grown out of our common effort to apply the principles of political democracy to economic and industrial conditions created by an age of mechanical industrialism.

In both countries we begin to see that the new organ of civilization is industry. For hundreds of years our English-speaking race has been struggling to establish political freedom in every corner of the earth. We now find ourselves at the threshold of a new age, with new nucleating energies creating a new quality of social structure. The question is, can we, under these new conditions, go on and build our free societies upon those ideals of democracy which have been the great contribution of our race to the progress of mankind; or must we abandon our ancient ideals and adopt some insane dream like Russian Bolshevism, or some impossible mechanical makeshift like State Socialism?

## The Glory of Our Race.

I belong to that great body of Americans who believe that the future well-being of the world depends very largely upon the fidelity, intelligence, and persistence with which the English-speaking peoples continue to work out those ideals of democracy which constitute at once the glory and genius of our race. For this reason we in America follow with keen and sympathetic interest the unfolding drama of British life, knowing full well that whatever makes Britain strong will in the end strengthen America, and wherein England fails America, too, will fail. We stand or fall together, because we are builded upon the same foundations of principle and draw nourishment for our social progress from the same spiritual source. And our responsibility is deepened beyond measure by the fact that those ideals and principles which constitute the genius of our race have been victorious in the great war and are now seeking to get themselves enthroned in every land and in every section of society.

## The Only Remedy.

The danger that threatens to destroy the world to-day lies in the realm of the spirit. Ignorance and ill-will, inflamed by a materialistic conception of life, are marshalling the brute force of

money against the brute force of numbers for a fruitless struggle in which both will be destroyed. Germany went mad because she fed her soul with lies. Russia is being led by lunatics into irretrievable ruin. And the very ideas that have made Germany a charnel-house and Russia a chaos are now finding rootage in England and America. The only cure for ignorance is education, and the only remedy for ill-will is a moral transformation.

Believing that the whole world has entered upon a new age which calls for new standards of value, new conceptions of truth and duty, and new tasks and tests in every realm of human endeavor, I venture, with full consciousness of their inadequacy, to offer a few suggestions towards a solution of our most immediate difficulties.

## Thrill With New Sense of Selfhood.

The new element which will determine the next cycle of history is the emergence of the masses of men into self-consciousness. Henceforth all legislation, all thinking, all industrial organization must be conceived in terms of all the people.

In England Labor has proclaimed its unalterable determination never to go back to its pre-war economic status. It never will. Neither will capital, with or without proclamations. In Russia the masses stood up and thought they were free. They have fallen into the hands of a tyranny more hateful and bloody than any political Tsar. But the fact remains that in every land the whole people are thrilling with a new sense of selfhood. And this is why Democracy, which is a scheme of life in which the whole people participate upon equal terms, is being accepted everywhere as a theory, although it is failing often as a practice.

## Capital the Servant of All.

It seems to me self-evident that this new awakening to self-consciousness of all the people calls for better instrument of expression than the class struggle which has characterized the past generations. If capitalism has been the instrument of a class, it must now become the instrument of all. If the capitalistic system cannot become the economic organ of all the people it will cease to exist. The labor union has been the necessary and useful organ of a class. If it has in it a universal value it may become the organ of all the people. Otherwise it will have to be abandoned. From now on no man can claim special consideration because he is a working man or an employer. He must rest his rights upon the fact that he is a man. And his rights will have no value except in so far as they are sanctioned by his duties.

While these larger and elemental truths are working their way into the minds of men certain practical realities must be dealt with. For five years this nation has been engaged in spending money upon non-productive effort. No building or repairing could be done. Production fell to a minimum except for war uses. Now the country faces the absolute necessity of work being done—simple, plain, everyday work that has as its object the production of houses and clothes and food and machinery and fuel, and all the ordinary necessities of life.

## No Substitute For Sweat.

I see no way of getting this work done by Act of Parliament or by fine programmes of social reform or by strikes and lock-outs, or even by hearings before learned commissions. The only way to get coal is to dig it out of the mine. Food cannot be produced by any conceivable change in

land tenure. It must be grown in the fields or bought from distant growers by an exchange of goods produced by work. There is no substitute for sweat. Work is paid for by the community because it furnishes the community with something that it wants. If the worker produces all of a commodity that the community needs he is a useful public servant, and is entitled to full and fair reward from the community for full and fair service rendered. If he will not produce his share of what his country needs, then someone else must take his place. And this is true of every class of worker.

## No Nationalization in U.S.A.

I shall follow with eager interest the proposal to nationalize British mines. In America many of us used to believe that the Government could do railway running and mining and some other things better than could private interests. We don't think so now. The war has cured us. The other day when the railwaymen, who are a very high type of workers, demanded nationalization of the railways, they were met by a storm of protest from all classes, workmen included. We are afraid of bureaucracy and red-tape and taxation to make up for losses due to the stupidity of political administration of public utilities. We are coming back to the good old British doctrine that the less interference from Government in industry the better. The best government is self-government. One of the greatest delusions that ever darkened the mind of man is the theory that you can work the institutions of industry by means of a political machine.

I should be untrue to my deepest convictions were I to close this statement without frankly saying a few plain words about certain things that must be done here and in America at once if we are to escape economic chaos and serious suffering.

## Things to Do For the Nation.

In the first place, employers and employees have got to get together on a basis of national service. It is plain treason for either Labor or Capital at the present time to advance their own interests by destructive and revolutionary strikes or cunning financial manipulation. The progress and prosperity of both depend upon the well-being of their country as a whole. Everybody must quit thinking in terms of a class and begin to think in terms of the nation. We must work for England just as our soldiers and sailors fought for England.

Let us face the fact that we never can go back to the old times; and let us find a way of all working together for the common good. This new attitude of mind is absolutely alien to the class hatred and materialistic madness that have come out of Russia to infect and be-devil the world. We need a spiritual awakening. You cannot make a permanent society by tying a bundle of selfish folk together with some rotten string of class or self-interest. The destiny of man is in his soul, and we must find some way of driving out suspicion, envy, hate, and ill-will before we can create just and reasonable social relations. The cure for ill-will is intelligent self-discipline in a humane and moral conception of life. The way to get rid of a small idea is to put a big idea in its place.

## Business a Social Service.

If I were a working man now, as I was for many years of my life, I should be deeply depressed by the desperate efforts being made at the moment of my country's need and danger to reduce my life to the stature of a weakling. I should be ashamed to be put in the position of asking for a six-hour day surrounded by an entanglement of legislative safeguards for fear that I get a smooch of coal dust on my nose or soil my fine linen by sweat. A man who must be protected by law from working more than six hours a day is too delicately organized to wear trousers. He ought to be garbed in petticoats and have a nurse to stand between him and the rude realities of a workaday world.

(Continued on Page 28.)

# Lake of Woods Had Fine Year

## Profits While Below 1918 Abnormal Level and Restricted by Government Regulation, Were 28½ P.C.

Despite the handicaps under which milling companies operated during the past year The Lake of the Woods Milling Company closed a very satisfactory year showing total profits of \$756,616.

This is somewhat less than was earned in the year ended August 31st, 1918, but is considerably more than the results for the year 1917.

The total revenue was made up of \$547,000 from milling profits and \$209,000 from other sources. The milling profits shown a decline of some \$54,000 from the figures of the previous year but in view of the many government regulations and restrictions this must be regarded as a very creditable showing.

The report of the President shows that conservation characterized the management of the Company's affairs, due to provision having been made for the strengthening of the reserve account, depreciation and the further development of the home market. In moving the adoption of the report President Meighen referred to the satisfactory nature of the year's business. He stated that both export and domestic business was unusually good and looked with confidence to the coming year's activities. In this respect he expressed the opinion that export business would show a slight falling off but that domestic business should improve. Domestic business is excellent and the Company is taking every possible means to develop the home market. An encouraging note was struck by President Meighen in regard to a return to normal conditions. "I feel optimistic that there will be a general increase in the work of reconstruction and production, and every month will show a gradual return to normal conditions. I think there is no reason to fear for the future prospects of your Company."

In view of the faithful services rendered by the staff the president announced that a 10 per cent bonus on salary and wages had been granted. He also stated that every one of the 230 soldiers who

returned from overseas had been re-employed by the Company and that these men were among the most efficient on the staff.

The profit and loss accounts of the three years are compared in the following table:

Profits :	1919.	1918	1917.
Milling .....	\$547,152	\$601,520	.....
Other .....	209,463	256,394	.....
Total profits ...	\$756,616	\$857,914	\$569,747
Bond interest ...	54,000	54,000	54,000
Balance .....	\$702,616	\$803,914	\$515,747
Preferred divs...	105,000	105,000	105,000
Balance .....	\$597,616	\$698,914	\$410,747
Dividend & bonus	294,000	252,000	168,000
Balance .....	\$303,616	\$446,914	\$242,747
Written off.....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Year's surplus...	\$203,616	\$346,914	\$142,747
Previous balance	978,797	831,883	889,135
Surplus .....	\$1,182,414	\$1,178,797	\$1,031,893
Bond redemption	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total surplus...	\$982,414	\$978,797	\$831,893

A comparison of the balance sheets of the two years reveals some interesting changes and discloses the fact that, while actual cash holdings declined by some \$800,000, the position of the company as to working capital has undergone substantial improvement in the twelve months. The showing in this respect is as follows:

	1919.	1918.
Current assets .....	\$3,445,718	\$2,618,645
Current liabilities .....	1,293,530	921,938
Working capital.....	\$2,152,188	\$1,696,707

possibility of adverse effect upon American foreign trade in this situation is obvious, and leads the National Foreign Trade Council to urge upon American exporters generally the wisdom of following invariably a practice under which complaints cannot possibly arise.

"There is no question that the original meaning of F.O.B. port was 'Free on board ship,' and that that is the general and usual interpretation of it among foreigners. The National Foreign Trade Council desires to point out that it is essential to the best practice for American exporters and manufacturers in making an F.O.B. port quotation to have it mean 'F.O.B. overseas vessel,' but in any event the quotation, whatever it is, should be unmistakably clear and explicit. If in quoting prices F.O.B. port, American exporters or manufacturers have in mind any other delivery than on board overseas vessel, they should make perfectly plain exactly what they mean by the use of F.O.B. port, and that any charges for cartage, storage, or other services, are for buyer's account."

### OVER-PURIFIED FOODS.

The public must necessarily judge food very largely by the eye. Green colored apples are difficult to sell, even when a fine quality, but a red apple will usually bring a good price, even though the actual flavor may be but little better than a turnip. Rice, in order to make it attractive, has to be coated with glucose and powdered talc, by which it gets its fine gloss. Butter must be yellow to please the purchaser and is therefore fre-

quently colored with a yellow dye. But the public demands wheat flour in as white a form as possible and hence it has often been bleached to remove its natural yellow tint. In bulletin No. 40 "The Use of Coarse Grains for Human Food," which may be had free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, it is shown that with the advance of civilization and the improving of machinery there has been a tendency to discard the coarse and relatively indigestible substances in our food, with the result that we have reached a stage where most people consume too large a proportion of refined material and too little of the necessary coarse and relatively indigestible substances. Lately, however, people have become alarmed and action has begun against what may be fairly called "over purification of foods." The object of the new bulletin is two-fold; first to show to farmers generally how they can become more nearly self-sufficient as far as the food supply for themselves and their family is concerned, and second to point out for the benefit of other classes of people some ways of economizing in the cost of their food, and at the same time improving the wholesomeness of their diet.

### EXPORT BACON SITUATION.

H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe where he has reviewed the live stock market situation, has expressed his views regarding Canada's position, in the October number of the Agricultural Gazette. He states that the London agents of our Canadian packers reviewed in disappointment the orders for Canadian goods—bacon, eggs, etc.—for which they could obtain but a tenth of the product they required. The unwarranted high price of hogs in Canada during the past month is but a reflection of the reputation of Canadian bacon, as compared with American, and demonstrates the effort of our packers to maintain their connection with old established clients in the face of short supplies. Since Denmark, within a year, will again be a factor on the bacon market our only security for the future is full production and such a substantial export supply as must command recognition by its volume and quality. Short hog production is unquestionably the most dangerous policy Canada can adopt. This is true of eggs as well as bacon.

### DEPLORABLE SHORTAGE OF FLAX.

An article in the Canadian Textile Journal shows the linen situation to be in a most deplorable condition owing to the shortage of flax and linen yarn. It is shown there that in a normal year the Irish linen industry requires 100,000 tons of fibre, whereas this year less than one-fourth of that amount is in sight. Each week new seekers of linen fabrics and merchandise made from this material reach the market ready to place commitments and replenish their stocks at almost any price, but under the circumstances the willingness of buyers to purchase liberally without question or quibble relative to cost, is of little use.

The outlook is gloomy indeed. Authentic information has been received that Russia cannot be depended upon this year for flax, and the deficit in 1920 is likely to be much greater than it is this year, for during the war lack of attention to flax has resulted in seed becoming inferior and lack of good seed depreciates production. Prices of linens at present are prohibitive and if the Irish industry has to depend on highly priced home flax, as the well-thought out article on another page points out, the danger is that the Germans and Austrians may regain the foothold they held in home markets in pre-war days.

### MEANING OF "F.O.B."

As a result of some complaint in Australia over the use here of the term "F.O.B." the National Foreign Trade Council of New York has deemed it necessary to call the attention of American manufacturers and exporters to the matter. The Council writes in part as follows:

"As a result of the practice complained of, a situation has arisen which may easily prove seriously detrimental to American commerce with Australia. The Australian complaint is that American manufacturers and exporters who have quoted F.O.B. New York have interpreted that quotation to include merely delivery within the limits of the port of New York, and not necessarily actual delivery of the merchandise on board the overseas vessel. The Australian contention is that the term F.O.B. port has only one meaning, namely, 'Free on board overseas vessel' at the port named; and that a quotation F.O.B. port means that the purchaser has no charges to meet except those connected with ocean freight, and insurance.

"It appears that some American manufacturers and exporters who have quoted prices F.O.B. New York, or other port, have contented themselves with the delivery of the goods within the limits of the port named, instead of on board overseas vessel, with the result that charges for cartage, lighterage, storage and other items, have been passed on the Australian purchaser who had understood that the F.O.B. port quotation covered delivery of the goods on the overseas vessel. The

# The West Indies and the Future

## "Peaceful Penetration" by the United States Raises the Question of Economic or Political Union With Canada in An Urgent Form—Britain Looking to Dominion

By HARRY J. CROWE.

(Concluded from last issue.)

The Jamaican planter cannot pay his field workers more than 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day, and it has been as low as 1s. to 2s. Even this inadequate wage practically reduces the planter's profits to zero. Hence the present discontent referred to by the Gleaner. When one contrasts these figures with the United Fruit Company's profits, which have increased from \$15,000,000 to \$33,000,000 annually during the past five or six years (the business, of course, is not confined to Jamaica) we have a glaring illumination of the effects of monopolies. In the case of Jamaica, it means economic slavery to a foreign commercial organization, a condition most detrimental to British interests.

The United Fruit Company have enormous plantations in Panama, where there is banana land sufficient to produce £80,000,000 worth of bananas annually. This company would naturally rather have Jamaica labor than have Jamaica production increased, in order to avoid competition and increase their production in Panama. The methods of this company that have been complained of in Massachusetts have been applied with greater force to the detriment of Jamaica, Great Britain and Canada.

Let me illustrate what it would have meant to the prosperity of Jamaica and her purchasing power for British and Canadian goods if she had received nearer the market value to the extent of say 3s additional per bunch for bananas. On her production during the last ten years, the total extra value on this one important export that should have been paid to Jamaica would be over £10,000,000, say \$50,000,000. On cocoanuts the increased freight Jamaicans have to pay the United Fruit Company in excess of that paid by Trinidad, which has an independent line of boats, is £2 per thousand, while Jamaica is 500 miles nearer New York. This, applied on the total production of cocoanut in Jamaica during the past ten years, viz: about two hundred and fifty million nuts, is a further illustration of why Jamaica is in her present state of stagnation. Another reason is the increased cost of living, without increased revenue, partly caused by excessive freights on imports paid to this company, which has amounted to over £750,000 during the past ten years in excess of what Trinidad has paid. Jamaica has had no encouragement to increase production; her total import and export trade is about £6,000,000—it should be ten times that figure. At present Jamaica buys about 70 per cent of her requirements from the United States, about 13 per cent from Great Britain, and eight per cent from Canada.

### Two-Way Cargoes Needed.

Additional independent transportation from Jamaica is the great need, but its success cannot depend on subsidies. Full cargoes both ways between Jamaica and other West Indies, and Great Britain and Canada are necessary. Jamaica would then come into her own and a very large and profitable trade within the Empire would be developed. As long as the United Fruit Company can control the principal export, and 70 per cent of her imports are purchased in the United States as at present, and shipped in this company's line of boats, subsidizing a line of British steamers will not meet the situation.

Before referring to what I believe will meet the situation, may I emphasize the fact that the United Fruit Company have made it very difficult,



MR. HARRY J. CROWE.

as is shown in the complaint made against this company in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, for a competitor to secure cargoes of fruit, and when the latter attempt to sell, the former dump cargoes on the market at ruinous figures below cost, and in this way crush out competition. This has resulted in an uninterrupted monopoly for a number of years at the expense of the producer, consumer and British trade.

Immediate action is, in my opinion, necessary, not only for the specific purpose of saving Jamaica from a cruel economic state affording facilities for foreign suggestions of loyalty, but because the most pressing necessity of the world to-day is the full development of all resources, to make good the losses of war, and to provide happy living conditions for all workers.

As a result of the great war the whole world, with the exception of the United States, is faced with deficits in money and material; prices of all food and clothing are enormously increased; the populations of a score of countries are, for this reason, displaying unrest, and the only remedy is increased production, stimulation of industry and utilization of every source that lies in our hands. Germany may be a good second to the United States in jeopardizing British trade within as well as outside the Empire, unless we are soon aroused to our present danger, the consequences of which will eventually be felt more by labor than capital. It would be criminal to let our rich and fallow fields lie idle, and the trade that belongs to us go into foreign channels, when production is the greatest economic demand. The war will have only half taught us the lesson which we would not learn before, if we do not take stock of every resource of the Empire, and use this as a working and not a buried talent, and preserve the inheritance of our children.

### Wants Political Union.

May I suggest the following solution for this Imperial problem?

First: Commercial and political union between Bermuda, the British West Indies and Canada, commencing with Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. This would permanently establish free interchange of commerce with the nearest British Dominion, and largest growing market of the world for tropical products. Since Great Britain could consume with advantage to her people, all tropical products that Canada could not absorb, Jamaica would be independent of the United Fruit Company and their market.

The adoption of the Canadian tariff, resulting from political union, would give Great Britain a 33 1-3 per cent preference in those tropical markets over foreign countries. This she does not now enjoy. The requirements of these islands would therefore, be mainly produced in Great Britain and Canada, and because of these reductions would greatly reduce the cost of living in these Islands. Canada would assume the deficit due from this loss of revenue in these colonies, caused by the free entry of Canadian agricultural and manufactured products and the preference granted to Great Britain which may be increased from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent, the latter being urged by the major portion of the people of Canada. In the event of commercial and political union, Bermuda and the British West Indies must be placed on an equal footing with the present Canadian Provinces, with respect to this matter. The purchasing power of Jamaica would be greatly increased, having regard to the increased value of her products, when released from the control of the United Fruit company. The increased production, stimulated by Canadian energy, enterprising capital, and the increasing demand for a value of the tropical products of these Islands generally, would not only ensure the future prosperity of these Islands and strengthen their position in the Empire, but would furnish full cargoes for a British line of steamers to and from Canadian and Great Britain's ports.

Second: To avoid dumping, the British Government should protect the producer, as well as the consumer and the transportation company by passing a law similar to the one existing in Canada, with respect to this unfair competition.

Third: With the above protection, I have reason to believe that the Canadian Government (or the Canadian Pacific Railway) would provide all the transportation required for Bermuda and all the British West Indies to the satisfaction of British interests. This would meet the present demand from the British West Indies for help from the British and Canadian Governments for extra transportation to save them from stagnation, thus solving the transportation problem, abolishing a powerful monopoly, and freeing Jamaica from an octopus that is sapping her life blood.

### What the Empire Has Lost.

In the past, nearly all developments of the far flung regions of the British Empire have been brought about by private enterprise, which, as we acknowledge to-day, had excellent results. It excellence was, in fact, only limited by the fact that it was not co-ordinate. There was not any interlocking support by the pioneers or the merchants, or of the merchant by the banker and shipper and railroad builder. There has been no system in our Empire development and little training of her youth in scientific considerations of the Empire as a first field for personal enterprise; as a consequence, much effort has been lost in inhospitable lands, and many fertile parts of the British Empire have lacked the developing hand.

If we are not to lose some of the fairest and richest portions of our tropical lands, producing raw materials which in many cases can be produced nowhere else, there is but one clear path to salvation. Work that can no longer be left to individual enterprise or to Government intervention from Downing Street, may be done by linking complementary sections of the Empire together—that is the basis of the suggestion for a Canadian-Bermuda-West Indian Union.

(Continued on Page 34.)



# MINING AND METALLURGY IN CANADA

"A CONTINENTAL AREA ONLY PARTIALLY PROSPECTED."

## GRAPHITE.

Graphite is a soft black or steel grey mineral composed of carbon. It occurs in a great variety of forms crystalline and amorphous, in veins, masses and as disseminated particles in rock. It has many uses and the supply from any one country is seldom varied enough in character for the several purposes. Physical properties and impurities differ greatly in graphite from different sources. The bulk of the world's supply comes from Ceylon, Madagascar and Korea.

Crude graphite ore of the disseminated variety must be subjected to a very elaborate milling treatment to prepare it for the market. It must be ground to such a degree of fineness as to detach the particles of graphite from the associated minerals. This grinding is not an easy matter, as graphite cakes act badly in the machines. Following the grinding, the graphite is separated from the accompanying minerals either by a wet or dry process of concentration. The resulting concentrates are then graded into various sizes by screening and bolting. The graphite is further graded according to purity.

One of the most important uses of graphite is for the manufacture of refractory articles, such as crucibles, retorts, etc.

Stove polishes consist essentially of finely ground graphite, usually 160 mesh, with which is mixed clay or some other material to act as a bond. Both the flake and amorphous varieties are used. The polish obtained with the flake graphite alone, or with the mixture of the two, lasts longer than the polish obtained with amorphous graphite alone.

The finishing step of the manufacture of gunpowder consists of polishing the grains with graphite. The powder is placed in a tumbling barrel with very fine flake graphite and thoroughly mixed and shaken for some time. The thin film of graphite enveloping each grain acts as a protection against the absorption of moisture.

Graphite, on account of its extreme softness and unctuousness, is admirably suited for use as a lubricant. It is used in two manners; namely, dry, or mixed with oil or grease. Flake graphite in various grades of fineness, from about 20 mesh to 200 mesh, is employed for this purpose and should be free from gritty matter.

Large quantities of graphite are used in the manufacturing of paints for special purposes, such as for covering structural steel work, iron and steel tanks, and steel stacks. It produces a good weather and fume resisting paint. For this purpose a very fine, air-floated flake graphite is used. It should be free from grit and sulphite minerals.



D. H. McDOUGALL,  
*President of the Canadian Mining Institute.*

In the casting of iron, it is desirable to coat the inner surface of the mould with some material which will prevent the metal from coming in contact with the sand of which the mould is made, and at the same time give to the casting a smooth surface. Graphite possesses certain properties which suit it to this purpose, and large quantities are used by the foundry men. A fine grain flake graphite is used either alone or mixed with tale.

Lead pencils are made by encasing thin rods of prepared graphite in wood to give the necessary strength. These rods are formed by mixing very finely amorphous graphite with clay. It is then moulded into shape and packed. The hardness of the finished product depends upon the proportions of clay used and the time and duration of packing.

In electrical work graphite finds many uses on account of its conductivity, refractoriness and softness. For different uses various grades are employed, in all of which a high degree of purity is required, especially for the making of dynamo, and motor brushes, in which case, it must contain no grit.

Graphite is used by electrotypers for giving an electro conductive service to the matrix, on which the electrotype is deposited. For this an extremely fine and pure grade of graphite is required.

The only deposits of graphite in Canada that are being worked are those in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

In Quebec, the principal deposits of graphite are situated in the townships of Buckingham and Lochaver, Ottawa County, near the town of Buckingham; and in the township of Grenville, Argenteuil County. Mills for the refining of the materials are situated in all of these places.

In Ontario the operating mines are situated in the following townships: Brougham, Renfrew County; Cardiff and Monmouth, Haliburton County; Mont-eagle, Hastings, and North Emsley, Lanark County.

### MICA.

The micas are a series of silicate minerals which are characterized by the readiness with which they can be split into thin flexible leaves. The colorless variety, muscovite, was formerly used in stoves, its transparency allowing a view of the coals and its heat resisting properties being great enough to successfully withstand the rather severe changes in temperature. This use has made mica very well known, even among those who are not ordinarily greatly interested in minerals.

Muscovite is the variety of mica most utilized in most countries. In Canada, however, it is quite secondary in importance to the brown colored variety known as phlogopite.

Canada is the chief source of the world's supply of phlogopite or, as it is sometimes called, magnesia mica or amber mica. There are several mines in operation, and from time to time many deposits have been worked. The deposits are usually very irregular in character, the mica occurring in scattered pockets, and it is difficult to mine it in a very systematic manner without doing a lot of waste work. Consequently, many deposits have been worked only for the mica which was quite near the surface and abandoned when all in sight was taken out.

Mica finds a number of uses in the electrical industry on account of its dielectric strength, the ease with which it may be split into thin, flexible sheets, and in some cases on account of its transparency.

The following is a partial list of its uses in this industry: Motor and dynamo winding—commutator ring and segment insulators; electric lights—discs for interior insulation of light sockets, covers for fuse boxes; telephones—long, narrow slips on which fuses are mounted; electric heaters—pieces on which the resistance wire is wound, forming the heating elements of toasters, etc.; spark plugs—the insulation of some gasoline engine spark plugs is made of mica.

The mica is furnished to the consumers split to the necessary thinness and sometimes cut to shape. It must be free from electrical defects; that is, free from electro-conductive inclusions and in perfect sheets.

For commutator insulation, amber mica is best, as it wears, under the action of brushes, at the same rate as the copper which composes the segments of the commutator. It must be free not only from electro-conductive inclusions, but also from quartz and garnet.

For electrical purposes micanite is being extensively used. It is made by cementing together very thin, small sheets of mica into large sheets. For this purpose much of the small mica is used, which otherwise would be discarded as useless or else ground to powder.

Mica, on account of its transparency and resistance to the action of heat, is admirably suited to use as glazing for stove doors, furnace peep-holes, and chimneys for lamps, lanterns, and gas burners. Muscovite is generally employed, though phlogopite is frequently used. Transparency and freedom from stain are the prime requisites for these purposes.

Finely ground mica, free from quartz and garnet, is mixed with a heavy grease for lubricating purposes.

In order to produce a scintillating surface on wall paper very finely ground white mica is employed. For this purpose the mica is ground under water. It should be from 100 to 150 mesh and as nearly uniform in size as possible.

Coarsely ground mica is used in the surfacing of certain prepared roofings. Cheapness is the main consideration in selecting this material. Any variety of mica may be used.

The amber mica deposits of Canada are comprised with an area of approximately 1,200 square miles in the Province of Quebec, and 900 square miles in the Province of Ontario. The two districts are separated geographically by the Ottawa River. The City of Ottawa lies between the two producing areas, and is the seat of the mica industry. With the exception of the plant of the Loughboro Mining Company, which is situated at Sydenham, Ontario, and that of Kent Bros., which is situated at Kingston, all the important works engaged in trimming and otherwise preparing mica for the markets are located at Ottawa. The most important of these companies are as follows:

Blackburn Bros., Ottawa.  
Capital Mica Co., Ottawa.  
Kent Bros., Kingston.  
S. F. Fillion, Ottawa.  
Wallingford and Co., Ottawa.  
O'Brien and Fowler, Ottawa.

### FELDSPAR.

The feldspars are very common rock forming minerals. They are silicates of aluminium with various percentages of potassium, sodium and calcium.

Of the many varieties of feldspars, orthoclase and microcline, potash feldspars, are the two most in demand, but the market for albite, sodium feldspar, is improving. While microcline is most commonly used as flux in chinaware industries, a mixture containing 30 per cent microcline and 70 per cent albite has been found to have very desirable properties, notably a lower temperature of fusion.

While these feldspars are common constituents of many igneous rocks they usually occur in such small grains, and intermixed to such a degree with other minerals that their utilization is not economically possible. In some localities they occur in comparatively large masses in coarsely crystallized

pegmatites along with quartz, tourmaline and mica, from which, in the course of mining, they may be fairly easily separated by hand.

The feldspars mined in Ontario are chiefly microcline intermixed with about 20 or 30 per cent albite. They are salmon and white in color, and as shipped are practically free of quartz.

The "spar," which comes from the mine or quarry in the form of lumps, must be crushed and ground to about 150 to 200 mesh to prepare it for most of the uses to which it is put. When the product is to be used for ceramic purposes, great care must be taken to avoid the introduction of particles of iron from the grinding machines. For this reason the grinding is usually done in special chaser mills, or pebble mills. In the chaser mills the spar is ground under quartzite wheels running over a bed of quartzite blocks. The pebble mills are lined with quartz, while flint pebbles are used to effect the grinding. In some cases the crushing is preceded by calcining in kilns in order to shatter the mineral and thus facilitate the crushing and grinding.

Feldspar is graded as follows: No. 1, No. 2 (sometimes called "Standard"), and No. 3. No. 1 is carefully selected, free from iron-bearing minerals, largely free from muscovite, and contains little or no quartz, usually less than 5 per cent; No. 2 is largely free from iron-bearing minerals and muscovite, but usually contains when ground from 15 to 20 per cent of quartz; No. 3 is not carefully selected and contains somewhat higher percentages of quartz, muscovite and iron-bearing minerals.

Feldspar, either No. 1 or No. 2 grade, is one of the principal ingredients of the body and the glaze of porcelain. In the body it fuses during the firing and forms a firm bond between the particles of quartz and clay. In the glaze it fuses and combines with the other ingredients to form an opalescent, glassy covering to the ware on which it is applied. Thus it will be seen that the temperature of fusion is an important factor in selecting a feldspar for these purposes. The melting point depends largely upon the percentages of potash in the spar. The higher the percentage of potash the lower will be the point of fusion. Where a small part of the potash is replaced by soda it will be found that the point of fusion is still lower.

Feldspar, usually No. 2 grade, is used in enameling brick and metal. The spar is one of the fluxing materials which goes to form the porcelain-like coating of the ware. For this purpose, also, the spar should be as free as possible from the dark-burning minerals.

In the manufacturing of abrasive wheels feldspar is one of the bonding materials used. On firing the wheels, the feldspar fuses and firmly cements the grains of emery, corundum or carborundum together. For this purpose No. 3 grade is employed, and, since the color is not of importance, small quantities of foreign minerals are not objected to.

The addition of alumina to the mixture for glass-making causes opalescence. Since feldspar contains alumina in a readily fusible form it is used in manufacturing opal glass. White mica in very small quantities, and free silica are permissible, but the spar should be as free as possible from iron-bearing or other minerals which would tend to color the finished product.

Feldspar is found in a number of places through-

out Canada. But the only regularly producing district is situated on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, about 20 miles north of Kingston. The most important mining company in this district, and the biggest producer is the Kingston Feldspar and Mining Co., Kingston, Ont. The spar from this district is shipped in the lump to the potteries of the United States at Trenton, New Jersey, and East Liverpool, Ill.

### OCHRE.

Ochre is the name applied to the earthy variety of iron oxide. Its color varies from brilliant yellow to dull yellowish brown.

The presence of manganese oxides in ochre gives a brown or reddish color. This manganiferous ochre is called umber, after Umbria, in Italy, where it was first mined. Sienna is like umber in composition, but contains less of the oxides of manganese and is lighter in color.

The principal uses of ochres are in the paint industry, where they are employed as pigments. Trueness and depth of color are the prime requisites. They should be very finely ground, and free from grit. They are used either raw or calcined, according to the color desired.

In the case of some ochres, they must be washed to remove contained sand and grit. This is done by thoroughly mixing with water to a very thin sludge. The fine particles of the ochre are held in suspension, while the coarse sandy matter rapidly settles to the bottom. The sludge is then conveyed to settling tanks, and the ochre allowed to settle. The water is drawn off and the ochre dried. It is then ready for the market, or it may first be calcined.

For many years there has been an annual production in the Province of Quebec of iron oxide from deposits situated between Champlain and Three Rivers, a short distance from the St. Lawrence River.

There was a small production during 1917 of zinc oxide for use as a pigment at the oxide plant of the Canadian Zinc Products Company at Notre Dame des Anges.

The production of iron oxides and other mineral pigments is steadily increasing in Canada, but so is the importation of these products into Canada.

### TALC.

Talc is a very soft mineral. In color it varies from white to greyish green, usually being pale apple green. The mineral is characterized by its softness and unctuousness. It occurs generally in foliated masses. It is also sometimes granular or fibrous.

The massive granular or crypto-crystalline variety is known as steatite, while the fibrous variety is called agalite.

Soapstone is a rock consisting very largely of talc and gets its name from its soapy feeling. It is also called potstone.

In addition to the foregoing, the following names are applied to talc, by the trade; asbestine, French chalk, mineral pulp, talclay and verdolite.

The particular properties of talc which make it useful in the industries are its softness, slipperiness, refractoriness, non-conductivity of heat and electricity, and its resistance to the action of most chemicals.

The principal use of talc in this country is as a filler for paper. For this purpose it should be very finely ground, free from grit, and as nearly white as

possible for the better grades of book paper. It is used as a filler to be added to the pulp to produce a white opaque paper and also in the coating of paper. Agalite, on account of its fibrous nature, is the variety most desired by the paper trade because of its greater "retention" and the somewhat stronger paper resulting from its use.

Powdered talc is used in large quantities in the manufacture of talcum powder and other toilet preparations, and also as a filler or loader in the cheaper grades of toilet soap. For toilet powders a very pure grade is employed. It should be white and very free from grit. For soap the color is not so important a matter, but freedom from grit is insisted upon.

For filling and dressing cotton cloth white, grit-free powdered talc is largely used. It is also used in the preparation of cloth for window blinds, and to a lesser extent for other textile purposes.

A low grade of powdered talc is used as a foundry facing. That prepared from the foliated variety is best. In the manufacturing of rubber goods talc finds two uses. In the preparation of the rubber, talc is added as a filler, for which purpose it should be finely ground and free from grit. It is also used to dress the moulds used in forming the rubber goods to prevent sticking.

Very fine powdered talc is used in the making of enamel and other paints. In most cases pure white stock is specified.

Talc enters into the composition of magnesite flooring. For this the cheap grades are usually employed. Agalite, the fibrous variety, is sometimes specified.

In order to prevent "ready roofing" papers and felts from sticking when rolled for shipment and storage, some manufacturers dust the prepared surface with talc. The lowest grades may be used for this purpose.

Talc is used sometimes in the insulating composition for electric cables. Among other lesser uses of powdered talc are the following: dressing of fine leathers and kids, as a lubricant, and as a powder for gloves and shoes.

In the making of gas burners, slate pencils, tailor's chalk, and white pencils, pure grades of massive talc are used.

Such soapstone as is used in Canada is purchased already manufactured into the desired sizes and shapes. Among the many articles which may be made from soapstone are the following: electric switchboards, laboratory table tops, wash tubs, sanitary fittings, hot plates, griddles, stove linings, furnace linings, acid tanks and lining for causticizing chambers in sulphate pulp mills.

The quarrying of soapstone is carried out by the usual open quarry methods, the material being cut out in solid blocks, which are later sawn into slabs of various dimensions.

Talc which is to be ground is won either by open-cut or underground methods. Underground methods are preferable for the reason that the product may be more easily kept clean.

The lump talc is first crushed, by means of jaw, or gyratory crushers or rolls, to about one-quarter inch size. It is then very finely pulverized in a buhr mill, ball or tube mill, cyclone mill, or some such pulverizer. The pulverizing is carried on until a large percentage is reduced to 200-mesh size. The product is graded by size, by means of bolting,

or air-floating, or a combination of the two methods.

Talc or bodies of talcose mineral—in part steatite, or soapstone—have been found at many places in the Dominion, but with the exception of the mines near Madoc, Ont., they have not been mined to any great extent.

Near the village of Madoc, in Hastings county, a large body of talc has been worked for several years, and lately a second deposit has been opened up in this district at Eldorado. Two mills are in operation grinding crude talc and preparing it for the trade, viz., George H. Gillespie and Co., Madoc, Ont., and Canadian Talc and Silica Co., Ltd., Eldorado, Ont.

The talc industry is growing. The value of talc mined in Canada in 1918 was \$112,000, which compares with \$76,539 in 1917, and only \$40,418 in 1914.

### CORUNDUM.

Corundum, which is practically pure alumina, is, next to diamond, the hardest mineral found. It occurs in a rock matrix from which it must be separated by crushing and concentration, after which it is ground and sized according to the demands of the markets, great care being taken to obtain uniform grading as regards the size of the grains.

Owing to its hardness and to the fact that it is not brittle it is admirably suited for use as an abrasive. It is employed for grinding and polishing both in the form of powder and wheels. In the making of wheels the grains of corundum are mixed with clay and fluxes and moulded into shape, after which the wheels are "fired" at such a temperature as to establish a strong bond between the particles.

The corundum mines of Canada are situated in the eastern portion of the Province of Ontario, in the townships of Carlow and Raglan. Mining operations here have been in progress since 1900. At present, mining is being conducted solely by one corporation, namely, the Manufacturers Corundum Company, Head Office, Toronto, Ontario; and mills at Burgess Mines, Ontario. This company has acquired the mines and mills formerly operated by the Ontario Corundum Company of Carlow Township, and the Canadian Corundum Company, of Raglan Township.

### MOLYBDENITE.

Molybdenite occurs chiefly as molybdenite ore. It is a dark colored mineral, resembling graphite, from which it is sometimes distinguished by a bluish color. Like graphite, it commonly occurs in flakes, but is sometimes massive. The amorphous variety is scarcely distinguishable from graphite except by chemical tests.

Owing to its softness and flaky form, molybdenite is with difficulty concentrated by the ore washing methods. Oil flotation methods are being used at some properties.

Molybdenum, like tungsten, is greatly in demand for the manufacture of high-speed tool steels. With tools made from these alloys, one man can do as much work as four using the ordinary tempered carbon steels.

The growth of molybdenum mining in Canada is such a recent one, being an outgrowth of the war, and the whole question of the uses and supply of molybdenum being so little understood by the general public, the following comprehensive survey of

the molybdenum industry is quoted from the Mines Branch Report on Mineral Production for 1917.

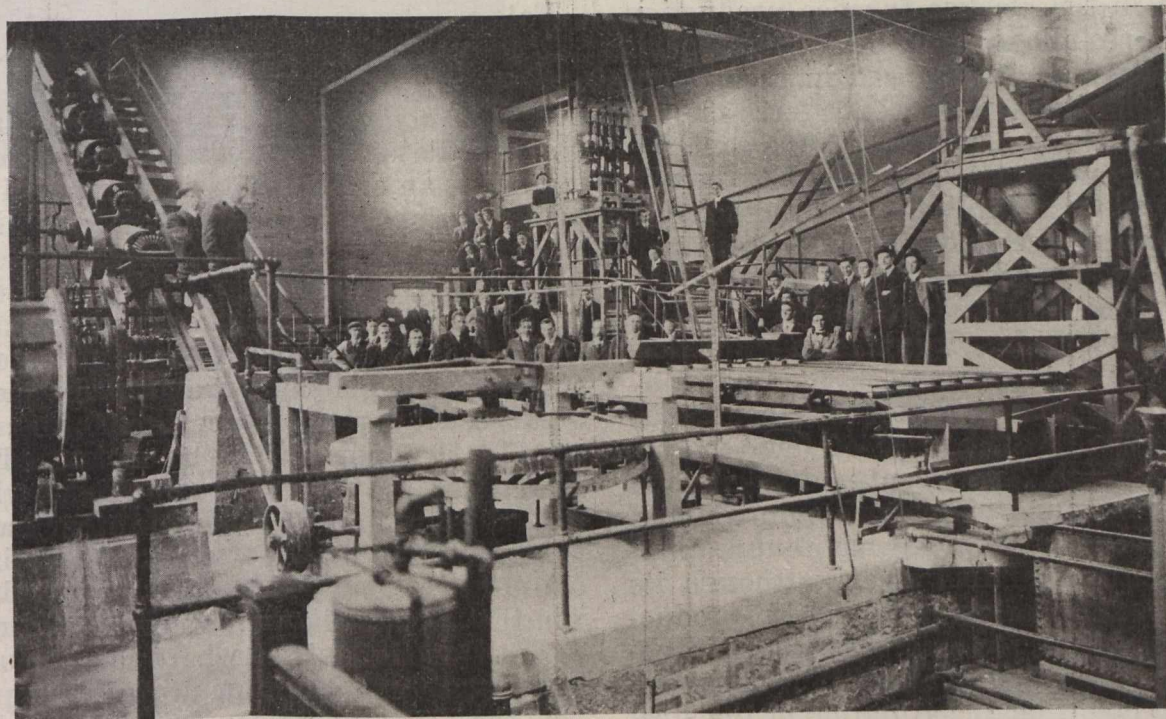
The total production in 1917, representing the quantity paid for of the  $\text{MoS}_2$  contents of the concentrates produced, amounted to 288,705 pounds, which at \$1.00 per pound, the approximate equivalent at Ottawa of the British price, would be worth \$288,705. The total production in 1916, representing the  $\text{MoS}_2$  contents of the concentrates produced was 156,461 pounds, which at \$1.00 per pound, would have a total value of \$156,461, while in 1915 the production was 29,210 pounds valued at \$28,450; and in 1914, \$3,814 pounds valued at \$2,063.

In 1917, the total shipments of ores and concentrates as stated by the producers were 1,554.3 tons valued at \$320,006 and there were 22,605 tons of ore treated at the concentrating plants; in 1916, the total shipments were 6,539 tons valued at \$188,316 and 9,106 tons of ore were concentrated; in 1915, the shipments were 216 tons valued at \$28,450, and in 1914, 16.5 tons valued at \$2,063. Some small shipments were made previously in 1902 and 1903.

The world's production of molybdenum ores in 1917 was much greater than that of any previous year, the production for Canada as stated above, being over 144 tons. In 1916 the Canadian production was over 78 tons, while Australia was credited with 123 tons and Norway with approximately 112 tons.

The Canadian Munitions Resources Commission in its first annual report, recently issued, has published very interesting information re the molybdenite industry as is shown in the following extracts:—

“In 1911 the world's production came mostly from Australia, which in that year was credited with 121 tons. Norway produced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons and Canada practically nothing. In 1914 the Department of Mines again took up the subject, and made experiments in its Ore Dressing Laboratories on the concentration of molybdenum ores. In the spring of 1915 the Department was in a position to offer its services to the Imperial Munitions Board to obtain supplies of this mineral should they be required by the Imperial authorities. The desirability of en-



*Ore-dressing Laboratory of the University of Toronto.*

The ore produced has been chiefly low grade material carrying less than 2 per cent  $\text{MoS}_2$  but included small quantities of ore running from 2 to 15 per cent  $\text{MoS}_2$  and some higher grade hand picked material.

All the ore produced was concentrated in Canadian mills erected for the purpose, and marketed either as concentrates, molybdic acid, or ammonia molybdate, or as ferro-molybdenum for the manufacture of which two electric furnace plants have been established: the plant of the Orillia Molybdenum Company at Orillia, and that of the Tivani Electric Steel Company, at Belleville, both in Ontario.

The concentrating plants are as follows:—

- American Molybdenite Co., Haliburton Co., Ont.
- Dominion Molybdenite Co., Ltd., at Quyon, Que.
- International Molybdenum Co., at Renfrew, Ont.
- Mines Branch Plant, Ottawa, Ont.
- Renfrew Molybdenum Mines, Ltd., at Mt. St. Patrick, Renfrew Co., Ont.

couraging Canadian production was for several months impressed upon the Imperial authorities, but it was not until early in 1916 that the Imperial Munitions Board was authorized to purchase any considerable quantity of molybdenite in Canada.”

“The situation at that time was that only a very few of the known localities had been developed to the point of production, and because no facilities existed for milling and concentrating, the Imperial Munitions Board looked to the Department of Mines for assistance. The department responded by turning over its Ore Testing Laboratory into practically a small commercial mill and, during 1916, from nearly 2,300 tons of ore received from various localities, produced 40.5 tons of molybdenite concentrate which was turned over to the Imperial Munitions Board at the official British price of \$1.09 per pound of pure molybdenite, f.o.b. Ottawa. During 1917 the department milled 1,600 tons of crude ore, producing 31.4 tons of molybdenite in the form of concentrates.”

"From the beginning of the war until the end of 1917, molybdenite, metallic molybdenum, its alloys and salts, were under an embargo in Canada, which prohibited their export to any other country outside the British Empire. All sales of ores from the British Empire made to the Imperial authorities were based on the official price of 105 shillings per unit (1 per cent of a long ton) of the pure mineral, delivered f.o.b. Liverpool."

"The prices in countries outside the Empire were always higher than the official British quotations. The open market price in the United States during 1917 was approximately \$2.25 per pound of pure mineral delivered at buyer's works. Canadian producers contended that this difference in price unduly favoured production outside the Empire. The British Government, was, however, securing practically all its requirements within the Empire, and the higher price in the United States was chiefly due to the inadequate supply in that country."

"The establishment of the new ferro-alloy industry in Canada is important. Canada, with her abundant hydro-electric power, should take an important position in the electric furnace production of all classes of ferro-alloys.

"Some difficulty was experienced in persuading the Imperial authorities to accept ferro-molybdenum instead of the raw material. It was contended that English smelters were equipped to handle the ores and therefore a duplication of these facilities in Canada was unnecessary. This objection was met by pointing out the desirability of manufacturing the ferro-alloy in this country because it allowed the Canadian producer a larger profit on his undertaking."

In 1910 metallic molybdenum sold for about \$1.50 per pound while the present price of ferro-molybdenum containing 50 to 70 per cent molybdenum is valued at \$4.00 per pound of molybdenum content.

"In the peaceful arts the metal has found application as a constituent of tool steels, although its rival tungsten, because of an established production, has been preferred for this purpose. Molybdenum steels are being used in automobile construction and it is expected that the attention of the steel workers will be directed towards more extensive application of these special alloys. Molybdenum wire is used in the manufacture of electric lamps and to a more limited extent in the scientific instruments trades. Salts of molybdenum form valuable chemical reagents and are also used for colouring pottery."

"At the present time the principal Canadian producers are: The Dominion Molybdenum Company, Limited, Quyon, Quebec, which disposed of the greater part of its product up to the end of 1917 to the Imperial Munitions Board; and the Renfrew Molybdenum Mines, Limited, Mount St. Patrick, Ont., which exports its total production to France. The Dominion Molybdenite Company sold its product to the Imperial Munitions Board in the form of ferro-molybdenum made in electric furnaces at smelter plants situated at Orillia and Belleville, Ont."

"Another property, not developed to the point of either the Dominion or Renfrew mines, is that owned by the Wood Molybdenite Company, Limited, situated at Squaw Lake, Pontiac county, Quebec, some 30 miles north of Shawville. This promises to be a producer before the end of the present year."

"There are properties in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, some of which have produced a little ore while others are merely prospects. Amongst these may be mentioned that of the Molybdenum Mining and Reduction Co., Ltd., on Alice Arm, Observatory Inlet; the Moly mine, on Lost Creek, and the Swanson property on Gray Creek, Nelson mining division; the Index mine, Lillooet mining division, all in British Columbia. Other less important discoveries have been made at Stave Lake, Pitt River, and Grand Prairie. In Ontario small producers are the Spain mine, Renfrew county, the Chisholm mine, Addington county; the Lillico-Burrows mine, Harliburton county; the Horscroft mine, Victoria county; the O'Brien mine, Renfrew county, and some others. In Quebec there are Chaput and Hughes, the Davis, the Chabot, and the Chatelane, all in Pontiac county. In Nova Scotia properties have been developed at New Ross, Lunenburg county, and at Gabarus bay, Cape Breton, and small shipments made. Attention has recently been directed to certain deposits in Manitoba, more particularly to those in the vicinity of Falcon lake."

### TRIPOLITE.

Tripolite, or as it is also called tripoli, infusorial earth, diatomaceous earth, fossil flour, or kieselguhr, is an earthy material composed of the minute siliceous shells or fossils of diatoms. It usually contains such impurities as sand, clay, carbonate of lime, iron, oxide, etc.

Owing to the finely divided and angular silica, which is the main constituent of tripolite, it is very useful as a polishing material for metal. For this purpose it is prepared in three forms:

(1) Dry powder, to be moistened or otherwise prepared by the user. (2) Mixed with about one-third its weight of tallow or other hard grease and moulded into bricks or stocks. This is used on buffing wheels. (3) Mixed with some cleansing liquid in the form of the well known liquid metal polishes.

In those industries where there is much polishing of metal work large quantities of tripolite are used in the form of grease bricks. Much is imported into the country already manufactured and some manufactured here.

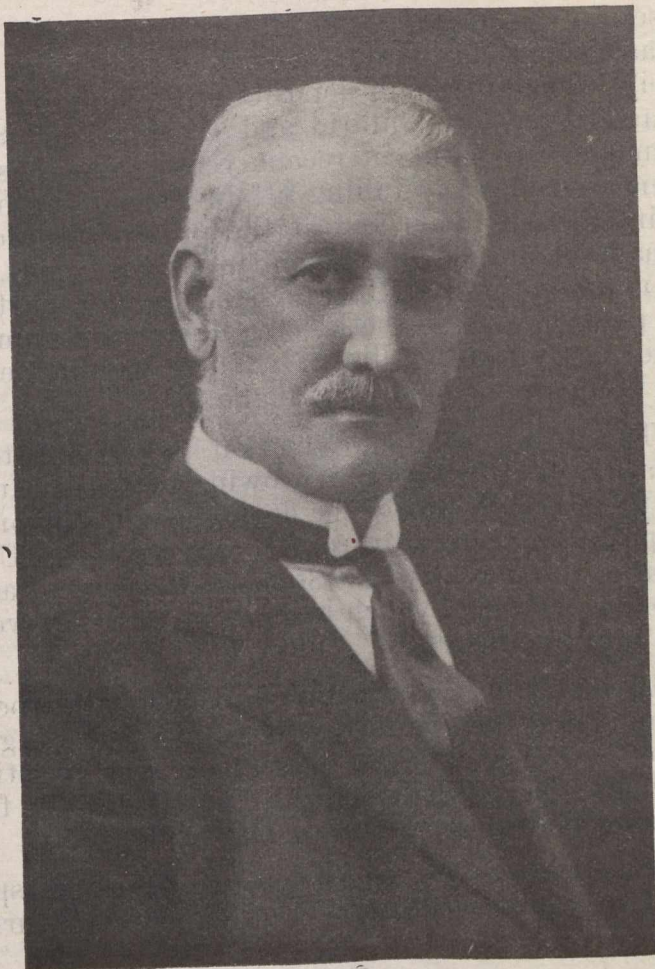
In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the bottoms of many of the small lakes are covered with tripolite. The more important deposits, some of which have been worked, from time to time, are situated in Victoria, Cumberland, Cape Breton and Inverness counties, Nova Scotia, and in Kings and St. John counties, New Brunswick.

At the present time there are two companies in Canada producing tripolite, namely, Oxford Tripoli Co., Limited, Oxford, N.S., and Premier Tripolite Co., Ste. Anne's, N.S.

### ARTIFICIAL ABRASIVES.

Under the general heading of abrasives the Department of Mines includes corundum and tripolite, already described herein, but there is also a growing industry occupied with the manufacture of artificial abrasives, regarding which the Department of Mines Report states:

The production of artificial abrasives has grown to considerable proportions during the past two years, the location of the industry being the Niagara district where large quantities of electric power



D. B. DOWLING,  
Past-President of the Canadian Mining Institute.

were available and recently a plant has been under construction at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.

Silicon carbide abrasives known under special trade names are now manufactured at three plants. Carbon is manufactured by the Exolon Company at Thorold, Ont.; Crystolon as manufactured by the Norton Company at Chippewa, Ont.; and Carborundum by the Canadian Aloxite Company at Shawinigan Falls, Que. These abrasives are made with coke and pure silica which are reduced in a special type of electric furnace devised for this particular purpose.

Artificial corundum, or aluminous abrasives, are made from bauxite imported from the Southern States. Coke and iron are added and the charge is fused in an electric furnace. The elimination of the silica from the ore results in the production of a by-product of low grade ferro-silicon.

The aluminous abrasives obtained include: "Aloxite" manufactured by the Canadian Aloxite Company (The Carborundum Co.) at Niagara Falls, Ont.; "Alundum" manufactured by the Norton Company, at Chippewa, Ont.; "Exolon" manufactured by the Exolon Company at Thorold, Ont.; "Coralox" manufactured by D. A. Brebner, Ltd., at Hamilton, Ont.; and artificial corundum manufactured by the National Abrasive Company at Hamilton, Ont. (plant moved to Niagara Falls, Ont., in 1918). Practically all of the crude aluminous abrasive made in Canada is sent to the finishing plants in the United States.

The total production of artificial abrasives at both United States and Canadian plants, as collected and published by the United States Geological Survey, was in 1916, 38,841 short tons, valued at \$2,935,909. This record includes the production of crushed steel abrasives as well as the carbide and aluminous abrasives.

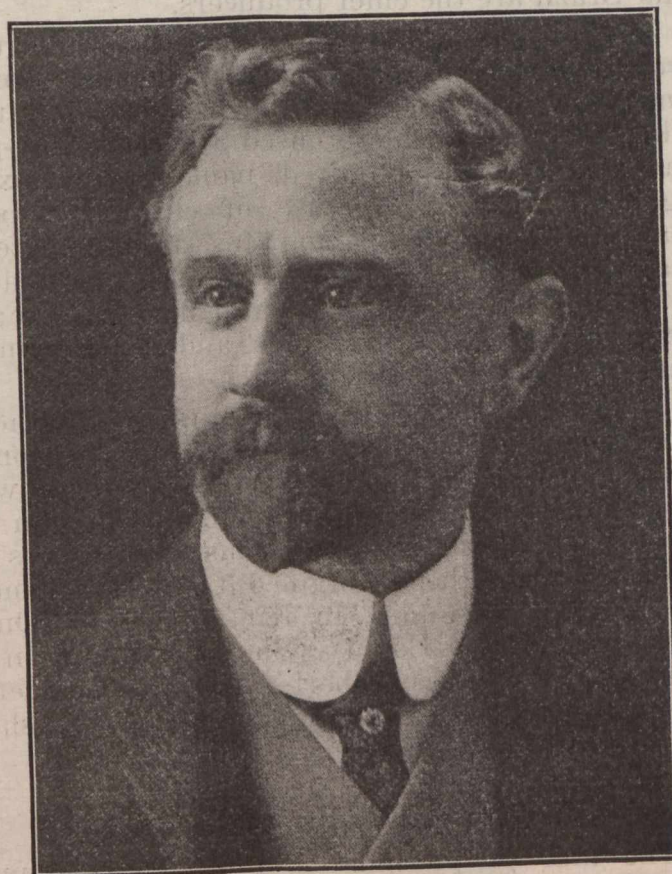
"The total marketed production of artificial abrasives made from United States domestic bauxite in 1917 (U.S. Geol. Sur. Rep. "Bauxite and Aluminium" 1917) was 48,460 short tons, valued at \$6,970,000 approximately, or about \$144 a short ton. This is an increase over the production in 1916 of 58 per cent in quantity and of 200 per cent in value. The average value is variable, however, in that the prices received for the product depend upon many factors among which hardness, size of grain, degree of finishing and many others may be mentioned."

### BARYTES.

Barite is a natural sulphate of barium. It is of high specific gravity—4.5. It is usually white or nearly so when pure, but is often found stained by iron oxide and other impurities. This mineral is also known by the following names: barytes, heavy spar, lead bloom, and cawk.

Barite is used for three purposes by paint manufacturers: (1) As a "filler" for white lead and other paints. It was first employed purely as an adulterant both on account of its weight and its cheapness as compared with the white lead with which it was mixed. Later it was recognized that it had properties which gave to the paint certain advantages. For example, the fine angular grains were found to give to the surface of the paint a "tooth" which offered a good bond to subsequent coats. It also adds to the life of the paint, since it is unaffected by weather and chemical fumes. (2) As a vehicle for color in paint making. (3) For putty making. Putty is often made by simply mixing whiting and linseed oil to the consistency of dough. By substituting barite for part of the whiting a lesser quantity of oil may be used to produce the same bulk, thus saving on the price of oil.

For the above three purposes the barite is ground to the fineness of flour, and in the case of the first two it is also lixiviated, as described later, in order to remove any stain.



G. G. S. LINSEY,  
Past-President of the Canadian Mining Institute.

In rubber manufacturing, barite is used for "weighing" or "filling." For this purpose the mineral is very finely ground, but need not be lixiviated as the color is not of much importance. The presence of barite, it is claimed, is desirable in rubber up to a certain percentage, as it adds to the resiliency and durability of the product.

Barite is used in the preparation of certain pigments employed in the printing of wall paper. The colors are precipitated on barite. For this purpose the mineral is finely ground and lixiviated. Absence of color is essential.

In the finishing of some leathers barite enters into the composition of the dressing. For this it is finely ground, but need not be lixiviated.

Barite is used as a source of barium in the manufacturing of various chemicals.

Barite is prepared for the market in the following manner: It is first crushed to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, by jaw crushers, then, if it is to be lixiviated, it is boiled in dilute sulphuric acid in order to remove such impurities as calcite and iron oxide, the acid is drawn off and the barite thoroughly washed with water. It is dried and then ground to the fineness of flour in a buhr mill. It is graded by color, the whitest material commanding the highest price.

The only producing barite mine and mill in Canada is that of Barites Limited, Lake Tinsley, Cape Breton, N.S. The product of this company is being used entirely in the paint manufacturing trade.

In the Province of Ontario a deposit located in Langmuir Township, south of Porcupine, has been under development by the Premier Langmuir Mines, Ltd., and shipments were made therefrom in 1918.

### MANGANESE.

Manganese is much in use in the steel manufacturing industry and there is a good market for the ore. American steel companies depend largely on foreign countries for their supply. Russia, India and Brazil are the chief producers.

The manganese ores which have been irregularly worked in Canada have a high manganese content, and are fairly free from deleterious constituents. They have been chiefly used where a high-grade raw material was required, namely as an oxidizing agent in the manufacture of chlorine, bromine, manganates and permanganates, as decolorizers of glass, porcelain and enamels; as a coloring material in dyeing and pottery and paint manufacture; as a drier in paints and varnishes, and in the manufacture of dry and Leclanche cells.

Manganese ores have been mined in Canada at Loch Lomond, Cape Breton; Tenycap, Walton and Cape Leverie in Hants County; Eastern Inslow and Londonderry in Colchester County, N.S. In New Brunswick there are numerous occurrences and production has been obtained from Markhamville and Jordan Mountain, in King's County; Ouacco Head, St. John's County; Shepody Mountain and Dawson Settlement, Elbert County. Considerable deposits have been found on the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

### PHOSPHATE.

The lime of phosphate, or what is commonly known as apatite, was for some years a mineral of considerable commercial importance, owing to its

uses in the manufacture of fertilizers, and Canada was among the world's principal producers, there being very important deposits of this mineral in the Eastern part of Ontario and Western and Southern Quebec. But in recent years there has been very considerable falling off in the mining of this mineral in Canada and at the present time only a small amount is being taken from the grounds. This is manufactured at Buckingham, Quebec, partly into phosphorous by the Electric Reduction Company, and partly into fertilizers by the Capelton Fertilizer Company, also at Buckingham.

The falling off in production of phosphate, or apatite, in Canada was not owing to the exhaustion of the deposits, but to the development of enormous deposits of phosphate rock in the southern United States, particularly the State of Tennessee; and in Northern Africa, which is much more easily worked up into fertilizers.

In fertilizer manufacturing, phosphate rock is ground and then treated with sulphuric acid, giving acid phosphate. Some phosphate rock is utilized without the acid treatment, being simply finely ground before spreading on the fields.

Phosphorous is manufactured from phosphate rock by a process of reduction in an electric furnace.

### PEAT.

The peat deposits of Canada are quite extensive and constitute an important reserve of fuel that has as yet been but little utilized. The most important areas so far as known are those found in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. A number of these have been systematically examined and surveyed by the Mines Branch with a view to determining their character and extent. The Branch has also carried out a comprehensive investigation of fuel values of peat, having built a plant in Ottawa for demonstrating the feasibility of the manufacture and use of peat gas in gas engines. During the past two years air dried peat fuel from the Government bog a Farnham, Que., and Alfred, Ont., was disposed of in Montreal and Ottawa. In both cases the fuel was in considerable demand for use in open grates and in kitchen ranges. The Alfred bog is now being operated as a private enterprise.

Important experiments have been under way for several years past looking towards the utilization of Canadian peat deposits, and machinery has been perfected by which a waterproof peat suitable for domestic uses will be placed on the market in Montreal and Toronto during the winter of 1919. By a process of maceration, followed by drying, a fuel of excellent characteristics is obtained, and ingenious machinery for harvesting the peat, macerating and drying, is now in operation.

### GRINDSTONE.

Stone suitable for grindstone is quarried in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The producing quarries and works are situated at Lower Cove and Quarry Island, in Pictou County, N.S., and in New Brunswick at Wood Point, Rock Port and Beaumont, in Westmoreland County, North Haven and Clifton, in Gloucester County, and at Quarryville, in Northumberland County.

(Concluded)



## Ship Business Will Remain Good

The view that owing to the seriously demolished output of the great producing centres of the world's trade there will be some reduction of activity in the shipping business is not shared by J. W. Norcross, president and managing director of Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and president of La Cie, Canadienne-Trans-atlantique, who has been spending some time in France and England in consultation with the leading shipping interests with whom he is associated.

"Developments that have already occurred in the Atlantic business of Canada Steamship Lines have been more than justified and important extensions and improvements are now being contemplated," added Mr. Norcross.

"Leading shipping interests in England and in France look for continued favorable shipping conditions for three or five years, at least, and do not see anything at the present time which indicates that there is likely to be any change, even at the end of the longer period."

Regarding conditions in the various countries

which he had visited, Mr. Norcross stated that in France there was a general tendency to get back to work and get results out of the various plants, and considerable headway had been made. In England, however, an entirely different condition existed. In almost every line of industry there were continued complaints of the unwillingness of labor to get back to work and restore even the production which was customary in pre-war days.

While he was in Paris, conferring with his steamship associates an interesting instance was given to Mr. Norcross of the general industrial condition. One of the larger French shipbuilding companies had called for tenders for a very large amount of steamship machinery and tenders were received from leading French, British and American firms. In addition tenders were also received from Germany, and when they were opened it was found that the tenders obtained from the German companies amounted to only about one-half the prices quoted by the American and English companies.

## C.P.O.S. Will Extend Services

Arrangements are being made by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships to extend their ocean service, both passenger and freight, to the continent during the fall and winter, with two services, to Havre and London, and to Southampton and Antwerp. These services have been put in to accommodate the large number of passengers desiring to go to the continent without the necessity of landing in England and making a transfer there, with the necessary passports and other transport arrangements, so that they can stay on board the vessel until they arrive at their continental port. In these cases it is necessary that such passengers have their passports revised by the consuls of the various countries they may have to travel through.

The first of these services is the C.P.O.S. passenger and freight service to Havre and London, sailing from Canadian ports to Havre and thence to London, coming back direct. It will start with two ships, running alternatively, during the fall from Montreal, and later from St. John for the winter. The first sailing is by the Tunisian, early in October, to be followed by the Grampian October 25 and the Corsican November 2, to be

followed by the Grampian and Corsican alternately, the Tunisian only making the first trip.

The service between Canadian ports and Southampton and Antwerp will start with the Scotian October 23, followed by the Tunisian on November 21, and the Scotian again on November 27, after which the two vessels will alternate on the triangular route.

On the Glasgow service the C.P.O.S. will run the Sicilian and Pretorian, the Sicilian making her first trip to Glasgow November 1. All these sailings will be made from Montreal until the close of navigation, when they will use the port of St. John.

The ships on the Liverpool service will be the Empress of France, which will make three trips during the balance of the St. Lawrence navigation season from Quebec, October 7, November 1 and November 25, for the first class service. The regular Canada-Liverpool service will be maintained by the Melita, Minnedosa, Metagama and Scandinavian.

## Week In Brief

Lloyd Harris and J. R. Younge, of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, have sailed for Canada.

The death occurred at Montreal of E. F. Sebden, formerly general manager of the Merchants Bank, aged 68.

James Murdock, a prominent labor man, has been appointed third member of the Commerce Court.

Peter Sherk of Bridgeport, Ont., who was in the milling business more than fifty years, died in his eightieth year.

Alfred Baumgarten, president of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. and formerly a director of the Bank of Montreal, is dead, aged 76.

Immigrants to Canada from the United States for the first eight months of 1919 numbered 38,222, an increase of 7,079 over the same period last year.

Deaths of the week include William Dale Harris, civil engineer, of Ottawa, aged 73; Henry Brophy, vice-president of the American News Co., Ltd., of Montreal and Toronto; and Arthur Lionel Eastmure, president of the Casualty Co. of Canada and a well-known writer on insurance.

The Toronto Policemen's Union decided to embrace the principles of an independent union that will be in keeping with the wishes of the Royal Commission and the Board of Police Commissioners. Officers of the defunct affiliated union explained that the charter had been given up. There will be a clean sweep of all the old officers.

### COLORED MEN AND COLORED SHIRTS.

While a "gob" just discharged from the navy stood at a gents' furnishing counter this week trying to see how he could secure a presentable cotton shirt as low as \$1.50, a husky negro, indifferently dressed, paid the clerk \$12.50 for a silk shirt.

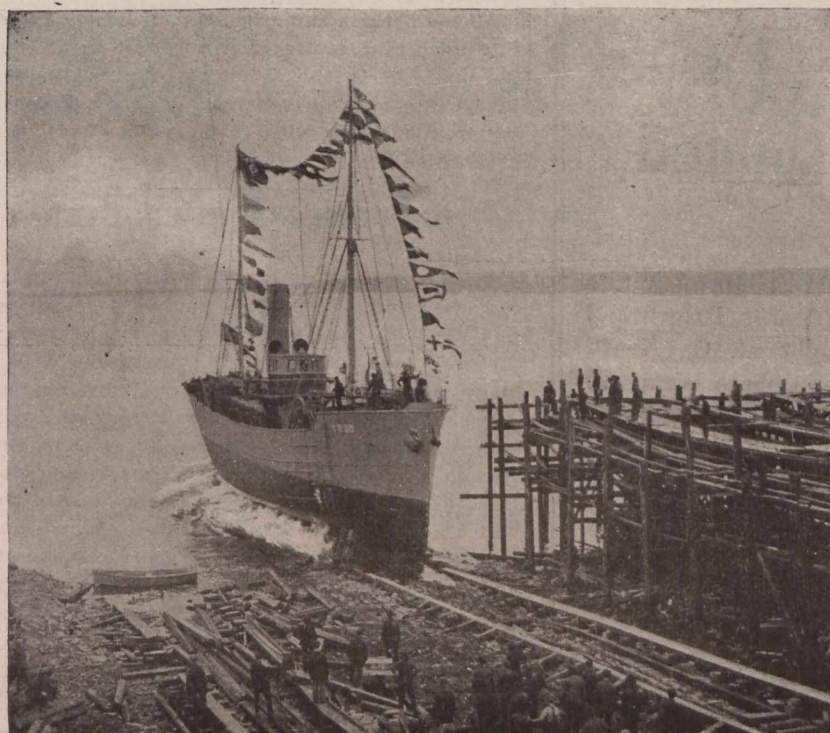
### CARS FOR NATIONAL RAILWAY.

Last week the first of approximately 100 new steel passenger cars was delivered to Canadian National Railways, and it is confidently expected that the entire order comprising six classes of cars will be completed by the end of January, 1920. It has been thought that the Canadian builders might have been hampered by the convulsion in labor in the steel trade in the United States, but Mr. George E. Smart, general master car builder of the C.N.R., who has been to the effected centres investigating, reports to-day that the steel for the "National" cars was shipped just prior to the outbreak of trouble at the great steel plants.

The new steel passenger equipment under order for the C.N.R., includes 20 tourist cars, 18 standard sleeping cars, 9 dining cars, 20 mail cars, 20 first class coaches and 13 compartment observation cars.

Travel has been heavy all through the summer season, and the C.N.R. is inaugurating shortly new trains to round out a daily transcontinental service in both directions across Canada. The new steel equipment that is now under construction for the National lines is most modern in every respect.

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



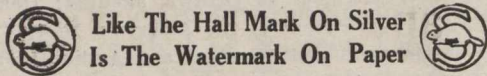
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# News of Pulp and Paper Industry

## LONG DISTANCE LOG-RAFTING.

G. G. Davis, inventor of the celebrated Davis deep sea rafting system, was in Vancouver recently from Queen Charlotte Island, where he has been in charge of the log despatching business of the Whalen Pulp and Paper company.

"Ten million feet of logs have been safely rafted from the Queen Charlotte Islands to Swanson Bay so far this month," said Mr. Davis, "and a raft of 2,000,000 feet is on its way from Port Alice at the present time."

Mr. Davis is rafting 2,000,000 feet for a new journey, as he intends to bring the logs from the Queen Charlotte Islands to the Whalen plant at Mill Creek. "It looks like a long way to bring logs, but the superior grade of spruce and the easy rafting system makes it cheaper than to buy the logs close to the mill."

## MEANING OF "C.I.F.E."

The practice of manufacturing new cabalistic signs goes on apace. The Americans are apt to poke fun at the English habit of calling things by their initials (or by a word manufactured out of them, as "Dora" for the Defence of the Realm Act), but in business the initial habit is just as prevalent over here. No sooner have we explained the new abbreviation "f.a.s.," when another correspondent writes to ask the meaning of "c.i.f.e." The letters "c.i.f." are familiar enough as an abbreviation of "cost, insurance and freight." The added "e," about which our correspondent specially asks, is an abbreviation of the word "exchange." It is used when the exporter undertakes to pay the expense of exchange arising out of the sale and payment.

## MAKE PAPER MACHINES HERE.

The Dominion Bridge Company, following on its decision to enter upon the manufacture in Canada of paper making machinery, has closed a very large contract with the Laurentide Paper Company. This contract calls for the construction by the Dominion Bridge Company of an entire set of paper making machines. This has generally been regarded as the most intricate work in the machinery manufacturing line, in connection with the pulp and paper industry and represents the complete plans formulated by the Dominion Bridge Company to meet the requirements of such a large industry.

All the designs and specifications connected with this important contract have been carried out in Canada. It is the intention of the Dominion Bridge Company to carry out the new undertaking in connection with this work at their plants at Lachine.

## BIG OPENINGS IN ENGLAND.

"The opportunities for the placing of Canadian manufactured goods, and especially paper and pulp products in England, are just what the manufacturers here want to make them," said Mr. A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, on his return to Montreal by the Melita, after a three months' sojourn in Great Britain, to make a survey of the market possibilities. "The people over there are anxious to trade with Canada rather than with alien countries, and if our manufacturers realize their opportunities and get after the business by sending trained men over to look for it, the business is there waiting for them."

"I found a large and increasing demand for all classes of Canadian made paper. Publishers, box makers and other users of paper products there are eager to get their supplies from Canada. They

realize that in the past they have relied too much on alien countries, such as the Scandinavian countries and Germany, for their import requirements, and I found a pronounced spirit amongst the large dealers to trade within the Empire in future as much as possible."

## COLONIAL OFFICE FAVORS CANADA.

According to a Montreal Gazette copyright cable, Canada will benefit from the new, but very substantial, form of Imperial preference which is being put into effect by the British Colonial Office in connection with the administration of the Crown colonies. In the past, when supplies were needed, such as rolling stock, telegraph and telephone material, efforts were primarily made to obtain the supplies in the United Kingdom. If this was unsuccessful the Government would look to any other quarter, very often to the United States, which, during the war, was in a position to obtain many such contracts. The Colonial Office has now instructed the administrations when it is impossible to obtain supplies in Britain to get them in Canada. In the case of the other overseas dominions the Colonial Office is also endeavoring to encourage reciprocity in the matter of granting contracts for such supplies as rolling stock for South Africa, under which head Canada recently supplied forty locomotives.

## LIBERAL LEADER FOR LOAN.

Thorough endorsement of the Victory Loan, 1919, is expressed by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion, in a letter addressed to the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton. King lays emphasis upon the necessity for the maintenance of Canada's credit and the desirability that the money required to meet the pressing obligations of the nation should be raised at home.

His letter follows:

"Ottawa, Sept. 10, 1919.

"My Dear Sir Henry:

"I am pleased to join with you in commending the Victory Loan to the people of Canada.

"It is imperative that Canada's credit should be maintained.

"As the Government finds that borrowing is a necessity to meet existing obligations, it is in every way desirable that the amount required should, if possible, be raised within Canada itself. I hope, therefore, that the loan may be over-subscribed by citizens of the Dominion.

"You appreciate, of course, that in expressing a desire to see the loan a success, such obligation as I may have in the matter of criticizing unnecessary or extravagant public expenditures is increased rather than lessened; and that this endorsement is given upon your assurance that the organization of the campaign, everything about it, is absolutely and entirely non-political."—(Signed) W. L. Mackenzie King."

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Time Table Changes Effective September 28, 1919.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 28th, the International Limited Train No. 1 will leave Montreal at 10:00 a. m. daily, instead of 9:30 a. m., for Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

Local train now leaving Montreal 9:40 a. m. daily for Toronto and intermediate points, will leave at 9:00 a. m. daily.

Other important changes in time tables, including Montreal Suburban District will also be made on that date. Information now in Agents hands.



## British Long-Term Credits for Exports

British Board of Trade Journal

The Board of Trade announce that an office will shortly be opened under management appointed by the board for furnishing sterling credits in accordance with the scheme for assisting the exportation of goods to certain disorganized parts of Europe, which was referred to by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last Monday.

The credits will be based on bills drawn in this country by the seller of the goods and accepted by the buyer, and will be subject either—

(a) To the deposit with an approved bank in the country of purchase of currency to an amount required by the office; or

(b) To a guarantee of currency of a required amount by an approved bank; or

(c) To arrangements for the handing over of produce of the buying country; or

(d) To the deposit of securities with the approved bank or the office under the scheme.

The office will fix periodically the amount of currency required to be deposited per £100 sterling, and will have power to vary its charges according to the nature of each transaction. The credits will continue for such periods as the office may determine in each case, having regard to the economic prospects of the country concerned and the character of the business, but the maximum period will be three years. The charges for each

period of six months will be on a rising scale in order to induce early liquidation.

The office will be entitled—

(a) To take over and liquidate collateral pledges.

(b) To have recourse against the acceptor of the bill for any deficiency.

(c) To have recourse against the guarantor.

The credits furnished will not as a rule exceed 80 per cent of the prime cost of the goods sold, plus freight and insurance (including the charge made by the office). In special cases, however, at the discretion of the executive, the amount may be increased, but in no case will it exceed the prime cost plus freight and insurance (including the charge made by the office). If the proceeds of the bill are less than the prime cost plus freight, plus insurance (including the charge made by the office), the loss represented by the difference will be divided between the office and the drawer of the bill in the proportion of four-fifths to one-fifth.

Business will be taken only through banks and on the reports of banks, and the aggregate amount of credit to be granted will not exceed £26,000,000.

The area and classes of goods to which the scheme relates will be settled from time to time by the Government, but credits will not be furnished either for the export of raw material or for the sale of stocks held by Government departments.

## Many Students, Trade Quiet

Registration of students in all faculties of all speaking countries, is this very prosperity on the Canadian universities, and indeed of practically all educational institutions on the Continent, is unprecedentedly large.

This circumstance is gratifying, as containing promise of a much enlarged body of educational leaders for the industrial, commercial, and professional life of this country ten years or so from today. In another respect, it is not so reassuring. Experienced educationalists assert that a heavy enrolment of students is always the accompaniment of a period of industrial slackness, and they conclude from this that Canada must be entering into a period of curtailed trade activity and diminished employment.

It will not do, however, to carry this argument too far. The circumstances which produce a large enrolment of students in any given September are not the circumstances of that month, or of the preceding August. Young men and women do not start for the universities, and their parents do not send them to the universities, upon an impulse of a few hours or a few days. The real cause of large enrolment is probably to be found in the heavy earnings of Canadians of various classes in the two or three years previous to the year of enrolment. Naturally, this prosperity does not make itself felt at the university while the demand for labor is still at its maximum. A good many people who have the money to go to college are inclined to postpone that step so long as there is a certainty of their being able to make high wages, or so long as their parents are utterly unable to replace them in the work of the farm or the business office on account of shortage of help. It does not take a very violent reaction to permit these people to carry out their desires and proceed to spend their accumulated wealth on the luxury of a college training.

Everybody knows that an enormous amount of wealth has been made in the last three years by all classes of Canadians, and it is only natural that some of this wealth should now begin to seek expenditure in the direction of higher education. Indeed, the real cause of most of the industrial unrest and the slackness of production in many parts of the world, and certainly in the English-

part of the classes which are not accustomed to having more than a "hand to mouth" income. Workers are declining to work, not because there is no work, but because they have enough money to do without work.

It is not a matter for regret, but rather for congratulation, that many of those who are thus free from the immediate necessity of labor are devoting their time to preparation for higher tasks in the near future.

### REDUCED WHEAT ACREAGE.

The United States Department of Agriculture has taken the unusual course of recommending farmers to reduce their wheat acreage next year. It asks that 42,000,000 acres be sowed this fall, and 20,000,000 next spring, to produce a yield of about 800,000,000 bushels, on an average yield of 12 bushels to the acre. This would give an export surplus of only 200,000,000 bushels, or no more than Canada should have, with ordinary luck. Contrasted with a wheat yield this year of about a billion bushels, this diversion of crop-sowing will make a material difference to the Canadian wheat-grower. The farmers will be urged to turn to mixed grains, cattle-raising, dairying, and other still highly profitable lines. By next autumn the cheaper grains of the Southern countries will be in full position to compete in Europe, because plenty of shipping will be available. But Europe will still be short of cattle and meats and dairy products. The producer may find concentration next year on these lines much more profitable. In a free market, after the close of the present crop year, the probability is that wheat prices will have a considerable tumble. Just now, perhaps, free prices would be higher than established minimums, on this continent, but that is the temporary consequence of shipping and exchange conditions. Australia and Argentina have millions of tons of wheat from the last two or three crops yet to come on the market. The advice of the Washington Department of Agriculture should be noted in the Canadian West.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

### WANT U.S. SHIPS AT \$150.

If the United States Shipping Board expects the old established shipping companies to purchase the vessels that it constructed during the war the present quotations must be reduced \$50 a dead weight ton.

This is the belief of some of the most representative figures in American shipping, as expressed when their opinion of the bill introduced by Representative George W. Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, was asked.

Frank Munson, president of the Munson Steamship lines, declared that the Shipping Board would have to offer the steel tonnage at \$150 per dead weight ton before any considerable amount would be absorbed by the older American companies.

Edgar F. Luckenbach, president of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, said that he felt the Government would have to quote ships at \$160 if it hoped to have the experienced interests offer to buy.

A. L. Scott, manager of the seamship department for Grace & Co., said that the present quotations were excessive, and added that a reduction to \$160 to \$165 was imperative if the United States wanted to dispose of its fleet that was constructed at the cost of several billions of dollars.

### 6-HOUR DAY MAN NEEDS NURSE.

(Continued from Page 14.)

A mineowner is simply a trustee and servant of the nation. A mineworker is exactly the same. Every business is a social service, otherwise its profits are got by fraud. Every worker is a national servant, otherwise he has no right to demand wages from the nation for his work.

#### A Square Deal for Square Men.

The supreme need of this hour is for everyone to quit talking and go to work. Let us take on faith, if we cannot believe it otherwise, that you cannot get more meat out of an egg than there is in it. Wages and profits both are paid out of production. And production is our only salvation to-day. For five years we have been destroying materials and men. The world's stock of food and goods is at its lowest ebb. It will take years of the most strenuous effort to get back to normal, let alone to create a surplus. There will be more than enough work for everybody, and everybody must work. Pinch off the social parasites whether they be cooties or humming-birds and put them to work.

Let those who are most skilful in preparing programmes for the salvation of the working man change over and take a turn with the pick or plough. If we make everybody earn what he gets it is reasonably certain that he will get what he earns. England won in the war. Can she now win in the peace? I believe she can and will, and she will do it as she has done so many great things before—by hard, honest work and a square deal to every square man.

### STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

#### ORDINARY DIVIDEND No. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent on the issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919.

#### PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 33.

Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the issued and fully paid Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1919.

The above dividends are payable November 1st, 1919, to shareholders of record at close of business October 10th, 1919.

By order of the Board

H. H. CHAMP,  
Treasurer.

Hamilton, Ont., September 26th, 1919.

# COMMODITY MARKETS

**Eggs.**—The feature of the local egg situation was the weaker feeling which developed in the market for selected and No. 1 stock, and prices for the former were reduced 3c per dozen, and for the latter 1c. This was not attributed to any surplus stock offering or to any lower prices in the country, but simply to the action of some dealers cutting prices to grocers and other dealers in the city in order to secure more business. At the reduction in prices for selected eggs there has been a decided increase in the demand, and a brisk trade was done in a jobbing way during the latter part of the week. There has been no change in the condition of the market for strictly new laid eggs, prices being firmly maintained under a steady demand. The movement of Canadian and American eggs for export account from this port has been large, there being over 34,000 cases shipped. Cable advices received from London stated that owing to the railway strike no reliable prices could be obtained.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:  
 Strictly new laid eggs.....68c  
 Selected stock .....61c  
 No. 1 stock .....56c to 57c  
 No. 2 stock .....52c to 54c

**Butter.**—The feature of the local butter situation is the stronger feeling which has prevailed in the market and prices are fully 1½c to 2c per lb. higher for finest creamery grades. This is attributed to the strength of late in the leading American markets, which has tended to increase the demand here from local exporters for finest creamery for shipment to New York, Chicago and other United States points, and a number of cars have gone forward within the past week or ten days. According to latest advices from New York there was increase in the supply of fine fresh butter at the close of the week, but as the market has been so bare of such for several days that all offerings were quickly absorbed and some buyers were not able to fill their requirements which resulted in another advance of 1c per lb. for top qualities, extras selling as high as 64½c to \$65 per lb., and the higher scoring lots at 65½c to 66c. In addition to the demand from local exporters for supplies for shipment to the States there has also been an increased demand from local jobbers at the higher range of prices and on the whole quite an active business was done.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:  
 Pasteurized creamery.....56½c to 56¾c  
 Finest creamery .....56c to 56¼c  
 Fine creamery .....54¼c to 54¾c  
 Finest dairy .....51c to 52c

**Cheese.**—The market for cheese continues fairly active with a good demand from exporters for all the supplies coming forward which are much smaller than a year ago at this period, and owing to the keener competition between buyers for the offerings on spot prices closed stronger at an advance of ½c to 1½c per lb. The offerings at Gould's Cold Storage were about 6,000 boxes of which about half were sold on Tuesday at 25c per lb. f.o.b. country points, while the balance on Friday 25½c to 25¾c were paid for which goods and 26½c for colored, f.o.b. country points. On the other hand prices at the boards in the country were easier and in some instances showed declines ranging from ½c to ¾c per lb. for colored goods as compared with those paid last week, the range being from 24¾c to 25 13-16c per lb. f.o.b.

**Grain.**—A feature at the close of the week was the strength which developed in flax and prices in the Winnipeg market scored an advance of 9c to 12c per bushel, while at Duluth they closed 15c to 17c higher. The Chicago market for corn and oats

was also a trifle stronger and prices for the former sold up ½c to ¾c per bushel, and for the latter ¼c to ½c, but on the other hand, the Winnipeg market for oats was easier and closed ¼c to ½c per bushel lower, while barley was unchanged to ½c lower to 1c higher.

The domestic trade in cash grain in this market was rather quiet again, the demand being somewhat limited from both local and country buyers for supplies of oats and the volume of business was small, but the feeling was about steady and prices were unchanged with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western quoted at 96½c, No. C.W. and extra No. 1 feed at 95½c, No. 1 feed at 94½c, and sample oats at 94c per bushel ex-store.

**Flour.**—A good steady business continues to be done in spring wheat flour and the undertone to the market is firm with no change in prices. The demand for the standard grade for domestic and country account is excellent and millers are taking every possible means to develop and extend it. In addition to the above millers at present have good orders on hands for pre-war patent flour of which first patent is going forward freely to Newfoundland on a water rate of \$1 to \$1.15 per barrel from this port, and the second patent to the West Indies on a freight rate of \$1.05, per barrel from here and Halifax. A little business has been done in dog flour direct by some millers with Liverpool at a freight rate of 90c per 100 lbs. from here. On the whole the movement of flour is large and the market is active with sales of car lots of standard grade for shipment to country points at \$11 per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers at \$11, ex-track, or at \$11.10 delivered.

**Live Hogs.**—There has been very little change in the condition of the Canadian live hog situation, except that the undertone to the market has been firmer on account of the smaller supplies coming forward, and the increased demand from packers for the same. At Toronto prices are practically unchanged, closing at \$18 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, and at \$17.75 to \$18 fed and watered. The Winnipeg market has also ruled firm and the bulk of the offerings of selected lots were sold at \$17 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars. The Montreal market has displayed a little more strength than those above owing to the keener competition between buyers for the offerings, and prices have closed fully 50c per 100 lbs. higher than a week ago at \$17.50 to \$18 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars. The trade in dressed hogs has been fair in a jobbing way and sales of abattoir fresh-killed stock were made at \$25.50 to \$26 per 100 lbs.

**Millfeed and Rolled Oats.**—The condition of the market for millfeed is unchanged, prices being firmly maintained with a good steady demand for supplies from local and country buyers and an active trade is reported for both prompt and future delivery with sales of car lots of bran at \$45, and shorts at \$55 per ton, including bags, ex-track, and broken lots in mixed cars are selling at \$46 to \$46.75 for bran and at \$56 to \$56.75 for shorts per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade, all less 25c per ton for spot cash.

The market for rolled oats is without any new feature to note, prices being still irregular. Owing to the cooler weather prevailing there is a better demand with millers in some cases selling car lots of standard grades at \$4.45 per bag of 90 lbs. in jute, and at \$5 in cotton, ex-track, with others quoting car lots at \$4.90 ex-track, net cash, \$4.95 with terms, and at \$5 delivered in store with terms for prompt delivery.

## BRADSTREET'S TRADE REPORT.

The wholesale trade have been severely handicapped by the shortage of goods, and were it not for this cause, the volume of trade would be much larger than it is. Prices, although ruling high, are only a secondary consideration. British buyers are over here this week visiting our manufacturers, and a number of new lines of Canadian manufacture are shown amongst our exports during the week.

The price of clothing is continually advancing, prices being much higher than those of a year ago, but the quality, if anything, is inferior. English woollen manufacturers are refusing to accept any more orders until they deliver what they now have booked. Some of the largest firms have withdrawn from the market in the meantime. The whole trouble, both with Canadian and English Manufacturers, is one of shortage brought about by many factors.

The wholesale grocery trade was somewhat quieter during the week, prices on the whole ruled steady, with no important change to note. Considerable quantities of canned fruits and condensed milk are being shipped to the English markets.

Cattle offerings were heavy and prices sold 50c per hundred pounds lower. Lambs sold \$2.00 lower than last week. Calves sold at \$1.00 below last week's market. Live hogs remained the same, but dressed hogs sold \$1.00 per hundred lower. Notwithstanding the fact that our hay crop is much larger than that of a year ago, farmers and shippers in the country are holding for higher prices, in spite of the fact that there is no export trade or Government buying as there was a year ago. Eggs are higher. Increased receipts of poultry have caused an easier feeling. More liberal supplies of potatoes caused a slight break in the market.

Money seems plentiful, so that collections are satisfactory. The retail trade is fair.

## MILLION DOLLAR TRANSFER TAX.

A check for \$1,050,000 from the estate of Frank W. Woolworth, who originated the chain system of 5c and 10c stores, was received this week by the State. This amount brought the total of transfer tax receipts for September to more than \$4,000,000, the largest for any month since the transfer law became effective in 1881.

## SHAKESPEARE A BOSTONIAN?

A recent discussion of American humor recalls an anecdote from John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," in which is related the amusements of the English leader at the story of a worthy citizen of Boston, who had just, for the first time, read Shakespeare. The plays pleased him. "I call that a very clever book," said he; "I don't suppose there are twenty men in Boston who could have written it." One would like to know, however, whether Mr. Morley or Mr. Gladstone realized the possibility that the American gentleman was having his own little joke, and perhaps took it for granted that the hearer would understand the remark as something not to be taken seriously. Such mistakes, at any rate, happen frequently in ordinary conversation, as was once the case with a man who jocularly declared that if ever he kept a cow he would get one that gave nothing but cream, and was later surprised to hear himself reported as an otherwise intelligent person who evidently knew nothing at all about cows.—Christian Science Monitor.

ESTABLISHED 1872

## Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

## EXPORT TRADE

Manufacturers contemplating the extension of trade in foreign countries are offered the assistance which this Bank's worldwide business connection makes possible.

The experience and facilities of a department of the Bank devoted wholly to foreign business are at your command.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

## The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

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

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

576 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA, BRITISH WEST INDIES, SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6. FRANCE, Paris—28 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

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Business Founded 1795

## American Bank Note Company

Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of  
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BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES  
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MONTREAL, Bank of Ottawa Building.  
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## Bankers and National Get-Together

The individual Canadian banker's relation to the country's business problems in the present era of reconstruction is forcibly driven home in a plea for community and national service which F. W. S. Crispo, assistant general manager, makes to the 375 branch managers in the Union Bank of Canada's across-Canada system.

"We as bankers have exceptional opportunities for the rendering of community and national service" insists Mr. Crispo, in the initial number of the "U.B. of C. Monthly," the staff organ of the Union Bank which made its appearance this week. "And at no time in the history of our Dominion has it been more necessary that all classes should be united in working out the national problems which have come to us as a result of four years of abnormal conditions created by the war."

Continuing, Assistant-General Manager Crispo says:

"It is obvious to a merely casual observer that there is a very deep feeling of unrest abroad. International exchanges are far from normal, political conditions are much disturbed, and the economic situation is full of uncertainties. In the Dominion of Canada, where we are particularly concerned, there are many conflicting interests and the spirit of service and endeavor which was evident during the period of conflict seems to have been replaced very largely by a selfish demand for undue recognition of class interests without due regard for the rights of others.

"The branch bank managers in rural communities, more especially in Western Canada, can do much to overcome the hostility which appears

to exist by discussing in a sympathetic way with representatives of the agricultural organizations the quality of public service rendered by their banks, and by taking a personal interest in any movement for the good of the community. They can also, in an unobtrusive way, discuss our national problems, the relation of other necessary interests, and be helpful in developing a spirit of co-operation on an equitable basis. To the banker who comes in contact with manufacturers and large industrial corporations is given an opportunity of discussing the viewpoints of agriculture, labor and others, and endeavoring to bring about a better understanding. These are merely suggestions to illustrate the opportunities for useful service on broader lines than mere business for profit, and many others will no doubt present themselves.

"Bankers are trustees for the savings and idle money entrusted to their care by all classes. It is their function to employ the funds placed at their disposal—having due regard for safety—by rendering assistance to legitimate enterprises necessary for the life and welfare of the people—the whole people. They control the machinery by which the business of the country is conducted and in the performance of their duties acquire a more general knowledge of the operations and working conditions of the various interests than any other body of men. The time seems most opportune for us to take a larger view of our responsibilities and to be an important factor in bringing about a better understanding and in the development of a spirit of national co-operation."

## Mr. Pease in Vancouver

Mr. E. L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank, was in Vancouver recently and gave a very cheerful interview on the financial situation in the West—which is the more interesting because Mr. Pease is well known to be inclined to caution rather than to undue optimism. He said that never had he seen less unemployment in Canada than at this date. The soldiers have been returned to business life of the nation in a remarkable degree, and yet throughout the East, especially, there were marked tendencies of a labor shortage. He did not anticipate any abatement of this condition and all the signs of the time indicated an extension of activity rather than any contraction.

Speaking of the necessity for export trade, and the shortage of shipping space, Mr. Pease said he could not think, in the face of this situation, that the Dominion Government, although called upon

to exercise economy, could definitely abandon their policy of constructing a government-owned mercantile marine.

Mr. Pease stated that the strategic position of Vancouver more and more impressed him each visit he made to the city. Vancouver, he felt, would become a great port. He counted much on the port development which would soon be initiated, to offer such facilities to the maritime trade of the world as to attract an ever increasing amount of tonnage to Vancouver. Mr. Pease was accompanied by A. J. Brown, K.C., C. S. Wilcox, C. H. Duggan, all of Montreal, and A. McT. Campbell, of Winnipeg, all, with the exception of the latter, directors of the bank. Mr. Campbell is supervisor of central western branches and was formerly general manager of the Northern Crown Bank, which was absorbed two years ago by the Royal Bank.

## ALGONQUIN PARK.

Grand Trunk Hotel Open This Winter.

The Grand Trunk have decided to keep open the "Highland Inn" in Algonquin Park during the autumn of 1919 and the winter of 1919-20. This attractive and popular hotel has had a splendid summer season and the requests from guests for a place where Canadian winter sports can be enjoyed was a factor in the Grand Trunk's decision to throw open the hotel this coming winter. During the winter 1913-14 the "Highland Inn" was the objective of many happy parties from the United States and Canada, and was operating to capacity. Owing to war conditions it was considered wise to close it during the winter seasons and patrons will be glad to know that there will be a place this year where they can go and secure the wonderful benefits offered in this charming resort and enjoy true Canadian winter sports. In

this region the autumn months, October and November, are delightful and those who are run down in health or those who are suffering from nervous ailments, will find rest, health and recreation in the confines of the Park. Two hundred miles north of Toronto and one hundred and seventy miles west of Ottawa, the "Highland Inn" is situated on the shore of Cache Lake 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The altitude assures visitors of the purest of air. During the winter there will be tobogganing, ski-ing, snowshoeing and skating, while snowshoe hikes to the log cabin camps, across the lakes and through forests of pine and balsam will be made a specialty. Fishing through the ice for the famous Algonquin Park salmon trout (which run up to 20 lbs. in weight) will appeal to the ardent angler. For all information as to routes, rates, etc., apply to Grand Trunk Agents, or to N. T. Clarke, Manager, "Highland Inn," Algonquin Park Station, Ontario.

## Strikes Follow Active Periods

The fact is well known that strikes are most numerous after a period of great prosperity. Cost of living rises before wages rise. There is then a legitimate reason for higher wages. Later on, wages catch up with the cost of living. But by that time workmen have become so impressed by the large profits of their employers—made possible by rising prices—that they are very determined in their demands for a greater share in the product of industry.

The present period is no exception to this general rule. On the contrary, the tendency to strike is all the stronger because of the tremendous war rise in all prices—in spite of the fact that in most industries where strikes are occurring the rise in wages has now caught up with the cost of living, if rent and all incidental expenses be included.

Workmen can hardly be blamed for trying to get the highest possible wage, just as the employer tries to get the best possible profit. In cases where no breach of contract is involved, harsh criticism of striking workmen is unjustified. Human nature is everywhere the same. We want all we can get.

But at a time when capital costs more than usual, and when the uncertainties of business are greater than usual, the employer cannot afford in addition to turn over to his employees a larger share of the product of the industry. Therefore, the rise in wages cannot extend beyond the average rise in prices.

In selecting the steel industry for the crucial test, the labor organizations have made a tactical error, for in that industry wages have risen considerably more than the cost of living, and that fact is well known to the thinking part of the public. For that reason, the manufacturers are warranted in taking a firm position against any further advance in wages this time, or against other concessions which would be equivalent to higher wages for the same work. And for that reason also the unions will meet serious obstacles in their effort to unionize the steel industry.

If as now seems probable, the steel strike proves unsuccessful, the general effect will be in the direction of quieter labor condition throughout other industries also. Such an outcome would greatly contribute to our prosperity, for above all things what is now urgently needed is increased production. That is the only safe road to a lower cost of living without wage reductions.—From "The Outlook" in the Magazine of Wall Street.

### MARCONI WIRELESS APPARATUS

Installed—Operated—Maintained  
Contractors to Canadian, Newfoundland and British Governments

### MARINE SWITCHBOARDS

Made and installed

THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED,  
173 William Street, Montreal.

## LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

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



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	-	£55,962,850
CAPITAL PAID UP	-	8,954,056
RESERVE FUND	-	9,000,000
DEPOSITS, &c.	-	267,966,438
ADVANCES, &c.	-	81,072,134

THIS BANK HAS OVER 1,300 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.  
Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.  
The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

Affiliated Banks:  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.  
French Auxiliary:  
LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital  
\$9,700,000



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

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000

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

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

## THE MOLSONS BANK

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

The possession of a bank account at the critical moment of your life, may spell the difference between success and failure. Deposit part of your earnings in the Molsons Bank and be prepared to take advantage of your next favorable opportunity.

EDWARD C. PRATT,  
General Manager.

## Saving Moulds Character

A prominent employer recently a "The best men working in our shops to-day are the men who save money regularly. The steadiness of purpose and ambition thus displayed is apparent in their work. They are the men to whom advancement and promotions most frequently come and they will be the last to be laid off when dull times come." Open a Savings Account with

## The Dominion Bank



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

## The Home Bank of Canada

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

### U.S. PROHIBITION AIDS.

Prohibition in the United States is having its effect in China, and tea growers in various parts of the country are paying considerable attention to their larger opportunities in this market. Efforts are being made to improve the leaf and the curing methods so as to spread the fame of the product, and inspectors are being appointed to keep a strict watch on production.

## Solid Growth

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

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

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

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

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

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Field Men.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION.

We Particularly Desire Representatives for City of Montreal.

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

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.

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

## LIFE INSURANCE AS PROTECTION

The motive that prompted the investors of life insurance was the desire to furnish protection. Savings and investment are invaluable accompaniments but the feature that sells life insurance is protection. That company confers the greatest benefit upon its members that gives "the greatest amount of genuine life insurance protection for the least possible outlay." This aim has ever been the guiding star of the Mutual Life Assurance Company. Following out the principle of co-operation as the Mutual has done means that the company allots the whole of its profit, from all sources whatsoever, to the policyholders thus reducing their expense for insurance to actual cost—the only Canadian company operating on this principle. The experience of the Mutual has fully justified the hopes of its founders who fifty years ago planned the institution on the basis of co-operative service.

"BE A MUTUALIST!"

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

## INSURANCE

### DOMINION FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION.

The Dominion Fire Prevention Association is constituted of national and provincial organizations representing the industrial, financial, mercantile, agricultural and labor interests of the Dominion. Its membership includes the following important bodies:—Canadian Bankers' Association, Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Commission of Conservation, Department of Insurance, Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, Dominion Mortgage and Investments' Association, Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Fire Insurance Brokers and Agents' Association, Non-tariff Insurance Association, Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, United Farmers of Alberta, United Farmers of Ontario, Wholesale Grocers' Association of Canada, Boy Scouts' Association of Canada and all Provincial Fire Marshal Departments and Fire Prevention Leagues.

The objects of the Association are as follows:

(a) To co-operate with the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments of Canada in attempting to eliminate needless waste by fire.

(b) To co-operate through a central Bureau of Information the efforts of all organizations and individuals actively engaged in fire prevention work.

(c) To investigate improved methods of fire protection and to establish reasonable standards of fire safety.

(d) To direct public attention to the urgent need for greater carefulness in respect to fire dangers and to promote legislation for adequately safeguarding life and property from fire.

The Association desires the interest and co-operation of every Canadian citizen in the work which it is attempting to accomplish and extends the offer of its best assistance in dealing with any problem within the scope of its activities that may be submitted for consideration. All matters of general interest are dealt with by the Executive Committee whose membership is composed of one representative from each constituent organization. Special and technical enquiries regarding public and private fire protection, building protection, fire hazards and legislative measures for the prevention of fires should be submitted to the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Department of Insurance, Ottawa.

### INSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

The Commons' Committee on banking and Commerce reported Dr. Blake's bill to confirm the amalgamation of the North Empire Fire Insurance Company, of Winnipeg, with the Canada West Fire Insurance Company.

### ZINC, NOT SPELTER.

Until a few months back the trade spoke generally of spelter, and not of zinc, which is really the correct name for the metal. Thanks to the efforts of the American Zinc Institute, however, the right name of the metal has come into wide use in the trade. One of their slogans is: "Why not call zinc by its right name?" The name spelter had its origin in the Chinese designation for the metal, namely, "spianter" or "spialter." In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries zinc was imported from China into Europe under these names, and the English word "spelter" has remained ever since.

Howard S. Ross, K. C.

Eugene R. Angers

## ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

## BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

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

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Capital Fully Subscribed.. . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up . . . . .	4,425,000
Life Fund & Special Trust Funds	75,578,630
Total Annual Income Exceeds ..	64,000,000
Total Funds Exceed . . . . .	172,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid . . . . .	215,897,380
Deposit with Dominion Government (as at 31st Dec., 1918) ..	1,401,333

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Founded in 1806.

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OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.  
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to represent a Company whose name is his introduction. One whose policies are unexcelled. Liberal dividends. Strength and security unsurpassed.

The figures for 1918 emphasize these points in the North American Life.

Business in Force . . . . .	over \$70,900,000
Assets . . . . .	18,100,000
Net Surplus . . . . .	2,750,000
Payments to Policyholders "	1,700,000

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

**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE . . . . . TORONTO



# The WHY? of ANOTHER VICTORY LOAN

**WHEN**, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster-beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers sisters and sweethearts.

**THAT** query was, "How soon will our boy be home?"

**AND**, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

**CANADA** caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them.

**IT** was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And

other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

**THE** problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle.

**TO** bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources.

**CANADA** solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

**THEN**, too besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly, the economic side could not be overlooked.

**THAT** was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

## Need Divides Itself in

**Two Parts** (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.

(b) To provide national working capital.

## Obligations to Soldiers

The obligations to soldiers include:

That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas.

The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged.

The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended.

These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919

**Gratuities** There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

## Land Settlement

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

## Vocational Training

For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

## National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolute-

ly essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

## The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada.

**If Canada does not give credit, other countries will;** and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

## For Trans- portation

Money must also be available to carry on the nations' shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work.

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

# Victory Loan 1919

*"Every Dollar Spent In Canada"*

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

## THE WEST INDIES AND THE FUTURE.

(Continued from Page 16.)

It may be well to emphasize the fact that no weakening of the tie with the Mother Country is considered. Consolidation only is contemplated; not partition, but safeguarding and strengthening; not economic separation from British markets, but more sound tariff organizations upon a scientific plan which would be true reciprocity in Empire interchange. The present proposition is of a vitalized British America, secured politically and commercially from any foreign menace.

### Reason For Political Union.

This union should be political as well as commercial; if it were nothing more than a trade link with the various islands and colonies, still remaining under a system of disconnected Government with no cohesive economic system, Canadian enterprise would have little encouragement to bring capital and technical skill to the West Indies. In Canada, the British West Indies would have a big brother to fight for them, the latter would secure a steamship company, backed by the Dominion Government, which would furnish transportation that no trust could drive to the wall. It is because a political and commercial union with Canada would effectively overcome the present monopoly that opposition through the ramification of this trust, referred to in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is now being manifest with respect to this confederation.

Commercial union only, which some advocate between Bermuda and the B.W.I. and Canada, cannot permanently establish free interchange of commerce. Such a union might change with each Government and would give no guarantee that the Islands would not be exposed to retaliation, and subject, individually, to foreign pressure, which by alteration in tariff, might neutralize the efforts of Canada. It would be full of complications, such as preference for the Mother Country, and would cause a loss of revenue to both countries without compensating advantages. Judge Rowan Hamilton of the Supreme Court of Leeward Islands referring to a union of commerce only states: "What is the use of talking vaguely of closer commercial relations, a political phrase that has done duty so often as to be threadbare of results? It must be either annexation to the United States or to Canada."

Political union in which Bermuda and the West Indies would have their share of representation, would offer every encouragement for enterprise, uniform laws and customs. Regulations could be agreed upon in the best interests of the new Dominion of British America and the Mother Country. Development would be scientifically fostered as it never has been fostered. To allow Jamaica to continue in her present stagnation would be sheer, almost criminal negligence of the best interests of the Empire.

### Keeping the Keys in Our Hand.

The West Indies are keys—let us keep them in our own hands—let us never create another Heligoland in Jamaica. Alone, the colonies are weak, and with Canada they would possess retaliatory power for bargaining with other countries, sharing fully in all the advantageous reciprocity treaties, Canada is able to secure in the United States as well as in other countries.

Those who advocate a separate Dominion for the West Indies have very little support there. Lack of confidence, local jealousy, practically no interchange of commerce, and further reasons due to climatic conditions, will, I believe, prevent these Islands from ever uniting and developing under a separate Dominion. Their union would be more easily brought about through their big northern brother, which would bring them into one British-American Dominion.

Mr. de Lissier, the able editor of the Daily Gleaner of Kingston, in an editorial in 1916 wrote: "The war has brought a spirit of oneness . . . especially that feeling of solidarity of Imperial sentiment . . . a oneness of outlook. If the

West Indies stood with Canada as one political and economic unit, their position would be generally strengthened; they would be a great part of a larger Canada, a greater Canada, a Canada that has proved her worth in the battlefields, as well as on the peaceful plains of trade and commerce. Confederation is the political and economic watchword of the future."

A separate Dominion would not strengthen the tie between British West Indies and the Motherland; on the contrary, it might weaken that tie in regard to some of the Islands, as they would still be exposed to foreign pressure.

### Canadian Enterprise in Tropics.

Canadians have already demonstrated their capacity for enterprise in tropical countries; they have built railways and tramways in Cuba, (where they do the major portion of the banking), tramways, electric plants, and water power developments in Mexico and Brazil. With the West Indies secured for harmonious development, Canadians would rapidly open up the rich lands at present fallow, since profitable markets are lacking, and would create winter pleasure grounds for millions of people. Canadians would naturally be more interested in the development of the British West Indies than the United States, as the latter has such large tropical territory of her own, which would receive her first consideration.

No part of the Empire displays a greater desire to continue on the utmost friendly relations with the United States than does Canada. The only way to cement this friendship permanently, is to make our southern neighbours realize that we propose to hold our own and draw the ties of our Imperial family more closely together. It is by presenting a friendly but solid front to the United States that we can secure her greatest respect.

This war has brought the Empire and the United States closer together, and accentuated the blessings of our having in common, fundamental laws, literature, religious heritage, and social and political ideals, which are constantly tending towards the same goal; and we must co-operate more and more definitely and sympathetically in our future international undertakings. But we must first consolidate our Empire and this proposed Canadian-Bermuda-West Indian-Newfoundland Union would be a long step in that direction. Quoting from a recent publication by an able writer: "If there is a Pan American Union, why

should there not be a Pan-Britannic Union, in which the central elements of this side of the Atlantic, should be Canada and the West Indies themselves, a unit in the vast Pan-Britannic Union that stretches round the world?"

### NEED FOR A GEOLOGIST.

From the operating standpoint the employment of a geologist by mining companies is advisable on many considerations, particularly to advise in regard to development work. To drive an expensive tunnel on the strength of a "hunch" is not a lucrative proceeding, but it has often been done, and there is still a large percentage of those who direct mine development who have not realized that mining is a science and not a gamble.

The indications which guide a geologist to his conclusions as to the places where mineral will be found, seem often to the uninitiated to have but the remotest connection with the object of his search, and indeed their connection may be most indirect. Nevertheless, if the geologist is left to his own direction—always presuming his competence—he will in due time far more than justify his appointment.

Many a shaft has been sunk in barren territory, and many a drift driven to no purpose that could have been saved had a geologist been asked for advice. But the reward that follows the casual employment of a consulting geologist is meagre compared to the advantages that would follow the life-long concentration of a competent geologist upon a selected property.

The rewards of research are always proportionate to the extent and concentration of effort, and while even occasional consultation with a geologist may yield good fruit, it is a proceeding that does not allow him to demonstrate the true function of his profession or to realise the full extent of the insight derived from his science.—Canadian Mining Journal.

### CHANCE TO SIGN ON.

Miss Chatterbox—I must tell you the sad story of my sister some day. Poor girl, she's a widow, and she's looking for a captain to steer her through the stormy seas of life.

Naval Friend—She doesn't require a captain—it's a second mate she wants.

## Healthy Tone Shown in the Report of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

### BRIG.-GENERAL MEIGHEN IN CHAIR AT ANNUAL MEETING.

Montreal, October 7, 1919.

Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, after his absence of five years overseas service, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Company held in the Head Offices, Montreal, on October 1st.

The Company's Annual Report indicated an excellent tone in the business for the year, gross revenue standing at \$756,616.40, made up as follows:

Milling profits .....	\$547,152.79
Profits from sources other than milling proper, including dividend from Sunset Manufacturing Company, Ltd. (the subsidiary Company) .....	209,463.61
This amount (\$756,616.40) has been apportioned as follows:—	
Interest on Company's Bonds .....	\$54,000.00
Dividend of 7% on \$1,500,000 Preferred Shares .....	105,000.00
Dividend 10% on \$2,100,000.00 Common Stock .....	210,000.00
Bonus Dividend on Common Stock .....	42,000.00
Additional Dividend 2% on Common Stock (from Sunset Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) .....	42,000.00
Written off Property and Good Will Accounts .....	100,000.00
	\$553,000.00

The balance, \$203,616.40, was carried to surplus account, which now stands at \$982,414.30.

The Directors also applied a further \$200,000.00 to the Bond Redemption Fund.

## Men of the Moment

**MR. E. EDWIN HOWARD**, who is made a judge of the Superior Court, is one of the best known of the younger legal men in the Province. He was educated at McGill and called to the bar in 1899. He has been active in various movements, among other things being a former president of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

**MR. JUSTICE R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS**, who has been promoted to the King's Bench, has had a distinguished career as a lawyer and jurist. He was born at Danville, P.Q., educated at McGill and called to the bar about a third of a century ago. For a great many years he was one of the best known criminal lawyers in Canada. He was made a judge of the Superior Court in 1910.

**AFTER WHAT** Lieut. Charles Rutherford went through in France and Flanders, an election campaign in Ontario will seem like child's play to him. Lieut. Rutherford, V.C., has been nominated by the United Farmers of Ontario to contest West Northumberland. The young man is evidently of the right stuff. He went overseas as a full-fledged private and won the Military Medal, secured his commission on the field, won the Military Cross and then the Victoria Cross. Men of his type are needed in public life.

**THE UNITED FARMERS** of Ontario are evidently picking on as many returned men as possible. In Centre Grey they have chosen Lieut.-Col. D. Carmichael, M.C., D.S.O., to oppose the Hon. I. B. Lucas, Attorney-General of the Province. Colonel Carmichael, who is a farmer in

his 33rd year, has had an extremely fine war record and will undoubtedly give a good account of himself in his contest. Men like Lieut. Rutherford, V.C., M.C., M.M., and Col. Carmichael, M.C., D.S.O., give the lie to the oft-repeated story that the Ontario farmers did not play a part in the Great War.

### NON-EFFECTIVE.

Tommy announced his intention of going to the river for a bathe, and his mother was rather scared. But she was wise, and decided to try a new method.

I was reading in the paper this morning, she said, about a little boy who was drowned while he was bathing.

Tommy smiled cynically.

Was he any relation, I wonder, said he, of the little boy who was killed last week on his way to school?



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CARMANIA.....Oct. 7 ORDUNA.....Oct. 25

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ORDUNA.....Nov. 29 CARMANIA...Dec. 13

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CARONIA.....Nov. 1 CARONIA...Dec. 6

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, Southampton.  
ROYAL GEORGE Oct. 4 ROYAL GEORGE Nov. 1

N.Y.—Cherbourg, Southampton.  
MAURETANIA..Oct. 28 MAURETANIA..No. 22

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, London.  
SAXONIA.....Oct. 16 SAXONIA.....Nov. 18

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Boston to Glasgow.  
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New York to Glasgow via Moville.  
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C. E. NEILL, General Manager

M. W. WILSON, Supt. of Branches

1869

1919

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

**LIABILITIES.**

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

**ASSETS**

Cash on Hand and in Banks . . . . .	\$ 80,960,107.57
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves . . . .	20,500,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities . . . .	63,094,503.71
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks . . . . .	16,904,957.44
Call Loans in Canada . . . . .	14,574,059.37
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada . . . .	32,277,161.49
	<u>228,310,789.58</u>
Loans and Discounts . . . . .	222,124,811.61
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra . . . . .	11,607,490.78
Bank Premises . . . . .	7,026,080.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises . . . .	1,390,534.61
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank . .	78,786.59
Deposit with Dominion Government for Se- curity of Note Circulation . . . . .	750,000.00
	<u>\$471,288,493.08</u>

*595 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West  
Indies, Central and South America, etc.,  
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Canada . . . . .	520
Newfoundland . . . . .	8
West Indies . . . . .	54
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Great Britain (London) . . . . .	1
French Auxilliary (Paris) . . . . .	1
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A Land of great Waterways, of mighty Rivers and Lakes, of extensive Forests.

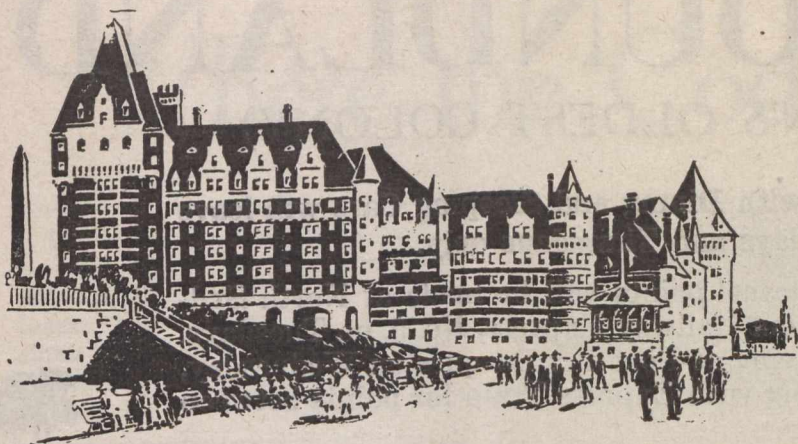
A Land where Farming and Dairying is profitably pursued, with an annual production value exceeding \$200,000,000.

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

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

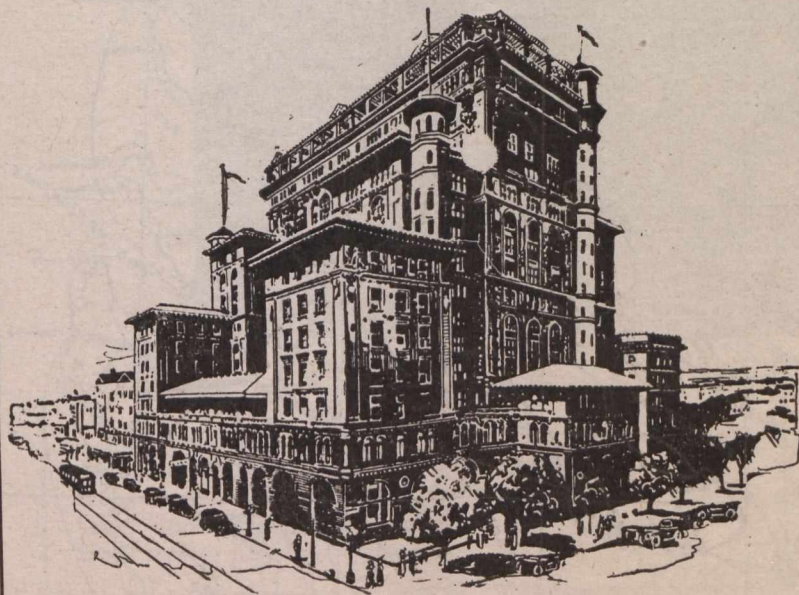
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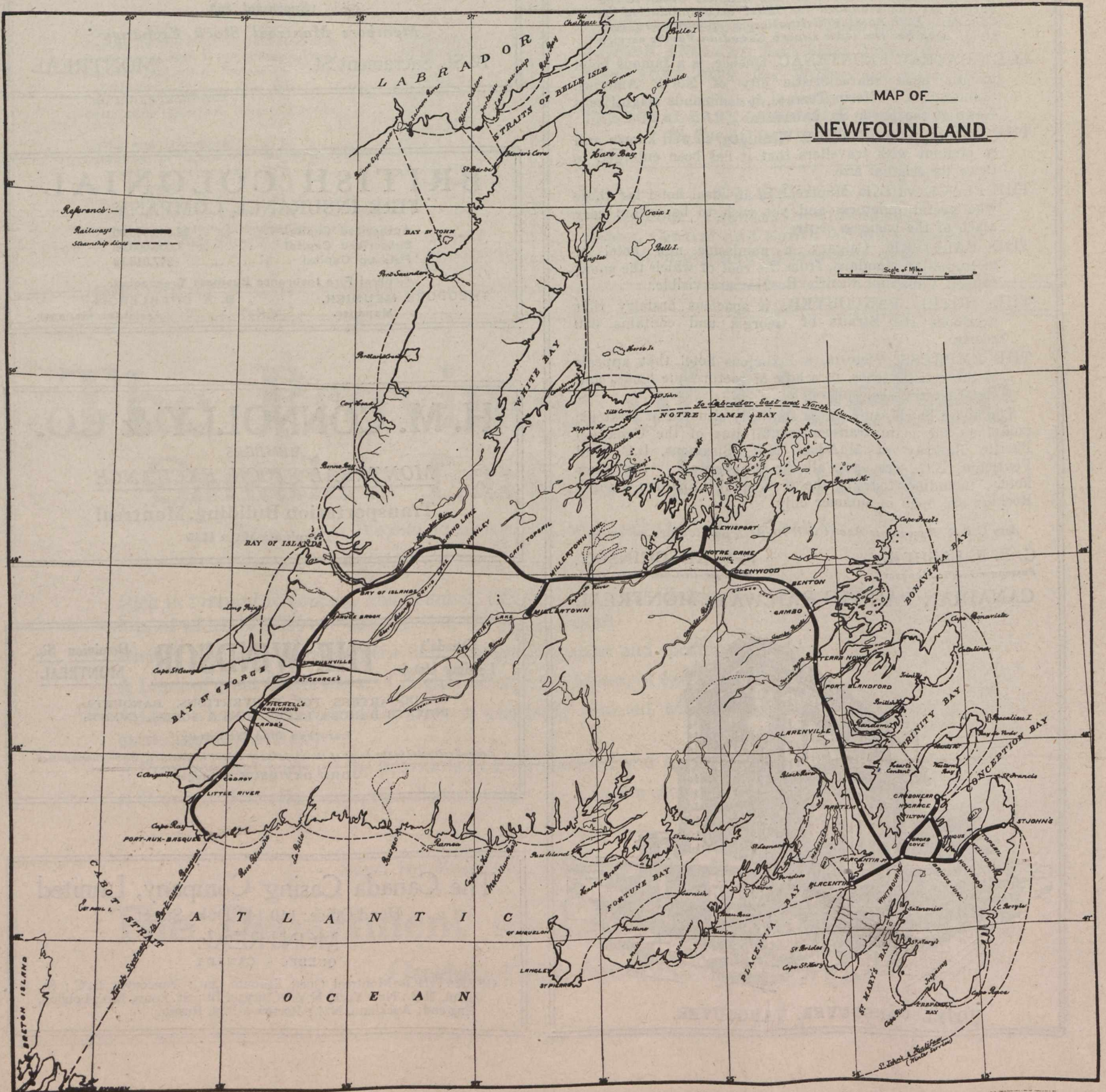
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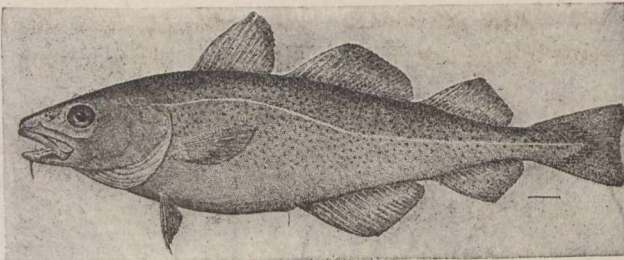
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# Where the Codfish Come From

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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



## As Fall Nights Grow Chill

**I**T is a real joy in damp Fall weather to spend the long, chilly evenings by a cheery, comfort-giving Perfection Oil Heater. For that "between seasons" period when it is too early to start the furnace, yet cool enough to require heat of some sort, the Perfection proves invaluable.

Upstairs or down, it warms any room, any time, without trouble or inconvenience. There are no ashes or coal to bother with, and the house doesn't become uncomfortably hot and stuffy.

The Perfection Oil Heater is well made and good-looking. Its brass burner insures years of service and turns every drop of Imperial Royalite Coal Oil into clean, odorless heat. The wick-stop prevents smoking.

Nickel trimmings, with the drum black japanned or blue enameled.

Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Heater, with the triangle trademark.

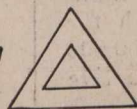
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