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Special Articles

The "Minimum" Prices of Bank Stocks.
By H. M. P. Eckardt.

The Influence of Mill Fumigants on the Baking
Quality of the Flour.
By R. Harcourt.

Rural Co-operation.
By J. W. MacMillan.

Conditions in the West.
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Newfoundland News and Trade.

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Shipbuilding in Canada

THE question of establishing steel shipbuilding industries in Canada, on a larger scale than has yet been attempted, is engaging much attention. There has been a brief general discussion in the House of Commons. The British Columbia Government are guaranteeing interest on the cost of three steel sailing ships for the lumber trade of that Province. In Nova Scotia provision has been made to grant encouragement in the form of tax exemptions, etc. The launching, last week, of a substantial steel steamer built for the Dominion Government in the yard of the Canadian Vickers Company, in Montreal, is some indication of what can be done in this direction — in cases where price is not deemed a chief consideration. There is a widespread desire to have Canada possess a larger merchant marine, and shipyards in which modern steel vessels of a large class can be built. Perhaps there is not as wide an appreciation of the difficulties which face those who wish to promote the movement.

One of the most interesting statements on the subject was that of Mr. Thomas Cantley, President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, in his recent Montreal address. Mr. Cantley's views may be summed up in a sentence: Canada can build the ships—if the Government will pay bounty enough. Perhaps the same might be said concerning the production of some other things. Before the public can make up its mind that this thing shall be done it will need fuller information as to the extent of the bounty required—the amount, the terms and conditions. Mr. Cantley spoke of the present bounty as insufficient and out of date. There is really no bounty at present. It has never been the policy of Canada to grant bounties for shipbuilding. In former times, when wooden shipbuilding was a great industry in our Eastern Provinces, it was deemed good policy to allow a drawback of the amount paid by way of Customs duties on materials entering into ship construction. Some difficulty having been experienced in adjusting the amount of duties paid, the system was changed and the drawback given in the form of a specified sum per ton, assumed to be equivalent to duties paid. This system suits the case of small wooden vessels, which are still constructed to a limited extent, but is not adapted to a scheme of extensive steel shipbuilding.

Those who are interested in the subject will do well to look with care into the difficulties that are to be overcome. They are not quite of the same character as those of which manufacturers in other lines sometimes complain. It is not a case in which "foreign competition" stands in the way of producing something for our home consumption. No German ships

compete with our own in Canadian waters. No "continental cheap labor" prevents our undertaking the construction of ships for our home trade. Against these things there is already abundant protection. Our laws now exclude foreign vessels from our coasting trade, though occasionally Norwegian vessels are temporarily allowed to engage in the coal trade between Nova Scotia and Montreal. The competitor who stands in the way of a steel shipbuilding industry in Canada is the British shipbuilder. We refer to the builder in the United Kingdom, whom for convenience we designate as the British builder, although the Canadian builder is, of course, in the broadest sense of the word, British too.

Mr. Cantley, in referring to the development of the steel industry in Canada, said it had been encouraged by both tariff and bounty. An attempt to encourage shipbuilding in Canada by means of a tariff against British ships would hardly find favor. We tax many British things, it is true, but a proposal to put a special tax on a ship flying the British flag is not likely to be regarded with general approval at this time. So, if we need new steel vessels for our coastwise trade, the man who wishes to be a shipowner, as distinct from the shipbuilder, will probably, so far as the tariff is concerned, remain as free as he now is to buy his vessel from a builder in Canada or in Great Britain, as he may prefer. Unless the Canadian builder can be so aided that he can compete with the British builder, there can be no extensive shipbuilding industry in the Dominion. Occasionally, as has happened on the Great Lakes and in Nova Scotia, a special effort may be made to turn out a steel vessel, and a ship may be built for the Government regardless of price, but the normal condition will be that if a Canadian wants a large ship the order for construction will be sent across the Atlantic. Greater experience, higher skill, cheaper labor, cheaper materials—all these have hitherto served to enable the British builder to turn out a ship at a much lower price than could usually be quoted by a Canadian builder. This is the situation as respects our coasting trade, from which foreign ships can easily be excluded.

In the case of ocean traffic, the position of the Canadian built ship is even less favorable. In the wide oceans of the world she must compete for cargo not only with British ships, but also with the ships of foreign nations. Her chief competitors, apart from the British, will be the Norwegians, who in many lines press their rivals in the competition for the carrying trade. The Norwegian ship may be, and often is, British built. So far as cost of construction is concerned, she stands in the same position as the British ship. But in the cost of operation and management she will often beat both the British and Canadian. The Norwegians are good sailors. The standard of living on their

ships is not so high as on British or Canadian ships. The Norwegians' scale of wages is lower. Their regulations for the security of life and property are less exacting than those governing British and Canadian ships. Their marine insurance systems usually produce somewhat more favorable rates than those of British underwriters. The Norwegians are thus able to compete keenly even with the British shipowner in the fight for the carrying trade.

Japan also must be reckoned with in this connection. The Japanese are becoming shipbuilders and shipowners, and as everything they do is aided by cheap labor, they are likely to become serious rivals of all who engage in the carrying trade of the world. The British ship, built under the favorable conditions already mentioned, will, in the coming years, have a sharp fight with both Norwegians and Japanese, and perhaps with others, in the competition for business as an ocean carrier. The Canadian ship, built under much less favorable conditions, would have a harder fight still.

Now the question arises, is it desirable that Canada should give such aid to shipbuilding as will enable the Canadian builder to overcome all these obstacles; and if so, in what form and to what extent should the aid be given?

We have already pointed out that unless in one way or another the British built ship can be shut out there is nothing that can be done to help shipbuilding as respects vessels for our Canadian coasting trade. Some writers, in a casual view of the subject, have assumed that the problem can be solved by admitting free of customs duty everything required for the construction of a ship. Much of this material is already admitted free. If further action in this direction be proposed it will not find favor with Canadian manufacturers.

We are here brought into contact with a fact too often overlooked in the discussion of tariff questions, viz., that what is called "raw material" by one manufacturer is the finished product of another. Steel plates, for example, are the raw material of the shipbuilder, but they are the finished product of the steel-maker. Unless aid be given in a form which will induce the shipbuilder to buy his material in Canada the steel plates for shipbuilding will not be made here. The same will be true of most of the other articles used in the production of a ship. Under a policy of free admission of materials, our shipyards could only be assembling places at which things produced abroad would be put together in the form of a ship. Shipbuilding of that kind might be all right from the viewpoint of the merchant, who is chiefly concerned in the carrying of his goods at the cheapest possible rate. It might even be all right from the viewpoint of the shipbuilder, who is chiefly concerned in turning out a ship at the lowest possible cost. But nothing would be done to promote the development of the subsidiary industries, and these, no doubt, are in the minds of many who feel interested in the subject.

The question, we believe, must in the end become, as Mr. Cantley seems to anticipate, one of Government bounty. Mr. Cantley suggested that the amount of the bounty to be granted was a question for the Government. That is true. But the case is one in which the Government may reasonably expect the advocates of shipbuilding to give some indication of what

is the measure of aid that is considered necessary.

Apart from whatever advantage the tariff gave to the iron and steel makers, aid was for some time given to their industries in the form of bounties, not, however, without considerable criticism. The events of recent years have given Canadians cause to rejoice that our country has large industries of that class. There are, no doubt, many people who will look with much doubt, if not with pronounced hostility, at any proposal to grant bounties to shipbuilding. Others there are who feel that if special encouragement is to be given to a new industry, it will be less objectionable in the form of bounty than in that of high tariff protection. In most cases in which Government assistance for new industries is sought, the argument employed is that the desired industry requires aid in its early stages, until it grows strong enough to stand alone. This view was acted on by the late Government in the case of the iron and steel industries when they arranged the bounties on a gradually decreasing scale, and ultimately abolished them.

Can the same method be applied to create a shipbuilding industry? If the same policy can be adopted in this case—not for the mere assembling of imported materials, but for the construction of ships largely from materials produced in Canada—there will probably be many who will be ready to support such a course. What the extent of the bounty should be, and the period for which it should be granted, are important questions to which those particularly interested in the movement should apply themselves. Along these lines there will, we believe, be a large measure of public sympathy with the shipbuilding project. If the industry can only be created by taxing British ships to exclude them from our waters, or by the granting of bounties as a permanent policy—well, that will be another story, and a harder problem to face.

What are Provincial Purposes?

THE Ontario Government, soon after the outbreak of the war, procured the passing of a Provincial Act to levy a small tax on all the municipalities of the Provinces to pay for services undertaken in connection with the war. The tax was generally accepted as a reasonable one, and was paid last year without complaint. This year the Mayor of Toronto, with the approval of his Council, has thrown a bombshell into the field of public discussion by announcing that Toronto will refuse to pay its tax of between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The ground taken is that, under the British North America Act, the Provincial Legislature has the power to levy direct taxation for "Provincial purposes" only, and that the Ontario appropriations for services arising out of the war are not Provincial but Dominion purposes. There is widespread surprise at the Mayor's attitude, and much regret that he should have taken such a position to prevent the Province contributing to the good causes connected with the war. But if the Mayor and Council hold to their position it may not be found easy to overcome their protest. The Attorney General of the Province reminds the Toronto Council that if the Provincial tax is ille-

gal, all taxes imposed by Toronto and other municipalities for contributions to the Patriotic Fund are also illegal. That is probably correct. But it does not meet the Mayor's point. He can use the familiar argument that two wrongs will not make a right. There is room for a big legal fight over the question of what are and what are not "Provincial purposes." It may be argued with much force that the people of Ontario, through their constituted representatives, are the best judges of what they shall do with their own money, and that if they desire to contribute through their Provincial Government, or through their municipal organizations, to any good cause, that is distinctly a Provincial purpose. It may be further contended, with much ground, that the limitations placed upon their taxing powers were designed mainly to prevent their invading the field of taxation reserved for the Dominion Parliament. But it is more than probable that eminent legal authority can be found for the view that taxation for Provincial purposes means taxation for the support of specific services assigned to the Provincial authorities, and not for any others. Fine distinctions too may perhaps be drawn between the use that the Provincial Government may make of money coming to them through other channels, such as the Provincial subsidies from Ottawa, and moneys for which they have to impose a direct tax. The settling of less difficult questions has taken long years of time and long purses for legal expenses.

Since the foregoing was put in type the Toronto City Council has reversed its decision and ordered that the tax be paid. This disposes of the matter so far as the city authorities are concerned. But now that so much attention has been called to the case if some cantankerous tax-payer should be tempted to question the Council's final action, the constitutional point may still have to be fought out.

Hasty Legislation

AT a time when the arrangements for the close of the Ottawa Session were beginning to take shape, the Government asked Parliament to deal with some of the most important measures of the Session—the loan of \$15,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and \$8,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the acquisition of several railway lines in the Province of Quebec. The Commons had very little time to consider the measures, the Senate practically no time at all. If the Senate were doing the work for which it was created it would have refused to consider these measures within the few hours allowed. Such action on the part of the Upper House would have a most wholesome effect, teaching all Governments that Parliament must be allowed reasonable opportunity to fully inquire into the measures which it is asked to pass. Such action, too, would leave less ground for those who are so ready to claim that the existence of the Senate serves no good purpose. The Senate does not often exhibit a surplus of energy. After the session has advanced a few weeks the Upper House seems to become more languid than the busier Commons, and measures dumped on its table while the members are clearing out their desks for departure are readily passed. The Senate does not do itself justice. It contains many able and experienced men. But if it encourages the hasty legislation which it was created to prevent, it must not be surprised to find its usefulness questioned more and more.

The "Minimum" Prices of Bank Stocks

Although Disregarded in Many Cases, the Present Position of Canadian Banks Places the Stocks on a Greatly Improved Basis, thereby Permitting the Revision

By H. M. P. ECKARDT.

In the recent revision of the list of minimum prices, the Montreal Exchange decided, in regard to the bank stocks, that the minima prices are to be reduced to an amount equivalent in each case to the dividend for two dividend periods. So far as a considerable number of the banks are concerned, this concession should suffice to make their stocks once more saleable on the Stock Exchange. It is understood that sales can be made from time to time outside at prices from one to eight points below the minimum prices as originally fixed. A "Toronto firm which deals in bank and other stocks regardless of the arbitrary figures fixed by the Exchange committee, publishes under date of 1st May, 1916, a list of the prices at which they offer the stocks of 17 of the banks — the lots ranging in size from 15 shares up to 25. One of these stocks is offered at the minimum price as fixed for stock exchange dealers; four are offered at 1 point below minimum; four at 2 points below; two at 5 points under; one at 7; one at 8; and one at 17 points. It is to be remembered that the prices quoted are "asked" prices; probably in some cases a further drop of a point or so would be necessary to effect sale.

The larger declines may be said to have resulted from special circumstances such as the reduction of regular dividend rate on the omission of bonus. Taking it broadly the rule permitting deduction of the dividend for two periods from the minimum quotation, will be equivalent to lowering the arbitrary quotation by say 5 points; and this will apparently create a "regular" market on the exchange for all but three of the stocks referred to above — providing, of course, that no unfavorable circumstances develop meantime to cause purchasers to lower their bids. The course of events at present appears to be such as to strengthen the market for bank stocks generally, but one or more particular institutions might meet misfortunes that would cause weakness in the quotations for the respective stocks. In discussing the prospects of Canadian bank stocks it will be worth while to note several of the more important factors working for and against improvement in market value.

Increased Taxation of Banks.

Of late, the impression has been spreading that the bank stocks are becoming too much of a target for legislative attacks in the way of taxation, etc. Even before the war the various provincial governments had shown a general disposition to heavily increase the taxation of banks. Thus, just prior to August, 1914, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta had more than doubled the rates applying to banks, and others put into effect smaller increases. Since the war Manitoba has raised the rates considerably; and the Dominion Government's 1 per cent tax on bank note circulation came into effect — the circulation tax affects bank profits to the extent of at least \$1,000,000 per year. Apparently the tax on excess profits will not touch the banks to any great extent in 1916, but it may have a more important effect in 1917 when applied to the profits of the current year. As a result of these and other imposts serving to increase bank expenses materially, and as a result of the poor statements of earnings in 1915, investors generally appear to have gathered the impression that dividends are more likely to be lowered than raised in the immediate future, and the circumstance necessarily has had a depressing influence on quotations.

The Shrinkage of Earnings.

Next there is the matter of the shrinkage of earning power arising out of the business depression and aggravated by the dislocation consequent upon the war. In 1914 and 1915 the banks found their commercial discount lines contracting, and their stocks of idle money, cash reserves, etc., increasing to large proportions. At the same time it was necessary to appropriate freely from the current earnings to provide for the numerous losses from bad debts and for the depreciation in securities held for in-

vestment. Then also to be considered are the many uncertainties connected with the war.

Adverse Factors Exaggerated.

However, notwithstanding the depressing factors enumerated and suggested, it is quite possible that the pessimism re bank stocks has been overdue. With reference to the taxation problem, the provincial authorities are discovering in some cases that too onerous taxes have a tendency to cause withdrawal of facilities from the province; and it may be the case that the rates recently established will be allowed to remain unchanged for some time. If so the banks would probably be satisfied as it is the fear of continued increases that have troubled them and their stockholders. And if rates are further raised it will probably be the occasion for raising of bank charges in the province immediately affected. So far as the depression in business is concerned, the various trade barometers during the past six or seven months have evidenced that it has for the time being largely passed away. Of course, much of the activity now prevailing is of a transient nature, but while it lasts business has a good complexion and large profits are being made in certain directions. One of the bankers remarked, apropos of the revival, that the process of writing off bad debts and eliminating unsoundness had not been completed when the new activity descended upon us; so possibly we shall find it necessary to resume the process later and carry it through to completion. Nevertheless, very substantial progress was made in 1914 and 1915 in getting the bank loans and assets down to a sound basis. The appropriations for that purpose were of healthy dimensions and the banks are feeling the benefit in 1916 of their conservative policy in this respect.

Increased Profits Now Apparent.

There are various indications that the banking institutions are making better profits than in 1915. The commercial loans and discounts — the main source of banking profits — were on the downward trend in 1915 until July and August. This year on the contrary they have tended strongly upwards. At the end of March, 1916, the aggregate of loans stood at practically the same level as in March, 1915, but the loans are moving up instead of down. April is practically certain to show a good increase, as the loan of \$50,000,000 to the Munition Board was made in that month. Again these special transactions undertaken by the banks — the munition loan, the domestic war loan, special loans to manufacturers working on war contracts — would yield their measure of profits. For example some of the individual banks announced that their customers had subscribed to from \$6,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in war loan bonds. The banks were allowed $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent commission on subscriptions effected by them. At this rate the commission on \$6,000,000 subscriptions would be \$15,000. Such items help the profit and loss account quite noticeably; and the chances are that before the war is ended there will be other transactions of the same nature.

Foreign Exchange More Favorable.

Another point is that the banks are this year doing rather better in foreign exchange. For a full year after the war began, the foreign exchange market was too much upset and too erratic to permit of consistently profitable dealings. During that period some of the banks may have made one or more "killings" (as sterling for example would make a sweep of 5 or more full points in a day), but they also encountered severe losses, and the wild fluctuations prevented them from doing business with the accustomed regularity. Since August or September, 1915, conditions have been more stable and the risk of severe losses not so pronounced. Fluctuations are still wider than usual, and this has necessitated a wider margin of profit in buying and selling bills. In American exchange, too, good profits have been made.

A further point to be noted is that the year has

seen a great increase in the aggregate resources of the banks. On January 31st, 1916, the total assets were \$1,710,000,000, as against \$1,521,000,000 on the same date in 1915 — an increase of nearly \$190,000,000. In other words the banks have a considerably larger fund with which to operate. Even on allowing for the fact that much of the money is only temporarily in their possession, they should derive a certain amount of benefit therefrom.

These considerations show that the prospect for the bank stocks in 1916 appears to be somewhat better than that confronting them a year ago. It would not be surprising if the reports issued by the banks later in the year turned out to be considerably better than those put out in 1915.

STATIST'S INDEX FIGURE ADVANCED.

The Statist's index figure of commodities for the end of April, a continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, is 134.2. This compares with 130.4 for March and 127.6 for February. The number was 105.9 at the end of April, 1915.

During April "foodstuffs" showed an advance of 7.1, reaching 130.8. Materials increased 1.4 to 136.7. Comparison of the prices of the various classes concerned show that vegetable food, corn, etc., advanced 10.7 points to 133.3. Canned food, largely meat and butter, increased 5.9 to 153.1. Coffee and tea went up 2.3 to 87.1. Minerals gained 1.6, reaching 159.5. Textiles rose .9 to 119, and sundries declined .1 to 135.2.

Silver prices showed a large advance of 6 3-16d, with the average prices for April at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$. The silver index number, which is 57.7, compares with 47.6 a month ago.

LIQUID FIRE—PAST AND PRESENT.

Use by the Germans of fire-throwing machines at Verdun has been hailed as something new in military operation. As a matter of fact, liquid fire is a product of the Middle Ages. The Germans have gone several steps further. All the accessories that the knights of old brought into play were a bucket, its contents, and a good strong pair of arms. The modern Teutonic fiery fluid can be distributed much more deftly and with greater force by a simple little device, known as a "fire projector." Petrol is poured into a tank under pressure of several hundred pounds per square inch. The tank is equipped with a long nozzle, and the petrol is inflamed as it leaves the nozzle by an electric spark. Thus the German soldier is able to sit safely behind his own lines, and spray the enemy with fire over a distance of more than 100 feet, much in the manner of a suburbanite watering his lawn with an oversized garden hose. — Watt Street Journal.

C. M. A. CONVENTION AT HAMILTON, JUNE 13-15.

The annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held in the new Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, commencing Tuesday, June 13, and concluding Thursday, June 15. President J. H. Sherrard, in inviting all Canadian manufacturers to be present and take part, states that "the termination of the war will see Canada confronted with extraordinary conditions. As far as possible, those conditions should be anticipated and provided for, otherwise she will emerge triumphant from the military struggle only to succumb in the commercial and industrial struggle which is certain to ensue. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association could not conceivably render this country any greater service than by drawing upon the knowledge and experience of its membership in an effort not simply to forecast the problems that arise but to point the way to their most effective solution."

PERSONALS.

H. D. Scully, who has been secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the Munitions Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has resigned his position with these organizations in order to accept an important position with the Russell Motor Car Company, Limited. Mr. Scully will become secretary of the Russell Motor Car Company and also secretary and a director of its subsidiary company, Canada Cycle and Motor Car Company, Limited.

Rural Co-operation

What Organization is Doing in the West in the Way of Co-operative Buying and Selling and Co-operative Production

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

I have suggested in preceding articles, that the farmers' movement in the Prairie Provinces is one of great significance. It promises to become a force of the first magnitude in the life of the Canada of the near future. It has discovered leaders of acknowledged capacity. Its financial ventures have more than held their own in competition with rival interests. It is developing policies in regard to agriculture, education, politics and finance, and is likely to put behind its demands the assent and concurrence of the three prairie Provinces.

Other farmers' organizations have broken down from lack of cohesion in the ranks. The individualism of the solitary farmstead has prevailed over the class interests of the farmers. But western farmers are radically unlike eastern farmers, and so far no crack has appeared in the solid structure they are rearing.

In the East the City rules the Country. In the West, the Country rules the City.

The annual reports of the co-operative associations are now being published. This is the special department of the farmers' movement which has entered the field of the retail merchant and the local buyer. The aim is to reduce the costs of distribution both in buying and selling.

There are hundreds of these co-operative associations. I have been unable to learn just how many "hundreds" there are, but they are scattered over the three Provinces. They began as sporadic ventures of local groups of farmers, who united to purchase carlots of fencing, or binder twine, or apples, or other staples in common use. Each of the Provinces has provided legislation for the incorporation of these associations, which is now generally defining the form they take.

Associations Well Organized.

The financing is vastly different from the sort which promotions and prospectuses have made familiar. The sums invested seem ridiculously small, but the method is palpably direct and sincere. The object is service, not stock-juggling. The movement is healthy. It escapes the hydrocephalic perils of the average industrial promotion.

One thriving two-year old association has a capital of \$10,000, and of this less than \$700.00 is paid up. This is held by 150 shareholders. In their last year's business, they turned over \$20,000, at an estimated saving of \$2,000. They handled lumber, coal, apples, groceries, twine and fencing. They shipped a few cars of stock, saving \$150 per car. This association did three-quarters of its business from the cars on the railway switch. For the rest they leased a corner of a warehouse. Next year they will have a warehouse and coal-sheds of their own.

Another association did a business of \$20,000 turnover with \$100 capital, and paid a dividend of 8 per cent. They have since increased their capital to \$750.

So it runs, with slight variations: small capital, small expenses, eliminating the middleman. To get a just estimate of the profits one has to add the results from all the "hundreds" of similar associations.

Co-Operative Stores.

It is a common thing when the store or ware-

house is built, to set apart rest rooms for the farmers' wives. In these magazines are kept on the table, and even libraries have been started.

The reports commonly point out that these trading ventures bring down retail prices and buyers' commissions among their competitors. So all the farming community shares in the advantage.

Of course, this is hard on the retailer and buyer, and these classes have been defended by the manufacturers and wholesalers. The reports tell, however, of the gradual abatement of this opposition. At present it seems the associations have no difficulty in getting the heavier materials and supplies, but have not yet been able to purchase from the regular wholesale dealers in groceries, hardware and dry goods. Consequently, the farmers threaten to found wholesale depots of their own and even to proceed to manufacturing.

The Welfare of the Many.

In every social advance some one suffers. Every readjustment has its victims. Nevertheless, one must hold to the principle that the welfare of the many is more important than the welfare of the few. Besides, one may forecast the morrow, when the result of the readjustment shall mean more wealth for division among all. Both the present and the future are on the side of the co-operative association.

Since the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers," composed of twenty-eight working weavers, who had saved up one pound each, opened a store in Toad Lane, Rochdale, in 1844, the history of co-operation in distribution has been on the whole, a record of successes. There is nothing in the conditions of life of western farmers to exclude them from similar successes.

The history of co-operation also vindicates the threat of the farmers to attack the wholesalers by establishing their own wholesale depots. This very thing has been done in England, and the Wholesale Co-operative Society of Manchester, holding the same relation to the co-operative societies as each of them does to its members, is one of the richest and strongest wholesale organizations in Britain. There seems no reason why this, too, should not be imitated in Western Canada.

But the history of co-operation in production is not so favorable. It has been distinctly less prosperous than co-operative distribution. It immediately provokes a new set of dangers, apt to be peculiarly fatal to co-operative enterprises. Perhaps, if the manufacturing went no farther than to supply the demands of the co-operative stores, many of these dangers might not emerge. But it introduces one to another realm of industry and investment, which deserves the most serious consideration before being entered upon.

It is impossible to divide the subject of human welfare into compartments. One of the first factors in the problems of health, intelligence and character is a man's income. Not only how he gets it and how he spends it, which are uniformly recognized as morally significant, but also how much he gets and can spend! If this movement is to spread, and will increase the annual income of the average western farmer by even fifty dollars a year, it will mean a general raising of the standards of comfort, intelligence and conduct throughout three Provinces.

a report estimating the value of forest products in 1914 at \$176,672,000, including lumber, laths and shingles valued at \$67,500,000, firewood at \$60,500,000, and pulpwood at \$15,500,000.

Foreign Trade.

The total exports of the produce of Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March amounted to \$741,000,000, as compared with \$409,000,000 for the previous year, and \$431,588,000 for 1914. The extent to which the manufactures and the field products of Canada, as compared with the other sources of our wealth, have contributed to this result, is indicated in the enclosed diagram, from which it is quite evident that Canadian exports would have been very much in excess of the figures given above, had the necessary shipping been available.

Shipbuilding Industry.

The shortage of tonnage and the resulting high freights have caused much attention to be given to the subject of shipbuilding. The Government, with a view to granting aid to this industry, recently obtained offers for the building of different classes of ships, but they were unsatisfactory. A subsidy equivalent to the difference in cost of construction as between British and Canadian shipyards appears to have been under consideration. At present, however, prices are at such a high level as to make aid on that principle unsatisfactory. This is one of the difficulties at present under consideration by the Government, which promises to bring before Parliament a measure for the encouragement of shipbuilding, with a view to increasing that available tonnage. According to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries the average value of the vessels on the register of the Dominion at the end of 1914 was \$30 per ton, and on this basis the value of the net registered tonnage of Canada at that date would be \$27,972,660. The new tonnage constructed in 1914 was 43,346 tons valued at \$45 per ton, or \$1,950,570. At present Canadian shipyards in Quebec, Montreal, Collingwood and at other points are busy, but only at the latter point are commercial vessels being built.

Agriculture.

During April the weather was not favourable for seeding, in eastern and western provinces alike showers preventing normal operations on the land. In southern Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan floods did much damage. By the close of the month, however, a very large amount of seeding had been done, but the delay will result in the acreage sown in wheat being somewhat less than anticipated, except in Alberta, where the acreage under grain will be about the same as in 1915. In the eastern provinces winter wheat is reported to be in a very promising condition. No adverse conditions are reported in fruit growing districts.

Live Stock.

All over Canada prices of live stock are high, and the quantity offered for sale is normal. In Toronto at the close of the month packers were paying \$11.90 to \$12 per 100 lbs. for hogs off the cars, an exceedingly high price. At this centre the number received since the commencement of the year is 171,519, as compared with 197,974 a year ago. For the latter part of April, however, receipts were fully up to those of the corresponding period a year ago. At Winnipeg hogs are bringing \$10.95 per 100 lbs., as compared with \$8.15 last year. With such prices prevailing, the returns of the year to farmers will be quite equal to, if not in excess of, those of normal years. The demand for breeding stock is very strong, indicating the tendency towards mixed farming.

The value of live stock in Canada as at the end of December was estimated by the Dominion Government authorities to be \$750,667,561. Of this sum Ontario accounts for 32.43 per cent., Saskatchewan 19.16 per cent., Quebec 16.56 per cent., Alberta 14.81 per cent., and Manitoba 8.82 per cent.

PERSONALS.

W. S. Robertson, General Manager of the Electric Power Company, which controlled the twenty-two companies taken over recently by the Ontario Government, has resigned, and will be succeeded by L. G. Ireland, General Manager of the Brantford Hydro-Electric Commission and Brantford Municipal Railways Commission. It is understood Mr. Ireland will be assistant engineer on the Hydro-Electric Commission, and part of his duties will be to handle the eastern Ontario end of the Hydro Commission's work, which includes the Seymour system lately taken over.

Canada's Commercial Position

Monthly Letter Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Since the commencement of the year the Imperial Munitions Board has placed in Canada orders for manufactured goods, other than ammunition, amounting to about \$6,000,000. The smaller manufacturing establishments are now sharing in these orders, but like the larger concerns they are finding it somewhat difficult to obtain competent labour or even labour of indifferent quality. Although this difficulty has now existed for some time the manufacturers appear to have been able to maintain their output. In so far as ammunition is concerned, the results are especially satisfactory and are exceeding the hopes of those responsible for early deliveries.

In the textile trade unusual activity continues and difficulties in obtaining certain raw materials are being gradually overcome by the development of substitutes. The same applies to our steel industries, which have arranged for their supplies of raw material for many months ahead.

Cheerful reports are being received from those districts in which lumbering industries are carried on, but there still remains the impossibility of obtaining tonnage for export purposes. Dealers in the prairie provinces complain of not being able to get shipments from the Western mills, and this is attributed to a shortage of cars.

During the month the Director of Forestry issued

Mentioned in Despatches

Mr. F. W. Avery, whose death has just occurred at Ottawa, was one of the best known lumbermen in a city where lumbering, next to the making of laws, is the chief industry. Mr. Avery was born in New York State in 1852, but came to Canada as a young man and took an active part in business. He was a director of several lumber corporations, being a partner of Sir George Perley. Apart from his activities in business Mr. Avery was chiefly concerned with religious and philanthropic work.

Aga Khan, the religious and temporal head of the Moslems in India and throughout the greater portion of Asia and Africa, has just received exceptional honors from King George. At the outbreak of war Aga Khan pledged the loyalty of the ninety million Moslems in India to the British Crown and himself offered to serve in any capacity, even as a private, in any regiment King George would designate. At the same time he gave the British fully equipped batteries, ambulances, hospital trains, and many other equipments. He is not only one of India's richest men, but as head of the Moslems, of that country, has a tremendous influence which he is exerting on behalf of the British Crown.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, who has resigned as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs owing to ill-health, has held the position for the past six years. He was born in England in 1849, and educated at Oxford, and at once entered the Diplomatic Service. For over forty years Sir Arthur has been connected with the Foreign Offices, and as Secretary to various ambassadors at foreign courts, and also as ambassador to Madrid and Petrograd. He is regarded as being particularly well qualified for the post of Under Secretary, but doubtless his experience and knowledge will still be available, although he is retiring from active service. He has been succeeded temporarily by Baron Hardinge, formerly Viceroy of India.

The Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, who has just been honoured by his colleagues in the Legislature, has just concluded his twentieth session as Premier of his native province. Premier Murray is in his fifty-fifth year, having been born at Grand Narrows, N.S., was educated at Boston University, and called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1883. He has been Premier of the province since 1896, succeeding the Hon. W. S. Fielding in that position. During the twenty years he has put a lot of constructive legislation upon the statute books of the province, being a most thorough-going, careful and constructive statesman. Much of the progress made by Nova Scotia during the past two decades is due to the untiring efforts of its Premier.

Sir Alexander Lacoste, of Montreal, Senator, Chief Justice, and well known as a director of many corporations, has just celebrated his golden wedding. He was born at Boucherville, Quebec, in 1842, and educated at Laval University. He was called to the Quebec Bar away back in 1863 and appointed Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec in 1891. He has had conferred upon him every honor in the gift of the legal profession; has been a councillor of the Province of Quebec, a Dominion Senator and ex-Speaker, as well as being chairman of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and is keenly interested in the parks and playgrounds movement, and every other worthy object. His wife was Marie Louise Globensky.

Col. Charles Coventry.—The British Empire covers such an extensive territory that there are engagements taking place in a dozen or more centres during the present world conflict. Recently Col. Charles Coventry, second son of Lord Coventry, was surprised and taken prisoner while on a reconnoitering expedition some fifty miles east of the Suez Canal. He has been carried off to prison, where it is presumed he will be kept until the end of the war. This is not the first time that he has seen the inside of a military prison. As a young lieutenant he took part in the Jameson Raid, was captured by the Boers, lodged in prison and doomed to death. He was later sent out of the country and returned to England, where he was sentenced to six months in jail for violating the laws of neutrality in taking part in the Jameson Raid. Later he saw service in West Africa, where he distinguished himself by the gallantry of his conduct. He is a particularly efficient officer, and his capture by a superior Turkish force is greatly to be regretted.

Lieut. Gordon K. Ross, Secretary of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal, has made the supreme sacrifice. Ross, who was thirty-one years of age, was born and lived in Montreal and previous to going overseas was Secretary of the Royal Trust Company, a position he held for many years. When he reached England his well-known knowledge of finance secured for him an offer to remain in the Pay and Record Office, but he preferred to get into the trenches. After some two months fighting in France he was killed in action. The day after the cable came announcing his death his parents received a letter from him telling of his experiences.

Rev. Principal Smyth.—The 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers almost secured a new recruit a few days ago in the person of the Rev. Principal Smyth, of the Wesleyan Theological College. The eloquent head of the Methodist Church in Montreal tried to enlist as a private, but was rejected as physically unfit. He declares, however, that this will not prevent him urging other young men to go. Principal Smyth is an Irishman, who came to the Wesleyan College from Belfast about three years ago. He is a forceful speaker, a good student, and generally regarded as one of the coming men in the Methodist Church in Canada.

Private W. F. Carroll is the only member of the Canadian Militia who is entitled to write M. P. after his name. The member of South Cape Breton has just enlisted in the 185th Battalion for overseas service, and makes the twenty-ninth member of Parliament to serve his country in a military capacity, but the first to enlist as a private. Mr. Carroll was born in Nova Scotia in 1887, educated at St. Francois Xavier College, and was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1905. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1911, where he is regarded as one of the most useful and progressive of the younger members. The new M. P. private is a Liberal in politics, and a Roman Catholic in religion.

The Hon. J. A. Ouimet, whose death has just occurred in Montreal, was one of the outstanding men in the Province of Quebec, occupying in his day important positions in the political, judicial and financial affairs of the country. The late Judge Ouimet typified to a very large extent the French Canadian fondness for law, journalism and politics. He was a former editor of La Minerve, prominent as a lawyer, and later as a judge of the Puisne Court, was for twenty-four years a member of the House of Commons, its Speaker for four years, and later Minister of Public Works under Sir John A. Macdonald. He was also president of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and a director of a number of other corporations. He was in his seventieth year.

Mr. F. Orr Lewis, who presided at the launching of the new ice-breaker the J. D. Hazen, of Montreal, a few days ago, is chairman of the Canadian Board of Directors of Canadian Vickers, Limited, builders of the boat. Mr. Lewis was born and educated at Kingston, Ontario, but has been in business in Montreal for a great many years, being president of Lewis Brothers, Limited, wholesale hardware merchants, a director of the Merchants Bank, and president of the Canadian Vickers. During recent years he has divided his time between Montreal and London, England. He has had the unforgettable experience of being on a ship that was torpedoed, having been a passenger on the Lusitania when she was sunk a year ago off the south coast of Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, who has been providing some fireworks in connection with the shell investigation at Ottawa, is one of the best known business men of the Dominion. He was a former member of Parliament for Brantford and is connected with a score or more corporations, some of the more important of which are: the Russell Motor Car Company, of which he is president; the Dominion Power and Transmission Company; Steel Company of Canada; the Canada Starch Company, and the Trust and Guarantee Company. Mr. Harris was born at Beamsville, Ont., in 1867, and educated at Brantford. He was originally in the services of A. Harris, Son and Company, Implement Manufacturers, and represented them in Europe. Mr. Harris is keenly interested in sport, takes an active interest in military matters and also in politics and civil affairs, but first and last is essentially a business man.

Gen. Nivelle, who has succeeded Petain as commander of the French forces at Verdun, is one of the "finds" of the war. Nivelle was picked out for promotion early in the contest by Gen. Joffre, who had seen his remarkably able work as a commander of artillery brigades. The French guns have been a big factor in the fighting from the very outset, and as the fighting at Verdun has settled down into a big gun contest Nivelle will doubtless be able to hold up his end of the game. The new defender of Verdun is sixty years of age. He has had a lengthy military experience, all of which will stand him in good stead now that he is face to face with the biggest task ever imposed upon a general.

Mr. Alfred F. Smithers, whose letter to Sir Robert Borden just made public asking him to take over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and thus relieve the Grand Trunk of the burden, is chairman of the company's Board of Directors in England, although Mr. E. J. Chamberlain is president of the Company. Mr. Smithers is one of those quiet, unassuming, thorough-going Englishmen with an intimate knowledge of banking, general business, and railroading. He was born in England in 1850 and in addition to his connection with the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, is a director of the South-eastern Railroad in England, and chairman of the English Association of Share and Bondholders. His father was a prominent official in the Bank of England, thus Mr. Smithers comes honestly by his interest in financial matters.

Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., known everywhere as "Red Michael," is doing most effective work in aiding recruiting. He recently visited Montreal and spoke on behalf of the Irish Rangers, giving as an excuse for being linked up with the Irish that part of his name was Hibernian, while as a cattleman of the West he is entitled to be known as a Ranger. Dr. Clark is member for Red Deer, Alta., and known from Coast to Coast as the most ardent free trader of the Dominion and a Radical of the most advanced type. He is an Englishman brought up in the free trade school of Gladstone, and when he came to Canada a dozen or so years ago he brought with him his Radical and free trade principles. Dr. Clark is one of the best informed and most forceful speakers in the Dominion. He has two sons serving at the front.

Col. W. I. Gear, who it is said will be given command of the Grenadier Guards of Montreal, is vice-president and managing director of the Robert Reford Company of Montreal, president of the Crown Trust Company, vice-president of the Crown Reserve Mining Company, and connected with a number of other financial and industrial corporations. He is also an ex-president of the Montreal Board of Trade. He is, however, best known as a shipping man, the large measure of success which has attended the Robert Reford Company being largely due to the keen business foresight and excellent knowledge of shipping matters possessed by Col. Gear. At the outbreak of war he had no military training, but threw himself wholeheartedly into the Home Guard movement, taking the officers training course, and has qualified for the command of a battalion.

Capt. J. G. Ross, one of the wounded officers who returned on the Missanable a few days ago, well deserves a vacation. Capt. Ross went over with the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, in charge of the machine gun section, and in the historic fight at St. Julien went into action in command of 58 men and 11 machine guns. He came out of the three-day fight with but ten men, but it was his machine guns which held the Germans back and saved the situation. A month later Capt. Ross was badly wounded at Festubert, and has been in hospital in England ever since. Capt. Ross comes from Zorra, made famous by the old lady at the time of the Fenian Raid, who declared that the Fenians "might tak' Toronto and might tak' Hamilton, but they'll no tak' Zorra." He was educated at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute and at McGill, where he graduated as a mining engineer in 1903. Between that time and the outbreak of war his work took him into every out-of-the-way mining centre in the world. He was also a well known athlete, and a few months before hostilities commenced he and Capt. Talbot Papineau, of the Princess Patricia's, came second in the two hundred mile canoe race down the Ottawa River. Capt. Ross has two brothers serving at the front.

AMONG THE COMPANIES

NATIONAL BRICK CO.

A decided falling off in the building trade during the last year affected the National Brick Company adversely. The deficit reported for the year ended Feb. 29th, amounted to \$663,170. Taken from the balance at credit of profit and loss of \$225,499.91, this left a balance as at February 29, 1916, of \$162,328.25.

In this report to the shareholders, President J. N. Greenshields, K.C., stated that as there had been practically no building during the year under review the company was naturally unable to make any profits. The net deficit represents the necessary charges for insurance, taxes, salaries, general expense, administration and bond interest and depreciation for the month of March, 1915. The President stated that this expense had been cut down to the lowest possible point consistent with maintaining the company's organization.

The liquid position shows \$124,576 in current assets against \$32,190 current liabilities.

The President stated that since March 1 the company had noted a considerable improvement in the demand for bricks and that they have been able to close contracts so far this spring for about ten million bricks at fair prices. This business was greatly in excess of the business secured in the previous spring. The president stated that at present indications the company would probably be able to earn all expenses for the current year.

SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.

At their meeting in New York a few days ago the directors of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company approved of the sale of \$1,361,250 new common stock to shareholders of record May 25th, at 115, in the ratio of one share of the new to ten of the old. Payment is to be made in four instalments: Three of \$23, on the fifteenth of July, August and September, and one of \$46, on October 2nd. The privilege is given British shareholders, who are forbidden by law to subscribe to new stock at the present time, to defer payment until May 1, 1917, when the price to them will be 120.

This issue, which brings the capitalization of the company up to \$13,736,250, is the eighth since the organization of Shawinigan, with an original capitalization of \$6,500,000, as follows:

1919, original issue	\$6,500,000
1909, new stock	500,000 par
1910, " "	1,000,000
1910, " "	500,000 par
1911, " "	x500,000
1911, " "	1,000,000 108
1912, " "	1,000,000 120
1914, " "	1,375,000 120
1916, " "	1,361,250 115

x Issued privately at unstated premium.

While no statement has been made, it is understood that the \$1,565,437 which the issue will bring in to the company will be largely used in connection with the development of the Quebec end of the company's business. During 1915, through the medium of a company incorporated as the Public Service Corporation of Quebec, Shawinigan acquired the property of the Dorchester Electric Company, which maintained a power and lighting system in that city, including the lighting of the streets, and it is presumed that further extensions from Three Rivers are now to be made.

U. S. STEEL CO. IN CANADA.

New York. — Directors of the United States Steel Corporation have organized a Canadian Steel Corporation, the Dominion subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, by electing Judge Elbert H. Gary, president and Ward S. Perley, vice-president and general manager, in charge of construction.

The Steel Corporation planned some time ago to expend about \$20,000,000 in building a Canadian plant, but it is understood some modification has been made in the original plans, which provided for the construction of twelve blast furnaces.

According to unofficial reports made yesterday, only three blast furnaces will be built at first.



MR. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, K.C.,
President National Brick Company.

CANADIAN COTTONS, LTD.

The net profits of the Canadian Cottons, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1916, were the largest in the company's history, totalling \$716,548, an increase of 10½ per cent over 1912-13, which was the company's best year heretofore, and an increase of 25 per cent over the year 1914-15. Manufacturing profits, excluding rentals, etc., showed an increase of \$145,703, or about 40 per cent; sales totalled \$5,540,214, as compared with \$3,321,160 in 1914-15, an increase of \$2,219,054, nearly 70 per cent. This enormous increase exemplifies sharply the rapid revival in business from the depression caused by the war.

After allowing deductions, bond interest, preferred stock dividends and the sum of \$10,000 as a reserve for bad debts, the company carried forward to surplus account an amount equal to 10.2 per cent on the common stock, as compared with 4.9 per cent the preceding year, 6.2 per cent in 1914, and 8.3 per cent in 1913.

The total surplus now shows a balance of \$1,370,322, representing rather more than 50 per cent on its outstanding common shares.

In his report of conditions affecting the company during the year, the president, C. R. Hosmer, said, in part:

"A year ago your directors stated that the outlook was encouraging. The results obtained have fully justified their anticipations, and they confidently believe that the coming year will also be a prosperous one.

"The additional equipment installed during the past three or four years placed the company in a position to avail itself of the increased demand that has arisen for its products. Sales for the year amount to \$3,540,214.92, as against \$3,321,160.79 for the previous year.

"Advances in selling prices, necessitated by increased cost of materials and of manufacturing, have only been put into effect where absolutely unavoidable. This policy has been appreciated by the trade, from whom we have received many expressions of satisfaction.

"The dyestuffs situation has, throughout the year, been the cause of constant anxiety, but sufficient quantities have been obtained, from time to time, to enable your mills to run to their full capacity. The directors desire to record their appreciation of the treatment accorded the company by manufacturers of these products in England, and by the British Government in permitting the export of dyestuffs under special license."

SCOTIA BUILDING NEW STEAMER

New Glasgow Special. — Canada's future industrial feature is now being started in Nova Scotia where at New Glasgow the shipyard in which the new steel steamer of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. is to be built at once has been started by Gannon and Weir, contractors, on the East River, near the plant of the Eastern Car Works under orders to rush operations.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD.

The big \$25,000,000 mining merger of the Hollinger, Acme, Millerton and other companies, is now an accomplished fact. At the annual meeting held here a few days ago the shareholders ratified the agreement made public a few days earlier by the directors.

P. A. Robbins, general manager, went thoroughly into conditions at the mines. He also dwelt at great length on the possibilities of the properties about to be acquired.

There was no objection raised to the scheme as already announced, and of the 600,000 Hollinger shares some 500,000 appeared either in person or by proxy.

The original scheme provided for a directorate of but five members for the first year, but on the suggestion of W. A. Black, President N. A. Timmins agreed that the board might be increased to seven, and said that provision had already been made to add General Manager Robbins as Managing Director.

It was intimated by Mr. Black that the report of an independent engineer on the properties to be taken in might have been desirable, but Mr. Timmins explained that they would have been pleased to secure such a report, but this would have delayed matters for months, would have entailed a large outlay, and General Manager Robbins had given the matter his most careful judgment.

Mr. Robbins pointed out that the developments of the months' intervening since the estimates were framed had not been provided for, all estimates being based on the situation as at December 1, plus an allowance for what December disclosed.

Three veins recently were cut on the 425-foot level. These were not included in the merger estimates at other than a nominal valuation. On the 800-foot level two other veins had been intersected. No. 1 vein is being developed on the 1,250-foot level. All of this since the end of the fiscal year. So Mr. Robbins, while adhering to his data as applied to the merger, expressed confidence in the future of the mines.

The report dealing with ore mined and the ore reserves follows:

Year.	Milled.	Received.	Paid.
	Tons.	Values.	Div.
1911	1,000	\$ 46,082	.....
1912	45,195	933,682	\$ 270,000
1913	138,291	2,466,220	1,170,000
1914	208,936	2,688,354	1,170,000
1915	334,750	3,169,813	1,560,000
Totals	728,172	\$9,304,153	\$4,170,000

RUSSELL MOTOR CO.

The Russell Motor Company proposes to build a new factory on twenty-eight acres recently purchased at Toronto, to house the cycle and skate business. In the past these branches of the company's activities have been handled in connection with the Motor Car Plant at West Toronto. This has been turned over to the New Willys Overland Co., of Canada, who require the whole premises for their business. Consequently the Russell Motor subsidiary and the Canada Cycle and Motor must go elsewhere. The company handling its fuse contracts at the city plant on Dufferin street. The new factory, it is stated, will cost \$100,000.

NEW MINING COMPANY.

The St. Maurice Mines Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$400,000, has been incorporated under Quebec patent laws to prospect and exploit mines in the counties of Montcalm, Pontiac, Temiskaming, and the Abitibi regions.

The promoters of the company are Messrs. Albert Edward Turner, of London, Eng., dealer; W. E. Simpson, of Grantown-on-Spey, Scotland, engineer; Daniel E. Moran, of New York City, engineer; A. E. Doucet, C.E., and Geo. Belleau, bank inspector, of Quebec.

The head offices of the company will be in Quebec City.

AMONG THE COMPANIES

DULUTH SUPERIOR.

For the first week of May the Duluth-Superior reports gross of \$23,470, the lowest total for any period since the middle of January. The increase over last year was \$3,258, or 16.1 per cent, a new low ratio of gain since the third week of March, comparing with 22.3 per cent for all of April, 15.75 per cent for all of March, 16 per cent in February and 5 per cent in January.

U. S. STEEL CO. IN CANADA.

The Canadian Steel Corporation, the Dominion subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, has been organized by the directors of the latter by the election of Judge E. H. Gary, president. Some time ago the Corporation planned to expend about \$20,000,000 in construction on the Canadian plant, but it is reported that some modification in the original proposition has been made.

DOMINE MINES CO.

Dome Mines Company for the year ending March 31, 1916, reports net operating profits of \$912,379, compared with \$315,179 during the previous year. This was at the rate of 22.8 per cent on the issued capital stock, as against 8.15 per cent last year. This was after deducting \$316,221 for development work, against \$173,319 a year ago.

Ore reserves on April 1, 1916, were estimated at 2,600,000 tons, at \$6.20, aggregating \$16,120,000.

TUCKETTS TOBACCO CO.

Tuckett Tobacco net profits for the year ending March 31 were \$150,991.30 as compared with \$142,794.85 in the preceding twelve months. With the credit balance of \$218,961.97 carried forward from the previous year there was available for distribution the sum of \$369,953.27, but of this sum there were paid four quarterly dividends on the preferred amounting to \$140,000.

The balance carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account is \$229,953.77.

MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA.

The second annual report of the Mining Corporation of Canada, which holds Cobalt townsite, Cambers-Ferland and Cobalt Lake, has just been issued. The report shows an output of 4,563,957 ounces, against 3,185,124 in 1914; net profits of \$1,193,395, which compares with \$752,105 the previous year. Special expenditure and depreciation took \$1,193,395 and, after paying dividends of \$518,750, a surplus for the year of \$674,645 was carried forward, bringing the total surplus to \$1,167,376.

DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION CO.

It is stated in Hamilton that there is a brisk demand for the common shares of Dominion Power and Transmission Company, on the report that the stock is to go on a 4 per cent dividend basis.

It is known that the earnings have been increasing in a striking manner during the current fiscal year, which is also the calendar year, and that the returns for the first four months were of a character to completely justify placing the common capital, amounting to \$7,714,000 on a 2 per cent half-yearly basis.

SUDBURY NICKEL REFINERIES

The Sudbury Nickel Refineries, Limited, with head office at Ottawa, has been incorporated, with \$5,000,000 authorized capital. The incorporators are given as L. P. Burrows, metallurgical chemist; Edward Seybold, manufacturer; W. C. Perkins and H. D. McCormick, barristers, and W. H. Connon, accountant, all of Ottawa.

PORTO RICO EARNINGS.

Porto Rico Railway gross earnings for April were \$72,514, an increase of \$12,334. The net increase for the month was \$12,265. Gross earnings for four months increased \$29,201 to \$284,890, and the net for that period \$27,832 to \$147,691.



MR. C. R. HOSMER,
President Canadian Cottons, Limited.

BRAZIL TRACTION CO.

Mr. H. Gordon Strathy one of Montreal's leading brokers has the following to say on Brazil Traction Company:—

"Brazil is one of the few stocks unduly depressed, which so far has been little taken notice of by the speculative public, but will have its rise like the others from those who hold it with patience.

Two years ago Brazil was paying a 6 per cent dividend and sold steadily from 98 to par (highest 101 1-4). Brazil Traction Co. is composed of the Tramway Co., Electric Light & Power Co., Gas Co. and Telephone Co., all of Rio. For the last year the Company has shown a steady increase of net profits for every month and would no doubt be able to return to a 6 per cent dividend if the Exchange of Brazil was not so low. A milreis, I believe, is about 33 cents and at present is only worth about 23 or 24 cents, and as the dividend is paid here in gold the loss is heavy, but this will be righted in time and no doubt we will again receive the 6 per cent dividend, but when that will be no one at present knows.

The price today (18th May) was 55, and at that price paying 4 per cent dividend, the stock returns 7.03 per cent, and will carry itself.

The large money is always made by those who buy good stocks when nobody wants them and sell out when they are so strong that they look like going 10 per cent higher. I have little doubt, that a large profit will eventually be made by those who buy Brazil about present prices and hold it with patience. As the 4 per cent dividend will more than pay the 7 per cent for carrying, one can afford to hold it till the rise comes.

A CHALMERS BRANCH FOR CANADA.

The Chambers Motor Car Company will shortly open a Canadian branch factory. The new branch will be located in Walkerville, Ont., in the Tate Electrical building, which has already been purchased with that end in view. The Chalmers Company has been attracted to Canada by the phenomenal automobile sales of the past three months, and expects, according to its advertising agents, to make Canada one of its most successful fields of operation.

MONTREAL WATER AND POWER CO.

The city of Montreal is again discussing the question of expropriating the Montreal Water and Power Company.

At the meeting of the Board of Control on Friday, Controller Villeneuve gave formal notice that at the next meeting he would move that the question of the purchase of the Montreal Water and Power Company be taken up and decided one way or the other.

The last time the board discussed this question, it was decided to recommend the purchase of the company at a price of \$7,000,000. The report was defeated by the council, by a vote of 29 against 1.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO.

On continued American buying Nova Scotia Steel common has advanced in the Montreal market to 130%, a price which compares with about 104 only ten weeks ago. Nova Scotia Steel has appealed to a group of American moneyed interests because of its small capitalization, valuable ore deposits, and possibilities of permanent development into an earner of very large proportions.

At present the company is earning around \$50 per share on its \$7,500,000 common after deduction of all interest charges and the Canadian war tax. A good portion of these earnings is coming from the Eastern Car Co., which has a substantial munitions contract on which it is making a lot of money. The common stock of Eastern Car is entirely owned by Nova Scotia Steel, and the 6 per cent dividends on the \$750,000 preferred require but \$45,000 yearly.

The balance of Nova Scotia's profits are coming from its blast furnaces, open hearth steel plants and coke ovens at Sydney and New Glasgow. Only a small portion of profits is coming, from what is believed will prove to be the permanent earning side of Nova Scotia Steel and this is its immense deposits of high grade iron ore, located at tide-water and capable of being produced at figures as low or lower than any large iron mines in the United States. The iron ore lands contain tonnages which have been estimated at as high as two billion tons.

Nova Scotia Steel is at present running two main tunnels into the iron ore deposits which are expected to be completed this year at a cost of about \$1,000,000. They will be paid for from surplus profits of the current year. It is believed that this development in connection with the openings made possible by the tunnels, will insure an annual production of about 3,000,000 tons of ore, which it is expected can be sold at a minimum profit of \$1 per ton. If the car works, coal mines and steel plant take care of charges and preferred dividends on a basis of peace earning capacity, it is believed that the profits to be obtained from this iron ore development will mean the creation of a sustained earning capacity for the present \$7,500,000 common of satisfactory proportions.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

The annual statement of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company for the twelve months ended September last, the publication of which has been delayed as a result of absence of officials in New York is now in the hands of the printers, and will be ready for distribution during the latter part of next week.

As the company did not commence to enjoy any of the benefits accruing from munitions contracts, or the increased activity in equipment business, until well on in the fall, the statement to be published next week is expected to show a large deficit resulting from the 1914-1915 operations.

The annual meeting of shareholders, which was to have been held on June 7th, has been postponed to Monday, July 24th.

KERR LAKE MINE.

Kerr Lake April production of 225,423 ounces broke all the company's records since 1910, and is the first time since that year that the 225,000 mark has been passed as a month's output. Production in March was 214,920 ounces in February 163,995 ounces, in January 184,697 ounces. Unofficially estimated profits in April were \$98,000, based on 21-cent cost and 64.415 average price of silver in New York during the month. Such earnings are at the rate of nearly \$2 per share per annum or 40 per cent on the price of the stock around \$5.

MEXICAN TRAMWAYS CO.

Messrs. W. E. Rundle and F. H. Phippen, representing the National Trust Company, have gone to England in connection with the affairs of the Mexican Tramways Company, the Mexican Light and Power Company, the Mexican Electric Light Company, and the Pachuca Light and Power Company. The National Trust Company is trustee for the bondholders in Canada, while a committee in England perform a similar task for the English bondholders.

Our London Letter

War Relief Funds: The Marvellous Response from the British People, and Hints of Government Control

(Special Correspondence to The Journal of Commerce by W. E. DOWDING).

The question of the control of funds raised in connection with war emergencies has lately attracted some attention in this country, and the Home Secretary has now appointed a Committee "to consider representations which have been made in regard to the promotion and management of charitable funds for objects connected with the war, and to advise whether any measures should be taken to secure the better control or supervision of such funds in the public interest." The matter will doubtless interest the Oversea Dominions which have been from the very first such generous contributors to the larger funds administered in this country, but I may say at once that the inquiry which the Home Secretary has considered necessary is not likely to touch such funds as those in which the Oversea subscribers have placed such generous confidence. The suggestion that the Government should take some steps to control these matters has recurred from time to time ever since the war began. After the South African War important committees were formed to review the circumstances of the collection and administration of the funds subscribed from 1899 to 1902, but the only practical outcome of those deliberations was that there should be more local control, county by county. Even that simple plan has been found impracticable, for there must be a central fund in every instance, and it is not in every county that the officials from the Lord-Lieutenant downwards are willing to undertake responsibility.

Past experience proved useful nevertheless when the relief work in connection with the present war was begun in August, 1914. Organizations that had previously made separate appeals to the country now combined in a joint appeal, and in some slight measure the principle of co-ordination has marked the work of the war relief funds down to the present time. During the war also some questionable organizations have been suppressed, and it will be remembered that it is now impossible to make a street collection in London without special permission and the approval of the police authorities. In the Provinces such matters as these have always been and still remain under more perfect control than the nature of the circumstances makes possible in London.

Belgium Relief Funds.

One group of appeals to the British public has been specially criticized. That is what may be called the Belgian group. I estimate that the money collected or administered in this country on behalf of the Belgian people falls not far short of ten million sterling. The plight of Belgium has from the first made a vivid appeal to the sympathy and generosity of the public throughout the Empire and a very large number of organizations have been set up to collect for the refugees, the soldiers and the destitute in Belgium itself. Recently, the Local Government Board announced that it would issue licenses to approved organizations in the Belgian group only, and this action has led to a misunderstanding of the intention of the Government in respect to the war charities generally.

There was a special reason why the Local Government Board should take this responsibility upon itself. The Board has from the first officially borne a large part of the burden the nation took upon its shoulders on the day the first refugees reached our shores. Some of the complications that have arisen have not proved easy of settlement, and one can understand further that the Belgian government itself would keep a watchful eye upon benevolence that might mistakenly tend to pauperize its people. No fewer than 70 per cent of the wage-earners among the refugees in this country are said now to be earning their livelihood. All these matters in respect to the Belgian refugees come under the sway of the Local Government Board, and the action of that Department of State in respect to Belgium cannot be taken as an indication of the attitude of the British Government toward war funds in general.

Legal and Psychological Difficulties.

The difficulties in the way of overhead control of the war charities are both legal and psychological. It is almost impossible to say when careless administration of a fund becomes criminal, and it is very difficult to obtain evidence that money has been

obtained from the public by fraudulent misrepresentation. There have been prosecutions and convictions during the war, but it passes the wit of any committee to formulate a set of regulations which should hold in check and bring up to a definite standard all appeals to the public. I have made careful enquiries and find that no such set of regulations is in existence, and when one reflects, why should there be any need to go outside the present criminal law? It is suggested that regulations similar to those which control the proceedings of Limited Liability Companies should be applied to public charities, but is to say that under the Limited Liability Law everything is as it should be? It is in short a practical impossibility to frame rules which shall measure the ingenuity of the human mind.

There remains the proposal that funds making appeals to the public should be licensed in the same way as the Local Government Board issues licenses to the Belgian group. There is, however, a difficulty here. If a register was compiled, on what ground would any organization be excluded from it? If there is anything criminal in its proceedings now it comes within the law. Exclusion would mean accusation,

MONEY WEARS OUT.

In his report for 1914, just published, Dr. James Bonar, deputy master of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, states that worn coin was received from the finance department for recoinage to the value of \$106,424.97 silver, and \$34.82 bronze. From a consignment of 13 bags, five bags were chosen at haphazard as delivered, and taken as a fair sample for estimating the age and wear and tear of the several denominations. The results for the two highest denominations are not very far from those of 1912, showing a mean age of 42 years for the 50-cent piece, and of 39 years for the 25-cent piece, as against 36 and 34 respectively in 1912. The 10-cent pieces show a mean age of 34 years as against 20 years in 1912. The sample of five-cent pieces was too small to be useful.

and it is confessed no part of the suggestion that the licensing authority should accuse any organization. On the other hand there is grave danger that a fund might be licensed and yet be standing very near the dim line between honesty and fraud.

Lastly, the public is not likely to take at all kindly any overhead interference with the charitable disposition of its gifts. In proportion to the vast sums contributed during the war the amount fraudulently obtained or misapplied is very small, and I am one of those who believe that if anything approaching Governmental interference is begun it will check the wondrous outpouring of generosity which has been a most marked feature of our Imperial life since the Huns entered Belgium.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 29th of April, 1916, Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, 16th of May, 1916.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance of Profit and Loss, 30th April, 1915.....	\$ 52,183.90
Profits for the year ending 29th April, 1916, after deducting charges of management, rebate, etc.	145,290.85
Making a total of.....	\$197,474.75
Appropriated as follows:—	
Dividends.....	72,279.44
Transferred to Contingent Account for depreciation of Assets, etc.	50,000.00
War Tax on Circulation.....	13,815.05
Provincial Government Taxes.....	8,642.97
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$ 22,460.02
	52,735.29
	\$197,474.75
RESERVE FUND	
Balance brought forward.....	\$300,000.00
GENERAL STATEMENT	
Liabilities	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 1,159,980.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	1,638,329.03
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement).....	6,156,492.56
	7,794,821.59
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	209,771.95
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	914.40
	\$ 9,165,487.94
Capital Stock paid-up.....	\$1,206,299.61
Reserve Fund.....	300,000.00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,699.52
Dividend No. 37, payable 15th of May.....	18,093.59
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	52,735.29
	\$ 1,578,828.01
	\$10,744,315.95
Assets	
Current Coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 43,698.89
Dominion Notes held.....	1,200,827.25
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	56,900.00
Notes on other Banks.....	154,443.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	557,527.34
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	10,312.17
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	530,007.31
	\$2,553,715.96
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.....	923,463.80
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value..	547,406.70
Call and Short not (exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks.....	445,357.15
	\$ 4,469,943.61
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate or Interest).....	\$5,912,940.77
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for).....	17,024.37
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	273,433.65
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	914.40
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	70,059.15
	\$ 6,274,372.34
	\$10,744,315.95

G. T. SOMERS, President,
Toronto, April 29th, 1916.

A. H. WALKER, General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital Paid Up	- - - - -	\$ 16,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	- - - - -	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	- - - - -	1,293,952.00
Total Assets	- - - - -	302,980,554.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.	E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.	SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD,
Hon. ROBERT MACKAY,	LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.	C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.	C. B. GORDON, Esq.	H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.		WM. McMASTER, Esq.

Head Office, MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

... THE ...

Molsons BANK

Incorporated - - 1855

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

HEAD OFFICE : MONTREAL

COLLECTIONS

Collections made through this Bank in all parts of the Dominion, and in every part of the Civilized World through our Agents and Correspondents, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS issued, available in all parts of the World.

Newfoundland News and Trade

The Annexation of St. Pierre---The Portuguese Fish Trade---
Freight Congestion---The Sealing Trade---Mining

(Specially Contributed)

St. John's, N.F., May 16.

Since the closing of the Assembly rumor is busy regarding the possibility of the annexation of the French Colony of St. Pierre to Newfoundland. The matter was suggested by Mr. Coaker, the representative of Twillingate, during a debate on the question of permitting steam trawlers to operate from some of the western outports. We doubt that any negotiations are in progress regarding the annexation matter, as the rumor evidently had its origin in the fact that mutual concessions are being made between Newfoundland and the Colony of St. Pierre regarding the purchasing of fish products.

St. Pierre is the last remnant of the once powerful domain of France on the North American Continent. The Colony is made up of several islands, chief of which are St. Pierre (which gives name to the group), Miquelon, Langlade, Isle aux Chiens, and Grand Colombier. It has been for nearly four centuries the base of French fishing operations in the Western world. It changed hands several times between 1713 and 1815, now French, now English, until a final adjustment of territorial possessions, in 1815, when it became a French possession; it has remained so ever since.

Fishing is the sole occupation of the people of St. Pierre. Its normal population is now approximately 4,000 souls; it was nearly 8,000 some thirty years ago. Formerly several thousand fishermen from Dieppe, St. Malo, Granville, and other Breton ports came to St. Pierre to outfit for the Bank fishery. Since the outbreak of the war, the number of fishermen has fallen off, as all these are reservists of the French navy. Consequently the fishery of St. Pierre has reached almost vanishing point.

St. Pierre flourished before the enactment of the "Bait Act" by the Newfoundland Government in 1885; but, subsequently, it began to decline. Numbers of fishermen and their families abandoned the Colony and settled at the Sydneys, in Nova Scotia, while others went to Montreal and Quebec.

The French Colony has always been a source of trouble to Newfoundland, as it has been noted from time immemorial for a large contraband trade, from which the Colonial exchequer suffered immensely. Whilst this has to a great extent been checked by the appointment of a British consul at St. Pierre and a revenue patrol by the Newfoundland Government, there is still some smuggling from the Colony into Newfoundland ports.

In retaliation for the "Bait Act" the purchase of Newfoundland fish products by the Pierrais has been prohibited; but we understand that owing to war conditions this prohibition has been temporarily

withdrawn. It is likely that a good deal of salt bulk fish and herring will be exported to the colony and to France this season. But there will be a "string" to the herring concession; it must not be used for bait purposes by French fishermen.

It is presumably this modus vivendi which has given currency to the rumor that the Colony of St. Pierre is to be annexed to Newfoundland. Yet it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that when an adjustment takes place after the war, France may be prepared to surrender the archipelago to Great Britain for other more desirable territory, and at the same time effect an arrangement by which French fishermen may still continue operations there.

The Portuguese Fish Seizure.

The Portuguese difficulty, to which we made reference a week ago, has been intensified; and messages have been received by several firms doing business with Oporto that the Portuguese authorities had seized all the Newfoundland fish ashore and afloat in Portuguese ports. We learn that the stocks of Newfoundland fish amounted to 18,270 quintals.

Premier Morris, on being notified by Mr. Holmwood, of London, who is the chief broker of the Newfoundland-Portuguese trade, took the matter up immediately with the Governor and the Board of Trade, and representations were made to the Colonial Office. The result, at the moment, is unknown.

This will have a dampening effect on the fish trade with Portugal; but we feel assured that the Government will do all that is possible to protect local interests. They will, without doubt, be backed up by the Imperial authorities.

The action of the Portuguese Government is pre-

sumably a precautionary measure to prevent Portuguese fish dealers from reaping a harvest of profits and commissions at the expense of the people. The cost of fish to the consumer is excessive just now owing to increased freight rates, insurance, and the high prices prevailing in our local market. It augurs ill for future shipments from Newfoundland, as lower prices are sure to follow.

Freight Embargo on I.C.R.

The Canadian Government has placed an embargo on shipments to Newfoundland over the I. C. R. to North Sydney, owing to the fact that the consignments to Newfoundland cannot be handled satisfactorily by the steamers plying between North Sydney and Port aux Basques. It is stated in the Trade Review that there are nearly one hundred cars of way freights awaiting shipment from the terminus at North Sydney. Were there no embargo, goodness only knows what conditions would be like.

The Reid-Newfoundland Company are making heroic efforts to relieve the congestion. They are running steamers direct from North Sydney to St. John's, and they have under charter the steamer Sheka, which is plying between St. John's and Halifax. This is a very serious condition of affairs; and we are now beginning to realize more than ever how unfortunate for our trade was the sale of the large ice-breakers—the "Bruce" and the "Lintrose"—to the Russian Government last season.

We are evidently going to have direct communication.

(Continued on page 16).



EST'D 1873

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Special facilities for conducting business accounts; Drafts and Money Orders issued, payable at any Banking town or City in Canada and Foreign Countries.

Savings Department at all Branches.

MONTREAL BRANCH

E. C. GREEN, Manager

136 St. James Street

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Paid up, \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000
 PELEG HOWLAND, President E. HAY, General Manager

DRAFTS, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued available throughout the World.

Dealers in Government and Municipal Securities.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Savings Department at all Branches.

Interest Credited Half-Yearly at Current Rates.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER M.P., President
 W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-president

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch

of THE DOMINION BANK

at 73 CORNHILL, E.C.

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

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Office, Toronto. James Mason, General Manager

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada.

General Banking Business Transacted

MONTREAL OFFICES

Main Office, Transportation Bldg., St. James St.
 Bonaventure Branch, 523 St. James St.
 Hochelaga Branch, Cr. Cuvillier and Ontario Sts.
 Mt. Royal Branch, Cr. Mt. Royal and Papineau Ave.

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

Head Office: HAMILTON

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$5,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP..... 3,000,000
 SURPLUS..... 3,475,000

BANK OF MONTREAL'S REPORT.

The half yearly report of the Bank of Montreal, just made public, is one of the most cheering bits of financial literature issued since the war began. The bank shows an increase in total assets of over \$100,000,000, which in itself is a striking tribute to the progress of the bank and of the Dominion as a whole. Another striking feature is the large increase in deposits, which amounted to almost \$98,000,000, while liquid or quickly available assets amounted to nearly 77 per cent of the total liabilities to the public.

Although there were marked increases in deposits in the total assets, and the liquid assets, the situation during the past six months was one not calculated to make for large profits. The Bank of Montreal's earnings during the past six months show a comparatively small increase, amounting to some \$37,000 over the corresponding period last year. In every other way, however, the showing made was a most creditable one, and will do much to increase the confidence of Canadians in their own country, and of foreigners in the capability of our banking institutions and in the recuperative power of the country.

Profits for the Bank of Montreal's half year were sufficient to pay the usual dividends and half-yearly bonus, the war tax on circulation and leave a balance of \$27,240 to be added to profit and loss account. Comparisons of the half-yearly profit and loss figures in each of the last three years follow:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profits	\$1,067,240	\$1,030,194	\$1,212,750
Less—			
Dividends	960,000	960,000	960,000
Premises			200,000
War tax	80,000	50,000	
Total dedu.	\$1,040,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,160,000
Balance	27,240	20,194	52,750
Prev. bal.	1,293,952	1,232,668	1,046,217

Total bal. \$1,321,193 \$1,252,864 \$1,098,968

The following table summarizes some of the leading figures, such as cash holdings, liquid assets, balances due by banks abroad, deposits, etc., as compared with the corresponding figures for the half year of 1915:—

	1916.	1915.
Cash	\$68,073,304	\$47,019,959
Liquid	272,093,194	163,358,439
Cur. loans	111,811,289	118,167,211
Call loans	90,275,566	76,792,482
Bal. due	67,171,736	14,205,378
Circulation	17,936,058	14,338,497
Deposits	328,607,653	230,891,765
Total assets	390,421,701	289,562,678

THE IMPERIAL BANK'S REPORT.

The Imperial Bank reports net earnings for its fiscal year just ended, amounting to \$1,003,960, or some \$28,000 less than for the previous year. The net profits are equivalent to 6.86 per cent on the combined capital, reserve and profit and loss accounts. After providing for pension funds, war tax, etc., there is a balance left of \$1,089,000, as compared with \$1,012,000 for the previous year. The profit and loss figures for two years follow:

	1916.	1915.
Profits	\$1,003,960	\$1,031,359
Prev. bal.	1,012,989	1,265,919
Totals	\$2,016,949	\$2,297,278
Less dividends	840,000	840,000
Pension fund	7,500	7,500
Patriotic fund	17,500	14,000
War tax	57,293	17,788
Depreciation		400,000

Auditors

	1916.	1915.
Total deduction	\$ 927,293	\$1,284,288
Balance	\$1,089,656	\$1,012,989
The principal items of the accounts for two years compare as follows:—		
Cash	\$10,042,347	\$15,048,008
Ready assets	22,089,701	21,996,862
Securities	10,751,581	2,664,115
Govt. loans, etc.	6,548,023	7,432,334
Call loans	4,131,371	3,968,959
Liquid assets	43,586,473	36,067,272
Curr. loans	34,646,351	36,245,617
Premises	2,621,945	2,448,493
Total assets	\$1,911,757	\$75,568,247
Circulations	5,944,439	4,528,252
Deposits	60,218,627	55,081,904
Public liab.	66,612,101	60,345,258
Capital	7,000,000	7,000,000
Reserve	7,000,000	7,000,000

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836
 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1910.

Paid up Capital..... \$4,966,666.68
 Reserve Fund..... \$3,017,333.33

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

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - - - - \$25,000,000
 Capital Paid up - - - - \$11,560,000
 Reserve Funds - - - - \$13,236,000
 Total Assets - - - - \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
 E. L. FEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
 C. E. NEILL, General Manager

325 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 41 Branches CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COSTA RICA and BRITISH WEST INDIES

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

STERLING BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the Sterling Bank for the year ended April 30th, 1916, disclosed a satisfactory state of affairs. The Sterling has evidently been operated with conservation in the year just closed, and the general position of the bank is shown to be materially stronger. Net profits for the year were some \$30,000 greater than in the previous year, and amounted to \$145,291, which, with the balance of profit and loss from the year previous of \$52,183, made a total of \$197,475. Four dividends of 1½ per cent a quarter took \$72,279 of this. \$50,000 was transferred to contingent account for depreciation of assets, etc., war tax on circulation, and other taxes, which were notably heavier than in the previous year, took \$22,460, leaving a balance of \$52,735 to carry forward.

The general statement shows a healthy condition. Total deposits are nearly \$1,000,000 greater than a year ago, cash assets have increased by about \$600,000, and readily realizable assets by \$800,000. Leading items compare thus:

	1915-16.	1914-15.
Net profits	\$ 145,291	\$ 115,111
Reserve fund	300,000	300,000
Circulation	1,150,980	957,045
Total deposits	7,794,821	6,841,852
Total liab. to pub.	9,165,488	7,938,244
Cash assets	2,553,716	1,998,324
Quick assets	4,469,943	3,622,568
Current loans	5,912,910	5,518,247
Total assets	10,744,316	9,508,344

At the annual meeting of the shareholders, President Somers drew attention to the fact that the profits shown were the largest in the history of the bank and to the large holdings of cash and securities revealed in the general statement.

Four-masted schooner, Ada Brown, of Boston, has been sold for \$105,000, or \$45,000 more than cost to build 15 years ago.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

BRANCHES IN CANADA

44 in British Columbia and Yukon. 88 in Ontario. 81 in Quebec. 129 in Central-Western Provinces. 23 in Maritime Provinces.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ELSEWHERE THAN IN CANADA

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

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

The Bank of England reports the proportion of reserve to liabilities at 31.50 per cent, against 31.57 per cent a week ago. The official rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent. There was a substantial gain in gold holdings and a moderate expansion of loans.

The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £486,000, circulation increased £245,000, bullion increased £731,120, other securities increased £470,000, other deposits decreased £4,858,000, public deposits increased £4,811,000, notes reserve increased £382,000. Government securities unchanged.

The detailed return compares as follows:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gold	£59,093,887	£61,706,934	£35,946,535
Reserve	43,872,000	46,154,709	25,720,735
Notes res.	43,588,000	44,858,025	23,975,105
Res. to liab.	31.50%	20½%	43½%
Circulation	34,668,000	34,002,225	28,675,800
Pub. dep.	59,643,000	130,332,328	19,508,861
Other deposits	78,584,000	94,624,346	29,456,130
Gov. sec.	31,187,000	51,043,491	-11,046,570
Other sec.	79,880,000	145,533,540	39,891,345

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs: Gold in hand increased 6,838,000, silver in hand increased 646,000; notes in circulation increase 13,091,000, Treasury deposits increased 57,572,000, general deposits increased 15,315,000, bills discounted increased 27,584,000, advances decreased 37,110,000.

The detailed return compares as follows in francs (000 omitted):

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gold	4,721,833	3,913,428	3,730,625
Silver	354,254	375,348	632,650
Circulation	15,445,518	11,829,222	5,811,868
General deposits	2,241,112	2,190,945	845,944
Bills discounted	3,164,527	130,320	1,496,214
Treasury deposits	92,246	110,613	183,707

*Advances 1,280,862 644,728 697,483

*Not including advances to Government, which amount to about 7,000,000 francs.

GERMANY'S SHORT MEMORY.

Germany's official memory is exceedingly short; already in the fervor of her protests against the hardships imposed on non-combatants by English food blockade, she forgets that when Paris was besieged in 1870-1871 the weekly death rate in that beleaguered city was nearly 5,000 (civilians only), as against a normal rate of 800 weekly. It is nearly impossible to find alive in France now a person born in Paris during the siege, because the hapless infants that entered the world at that time were so weak and so poorly provided for that most of them died. When Germany agreed, late in 1870, to an armistice as a preliminary to peace negotiations, she flatly refused to permit small amounts of food to enter Paris daily for current consumption of civilians. And in the whole 132 days of the siege, not one attack was made on the French lines,—starvation was their best weapon."

Mr. Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel-Corporation, is in Sydney.

GOLD FROM CANADA.

J. P. Morgan and Co. have deposited an additional \$2,000,000 gold at the assay office, imported from Ottawa. This makes \$8,456,000 brought down on the present movement.

Present movement of gold from Canada is first important shipment of the kind since October of last year, when \$36,500,000 was received from Ottawa. After that, gold shipments for account of London were made direct, amounting to \$48,000,000 in November and \$32,700,000 in December. With the beginning of 1916, however, the regulation of sterling exchange by London checked the entire movement to New York, and in February New York actually sent more gold to England and Canada than it received from them.

PERSONALS.

Mr. R. B. Kessen, late of the Bank of New Brunswick, succeeds Mr. Somers as secretary of the Canada Bond Corporation.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$100,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

THE EXPORTER'S FIELD

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN RUSSIA.

Opportunities for Russian trade are set forth in a pamphlet just issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which has made an exhaustive review of Russian resources, railroad facilities and investments in agricultural and industrial lines. The population of Russia, the pamphlet states, is 170,000,000 and the country's area is equal to one-seventh of the area of the globe, or about three times the area of the United States, including Alaska and all our island possessions. Russian imports during 1913 were valued at 1,384,000,000 roubles, as against an average of 723,300,000 roubles between 1903 and 1907. Among Russia's important imports are agricultural machinery, building materials, carriages, cast iron, chemicals, coal, coffee, coke, copra, cotton, cotton dynamos and electric motors of all kinds, fertilizers, flax and hemp manufactures, fruit and berries, grain, hides and skins, husk, iron and steel, iron and steel machinery, jute, knitted and braided goods, leather goods, manufactured copper, manufactured iron and steel, motor cars and cycles, musical instruments, paints and dyes, paper and stationery, parts of machinery and apparatus, poultry, physical appliances and apparatus, pig iron, raw silk (cocoons), rice, rubber and gutta percha, salt and smoked herrings, silk and half-silk manufactures, spices, spirits and wine, tallow and animal oils, tanning materials, tea, timber, wool (combed, spun and twisted), wool (raw undyed), woolen and half-woolen manufactures. This offers a varied field for American manufacturers and one that is worth looking into.—Exporters Review.

THE CHINESE MIDDLEMAN AND TRADE IN CHINA.

An article on the Chinese middleman appeared in the Far Eastern Review, dealing with the question of the possibility of eliminating this factor. Persons conversant with business practices in China appreciate the important position he occupies in foreign businesses. The number of foreigners who possess a knowledge of the Chinese language and who understand the intricacies of Chinese trading methods and internal trade conditions is very small, and as long as this condition continues to exist, the Chinese middleman will remain an indispensable factor.

Foreign concerns that have their organizations in the field, and on that account appreciate the desirability of getting their goods to the consumer at the lowest possible cost, realize the necessity of eliminating as far as possible the services of the Chinese middleman, who, generally speaking, has his own interests at heart to a greater extent than the interests of the foreign firm, but it is very necessary to move with caution in this direction on account of the native credit difficulties and trade methods, so that the concerns like the British-American Tobacco Co. and the Standard Oil Co., which have their own organizations in the field to a far greater extent than any other foreign business concerns in China, have still been unable entirely to eliminate the middleman.

The article mentioned cites the success that has been attendant upon the efforts of Germans in China to get into direct touch with the Chinese producers and buyers. To accomplish this it is necessary for the German firms to obligate their staffs to learn the Chinese language and to study the manners and customs of the people. Thus there is a far larger number of Chinese-trained German staffs than similarly trained staffs of other nationalities. To this fact is credited the success that German firms have met in the expansion of their interests in this country.

The information of joint Chinese and foreign partnerships merits consideration. The fact that the Chinese have no effective corporation laws, and that foreign interests in China are under the protection of their respective Governments by virtue of their extra-territorial status, makes it difficult to conduct successful joint Chinese and foreign undertakings unless the management is predominantly foreign.

MONEY TO BURN.

Paper currency aggregating \$46,000,000 was burned in court yard of National Palace at Mexico City recently. Money was part of old Vera Cruz issue, which is slowly being supplanted by new uncounterfeitable bills.

NEWSPRINT SCARCE IN CHINA.

There is a shortage of newsprint in China according to a report of the United States Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, written March 16.

Practically all the paper used in the printing of newspapers at Mukden is from Japan, though some of it may be of European origin, later re-exported to Mukden. Formerly some paper was imported from Shanghai, principally of British and Swedish origin, but owing to the war these sources of supply have been cut off and the Shanghai importers are holding their stocks for local consumption. American news print paper generally is much too high in both grade and price for this trade, and for general purposes it is unknown in this market.

The largest papers published in this district are: The Tung San Sheng Kung Pao (circulation 7,000 daily), Mukden, Manchuria; Shengking Times (circulation 5,000 daily), Mukden, Manchuria, Chi Chank Jih Pao (circulation 4,000 daily), Changchun, Manchuria; The Ying Shang Jih Pao (circulation 1,000 daily), Newchwang, Manchuria. These are all edited in Chinese. Their annual consumption of paper is about 1,000 bales, each bale containing 12, 13 and 14 reams, 500 sheets to the ream. The size of the paper is 31 by 43 inches, and the prevailing prices are \$2.80 gold per ream of 37 pounds and \$3.10 gold per ream of 42 pounds. Prices in general are continually advancing, and dealers find difficulty in securing supplies even at the high prices noted.

THE RUSSIAN MARKET.

The April issue of the Times' Trade Supplement contains an article strongly recommending to the British manufacturers' more aggressive methods of seeking Russian orders. Germany, says the author, has realized the value of sending competent agents to secure orders, and before the outbreak of war had been carrying on an active campaign along this line. The British agents' task would at first be difficult, owing to ignorance of the language and of the field in general, but later the results will prove an ample recompense. The difficult nature of the work, the article goes on to say, requires men of high competence and these can only be attained by high salaries. "Such pioneer work is an uphill task, and there is only one way to cheer on the pioneer—that is, by paying him well, not by dangling brilliant prospects before him, but by actual hard cash remuneration."

TRADE WITH DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Government supplies for the Dutch East Indies will be bought almost exclusively in America until the end of the war, provided prices are no higher than those prevailing in Europe. This statement was made by J. C. Ankersmit, who has opened a permanent office for the Colonial Department of the Government of the Netherlands at 17 Battery Place, New York city. Previous to the war a few of these supplies were obtained in America, but this marks the first time that the Netherlands has opened an office in United States as headquarters for the Department.

The total population of the Dutch East Indies is more than 45,000,000, that of Java being over 30,000,000. Mr. Ankersmit said that the commission would purchase Government supplies of every kind for the colonies, other than war munitions. He pointed out that under existing political conditions, the Netherlands could not buy such materials in America. He said that the total value of purchases for the Dutch East Indies had been about 25,000,000 guilders in 1913, but had decreased to approximately 10,000,000 guilders in 1914. In 1915, the value had increased to 15,000,000 guilders, a dollar representing about two and one-half guilders.

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS IN INDIA.

An interesting report of the India market for Canadian forest products, and the special conditions to be met, is contained in Weekly Bulletin, No. 639, of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The report is made by Special Commissioner H. R. MacMillan, who is now investigating world markets in this connection. A copy of the report may be obtained on application to the Department.

MARKET FOR PAPER IN PERU.

There are no paper manufacturers in Peru. The imports of various classes of paper in 1914, the last year for which statistics are available, in quantity and value, were: For books, 1,040,350 pounds, valued at \$57,542; made of cotton, wood, or straw, ordinary, rough or smooth finish for wrapping or for the floor, 1,637,529 pounds, valued at \$54,215; coarse writing paper, with one or more water marks in each sheet, 337,062 pounds, \$37,242; wrapping paper, rough finish, 116,757 pounds, \$7,720; printers' copy paper, thin printers' copy paper, wrapping paper, and paper for artificial flowers, 28,657 pounds, \$4,743; writing and note paper with engravings, decorations, monograms, and mourning, and the current stamped paper, 20,199 pounds, \$3,593; marbled and imitation cloth paper, for bookbinders, etc., 16,03 pounds, \$2,217; toilet paper, 38,780 pounds, \$2,140.

CALCUTTA'S NEW COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

A recent report of the U. S. Consul at Calcutta contains a brief description of that city's new commercial museum. This museum, which is to be permanent, has been erected with a view to encouraging domestic manufactures and industries, as against competing imported goods. The home manufactured and the imported articles are exhibited side by side, each article being accompanied by statistics of its imports. A great deal of the Indian goods compares favorably with the imported goods. Articles are exhibited only if their manufacture in India is practicable.

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The United States imported merchandise worth \$207,179,653 from South America during the seven months ending with last January. During the corresponding months of 1906, the value of the imports were \$83,010,000.

FROM THE COPPER MINES.

The production of copper in the United States during the last calendar year, according to the United States Geological Survey, was 1,300,000,000 pounds, or about 150,000,000 pounds more than the production during 1914.

CREDIT IN THE FAR EAST.

There are three kinds of credits known to the trade in the Far East: (1) Documentary credit, which is an arrangement whereby the seller of goods presents to his own bank a draft (to which are attached all necessary documents) covering the amount of the invoice and receives from his own banker the full amount called for, or such proportion thereof as may be agreed upon in arranging the original terms of sale. Recourse may be had upon the seller in the event the buyer fails to accept the draft when presented or to pay it when due. (2) Confirmed credit, whereunder a buyer arranges through his banker for the purchase of goods for which the buyer's bank, through the bank of the seller, guarantees payment. In transactions of this nature there is no recourse on the seller, the sale being made at the risk of the buyer's bank. (3) Confirmed banker's credit, whereby the buyer's bank arranges with the seller's bank for the actual definite purchase of a draft covering goods up to a fixed amount at the port of departure. This sale is irrevocable and without recourse.

WALL BOARD IN AUSTRALIA.

There is a considerable market for wall board in Australia, according to U. S. Commercial Attache P. B. Kennedy, of Melbourne. It is distributed by the regular timber importers. Wall board and plaster board are not separately enumerated in the Commonwealth import statistics, but the figures given for "three-ply veneers" probably refer largely to wall board. In 1913 Australia's imports of "three-ply veneers" amounted to 1,910,000 square feet, valued at \$249,105. In 1912, 1,780,000 square feet were imported; in 1911, 955,000 square feet; in 1910, 502,000 square feet; in 1909, 246,000 square feet; in 1908, 137,000 square feet.

Foreign Industry and Commerce

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES & EXPORT.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co. have published the following figures showing the quantities of wool offered and sold at the Australasian wool sales from July 1st, 1915, to February 29th, 1916, and for the corresponding period of 1914-15:—

	Offerings.		Bales.	
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Sydney ...	554,564	281,234	557,212	288,430
Melbourne .	250,561	210,191	227,007	189,175
Geelong ..	88,735	86,106	84,700	80,098
Adelaide ..	117,873	71,967	111,880	66,249
Brisbane ..	203,033	87,408	191,672	78,429
Commonwealth ..	1,230,766	753,695	1,187,221	718,381
land ...	303,718	315,189	289,404	295,348

Australasia 1,534,484 1,068,884 1,476,625 1,014,130

These figures show an increase of 465,600 bales in the offerings, and an increase of 462,495 bales, in the sales.

The actual exports of wool for the same periods were:—

	1915-16.	1914-15.
	Bales.	Bales.
Commonwealth ..	1,252,265	1,012,176
New Zealand ..	367,345	438,461

There was thus a decrease of 71,116 bales from New Zealand, and an increase of 240,089 bales from the Commonwealth.

PORTO RICO'S LARGE SUGAR CROP.

A revised estimate of the sugar production of the island of Porto Rico for the season which is now drawing to an end shows that the production will exceed all previous estimates and is expected to be in excess of 463,000 tons, as compared with 345,000 tons last year, an increase of approximately 118,000 tons.

J. Ruis Soler, secretary of the Sugar Planters' Association, has just finished compiling figures showing the production of the various centrals up to and including April 23 to have been 336,964 tons. At that time it was estimated that the cane remaining to be ground would produce 126,127 additional tons of sugar.

There have been forty-five centrals in operation during the season. Most of them will have completed grinding by the end of this month.

NEW ZEALAND AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

According to the latest figures compiled by the New Zealand Government Statistician and published in the Trade Review and Price Current of that country regarding the estimated yields of various agricultural products, the quantity of wheat is placed at 7,309,020 bushels, compared with 6,664,336 for the season of 1914-15, while the acreage is 333,233, compared with 11,436,300 in 1914-15, while the acreage is 379,869, compared with 287,561 in 1914-15. In wheat there is a decrease of average per acre from 28.94 to 21.89, and in oats from 39.77 to 33.46. The acreage of barley is 29,803, compared with 18,437 last year, but the amount of the yield has not been estimated.

U. S. LEATHER EXPORTS.

The United States has been and must continue to be the great leather market for the Allies. It is interesting to note that the total exports of leather and tanned skins for the eight months ended Feb. 29 were valued at \$53,131,701, an increase over the corresponding period last year of \$13,339,450, or 33.7 per cent, and an increase over the pre-war period of 1914 of \$29,493,650, or 124 per cent.

In the nine months' period ended Feb. 29 the United States exported \$33,000,000 worth of shoes, against \$7,282,707 in the corresponding period of 1915, and but \$6,544,805 in 1914. Compared with last year the gain is over 350 per cent. Italy and Russia were by far the largest buyers in the last eight months.

Mr. C. J. Forlong, formerly with Heron and Co., will open a new branch for Cawthra Mulock and Co., in Hamilton.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

For the eight months ending with February, 1916, the oversea trade of Australia showed a gain of \$88,145,525 when contrasted with the Commonwealth's foreign commerce in the like period of 1914-15, the respective totals being \$496,981,600 and \$408,836,075. Imports aggregated \$250,331,990, against \$218,168,335 in the corresponding eight months of 1914-15, and exports amounted to \$246,649,610, against \$190,667,740.

Butter, one of Australia's leading exports, fell off by 34,833,111 pounds in quantity and \$7,177,888 in value, and there were important declines in the shipments of frozen beef, mutton, and lamb, hides, tallow, and leather (there being no movement of the last-named article as contrasted with shipments valued at \$3,805,190 in the eight months ending with February, 1915). However, increases of \$6,826,030 in wheat, \$25,080,335 in greasy wool, \$8,200,585 in scoured wool, \$5,124,245 in pig lead, and numerous other smaller gains more than offset the losses.

The single item of apparel accounted for \$10,923,160 of the \$32,163,655 gain in total imports; drugs and chemicals for \$1,753,035. Purchases of foreign machines and machinery were \$3,950,415 below those for the corresponding eight-month period of 1914-15.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH MADRID.

The trade relations which have lately sprung up between the United States and Madrid, according to United States Commerce Reports, are very unlikely to be permanent. Since the war prevented the delivery of goods to Madrid from large European houses, Madrid has necessarily sought trade with the United States, but has found the terms of merchants of the latter country so exacting that she will, if present conditions continue, desert the American market when European trade relations are resumed. The only way in which the American trader may be able to retain Madrid custom will be to give up American trade methods in favour of Spanish trade procedure. So far he has obstinately clung to terms of cash f.o.b. American ports. These terms are opposed to all the traditions of Madrid trade, where the customary credit is an accepted draft at 90 days to accompany order.

It is hoped that a compromise between the traders of the two nationalities can be arranged; the terms of such a compromise as required by Madrid merchants are fair enough, and should be accepted by Americans.

UNITED STATES' FOREIGN TRADE.

United States shipments to the Entente Allies continue to grow. During the nine months ending with March Great Britain took slightly more than one billion dollars' worth of American goods, against \$630,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. France's purchases grew from \$224,000,000 to \$442,000,000; Russia's from \$12,000,000 to \$128,000,000; Italy's from \$138,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Greece's American takings increased from \$19,000,000 to \$22,000,000.

Denmark's American purchases declined during the nine months' period from \$63,000,000 to \$44,000,000; the Netherlands from \$101,000,000 to \$74,000,000; Sweden's from \$65,000,000 to \$43,000,000. Norway's grew from \$32,000,000 to \$37,000,000.

Exports to South America more than doubled, increasing from \$62,000,000 to \$129,000,000. Shipments to the Asiatic countries increased \$76,000,000 to \$156,000,000.

An increase of about \$300,000,000 in imports came chiefly from South America. Imports from Asiatic countries also increased, as did those from Oceania and Africa. Those from Europe declined.

A MEXICAN CORPORATION.

A Mexican corporation which owns almost 2,000,000 acres of land along the eastern coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, has lately been investigating the possibility of utilizing the logwood on its land and has sent a representative to organize laborers and commence cutting operations. This company now has 600 tons of logwood lying at Puerto Morelos, on the east coast, and it is stated can assure delivery at that port of at least 200 tons a month for the next three months, or until the rainy season interrupts operations.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS IN 1915.

Canadian Trade Commissioner W. J. Egan, Cape Town, S.A., writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce reports:

The preliminary figures showing imports of merchandise into British South Africa during 1915 have just been published and were only £2,414,541 less than the figures for 1914, which year had practically eight months of imports under normal conditions of trade and shipping. In fact, so large has been the demand for merchandise that the imports for 1915 would have undoubtedly been larger than those for 1914 provided shipping could have been secured.

The total imports from the British Empire were £1,743,902 less than in 1914. The principal countries contributing to this decrease were the following, whose trade with South Africa was as follows:

United Kingdom (£936,483); Australia (£1,114,971); New Zealand (£46,572); Mauritius (£122,427); and other parts of the Empire £47,854.

Within the British Empire, Canada shows the greatest and Canadian exports to South Africa were 25 per cent higher than during 1914. The total imports from Canada reached a value of £1,005,160, being an increase of £201,653 over 1914, Canada's proportion of the total was 3.3 per cent, which was an increase of 1 per cent.

The other countries showing increases within the Empire were India, £248,876; Ceylon, £27,106; Zanzibar, £43,922, and Southwest Africa Protectorate, whose exports to South Africa totalled £12,158. This was an increase over what was German Southwest Africa by £9,086.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH ITALY.

Until the outbreak of war between Germany and Italy, the latter country had long been fettered by its close commercial relations with the former. As a break has occurred, however, Italy must now exploit other fields in the world of trade and commerce, and it is this problem which is proving so difficult of solution. It is to be hoped that Britain will simplify the problem by now seeking the Italian market, which she has so long neglected. The British trader, says the London Times, has lost sight somewhat, of the fact that Italy manufactures more articles of utility than of artistic value. Active trade on a reciprocity basis would be profitable for both nations. Britain can import from Italy manufactures which she has hitherto been obtaining from Germany, and Italy can be rendered a like service.

Trade between Britain and Italy would be greatly facilitated by improved railroad transportation. Italian fruit cannot be brought by sea, as the voyage is too long. The improvement of banking relations would do away with another obstacle to trade. An Anglo-Italian banking organization, which has recently been set on foot will, no doubt, result in great banking facilities. It is imperative that Britain should try to obtain the Italian market at once, as at the conclusion of war, Germany will, without a doubt, make every effort to reclaim her former position of prominence in the world of Italian trade.

NOTES.

The total exports of raw silk from Yokohama since the beginning of the season, namely July 1, 1915, have amounted to about 176,000 bales, of which 86 per cent were for the United States. A year ago for the same period the exports were only 137,800 bales, of which 86 per cent was for the United States, and two years ago the exports were 185,800 bales, the States taking 71 per cent.

GREECE IMPOSES EXPORT TAX.

The Greek Government, on May 13, completed measures which have in view the relief of the present serious financial situation in the country. In addition to a large loan, the measures provide for a graduated tax on the net profits of shippers, a levy of 10 per cent on exports of tobacco and taxes on hotels, mills and other businesses. The assessment on shippers is to be retroactive from January 1, 1915, Greek calendar, and in some instances will be as high as 15 per cent. It is expected to bring in 800,000 drachmae (\$160,000).

Impregnable

During 1915, assets of the Sun Life of Canada increased 16% to \$74,326,423 — much the largest resources held by any Canadian Life Company.

Sun Life of Canada Policies are SAFE Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE — MONTREAL

North American Life

"Solid as the Continent."

PROGRESSIVE.

New business issued during the year 1915 exceeded that of the previous year by One and a Quarter Millions. Total business in force at December 31st, 1915, amounted to over \$56,200,000.

PROSPEROUS.

Net surplus held on Policyholders account increased during the year by \$385,927, and now amounts to over \$2,500,000, while Assets amount to over \$15,716,000.

It is a Policyholders' Company and a very profitable one for any agent to represent.

Numerous good agency openings are available. Correspond with E. J. Harvey, Supervisor of Agencies.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office, Toronto, Ont.
EDWARD GURNEY, L. GOLDMAN,
President. 1st Vice-President and
Managing Director.

Burglary Insurance

STORES, OFFICES,
CITY RESIDENCES,
SUMMER RESIDENCES.

Accident, Health, Plate Glass Burglary, Fidelity
Judicial and Contract Bonds, Employer's
and Public Liability.

The Provident Accident and Guarantee Company

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160 St. James Street. Tel. Main 1626.

The Independent Order of Foresters

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

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

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

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

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

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SAYS.

"Life insurance increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone and puts a premium upon those habits of thrift and saving which are so essential to the welfare of the people as a body."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN."

Jerry—"I have traced my ancestry back to an Irish king!"

Pat—"Sure, that's aisy! What chanst has a dead man to defend himself?"

Will Wilson take that cottage
At Long Branch next season? No.
At least we hear he is after
A Villa in Mexico.

The female shopper who "lifted" several skeins of white yarn, when taken to court, pleaded absent-mindedness, says the Boston Transcript. "I see! You were wool-gathering," said the judge, who was a bit of a clip.

Donald McGregor met Jock Robinson and in the course of their conversation asked: "Whit kind o' a man is M'Alister?" Said Jock: "I'll tell ye. I wis at his hoose, an' he wis pouring whusky in my gless. Says I, 'Stop, stop!' An' he stopped! That's the kind o' a man M'Alister is."

During the fighting at Ypres a man was badly wounded. The ambulance corps tenderly placed him on a stretcher. "Take him to the hospital," said the man in charge. Slowly the wounded man opened his eyes and whispered faintly: "What's the matter with the canteen?"

Hughie McNeill was exercised last year about his hay crop. The weather, though threatening, favored his efforts till he had succeeded in getting it safely gathered in, being in this respect more fortunate than several of his neighbors. After seeing the last wisp of straw around his stacks, he exclaimed, with a self-satisfied air:

"Noo, sin' I hae gotten my hay a' safe in, I think the world would be greatly the better o' a guid shower."

A young lady who lisped very badly was treated by a specialist, and after diligent practice and the expenditure of some money learned to say: "Sister Susie's sewing shirts for soldiers."

She repeated it to her friends at a private rehearsal, and was congratulated upon her masterly performance. "Yeth," she said dubiously, "but it ith thuth an' extheedingly difficult remark to work into conserthation—ethpethially when you conthider that I have no thither Thuthie."

"Why do we send missionaries to the savages?" asked the man.

"To civilize them."

"What good does that do them?"

"It educates them out of habits of idleness."

"And what then?"

"They go to work."

"What do they work for?"

"To become prosperous and rich."

"What good does prosperity do them?"

"It procures them leisure and comfort."

"Which was what they had before you started stirring them up. What's the use?"—Exchange.

The young lady had been educated at college and was giving an order to the grocer, says London Answers: "I require some cheese," she said. "Yes, miss," replied the grocer, smiling amiably. "I have some lovely cheese." "You should not say 'lovely cheese,'" said the girl, severely. "'Lovely' should be used only to qualify something that is alive." The grocer's smile broadened as he glanced at the Gorgonzola. "Well, then, miss," he said, "I'll stick to 'lovely.'"

A Chinaman was brought before a magistrate in a court of a Canadian city and received a fine for a slight misdemeanor. The judge had great difficulty in making the Oriental understand, for he pretended not to know a word of English. "Look herp, man," he said disgustedly; "that is one dollar. Do you see? Pay it — otherwise in jail! Understand?" The Chinaman signified that he did not understand, and the magistrate repeated it. "Let me talk with him, your honor," said the portly officer who had arrested him. "I'll make him understand!" When the judge had given him leave the officer approached the Chinaman and shouted in his ear: "Say, you, with the teakettle face, can't you hear anything? You've got to pay a two-dollar fine!" "You're a liar!" cried the Chinaman, forgetting himself in his rage. "It's only one dollar!"

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

With influential and reliable Representatives in each Province of the Dominion, and an office in 14 Cornhill, London, E. C., England, is well equipped to give attention to all Trust Company business, comprising Trustee for Bondholders, Transfer Agents, Registrars, and to Act as Administrator under Wills, etc.

The Company maintains Real Estate and Insurance Departments as part of its organization. Safety Deposit Boxes.

HEAD OFFICE,

Company's Building, St. John Street
MONTREAL

MUTUAL LIFE, AUSTRALIA, REPORT.

The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company, Limited, of Australia, in its report for the twelve months ended December 31st last, announce that over \$11,000,000 of the company's funds have been invested in war loans of the Australian Commonwealth. The total income for the year amounted to \$7,562,271. The year's surplus exceeded \$1,500,000, while payments to policyholders during 1915 were in excess of \$3,500,000. Total assets amount to over \$52,000,000.

SUNSHINE AN ASSET.

Are you a faultfinder? Then, in the slang of the day, cut it out. Be honest with yourself. Did you ever accomplish anything by finding fault? Be glad instead of critical. No one likes the man who is always finding fault, and when he is compelled to acknowledge that something has been well done couples it with a doubt. If you know a man in your community who is always sunny, who always has a pleasant word for those he meets, is always glad because his neighbors succeed, then you know a popular man. When a popular man goes out among his neighbors to ask for something, he usually gets it, because he has paid for it long ago with his sunny good nature. After all, the world is about what you make it so far as you are concerned. Just a common place this, but a very practical common place for the man who makes his living by personally interesting men in what he has to sell.—The Volunteer.

BRITISH MOTORCYCLE MACHINE GUNS.

Perhaps one of the most interesting innovations of military service in Great Britain is the development of the Motorcycle Machine Gun Corps.

This corps is now represented on the various battle fronts, and is fully living up to expectations. The motorcycle with its attachment resembles the machine we so frequently see on our roads, viz., the motorcycle with a side seat and extra wheel. The machine carries two men, armed with revolvers, and the machine gun with its equipment. The gun can be fired from the cycle, or can be quickly taken off and replaced for scouting work. Such a patrol in force is accompanied by regular motorcycle scouts who, on sighting the enemy, bring up the machine gun cars who convoy supply machines.

It can readily be understood that 20 or 30 such cars brought to some strategic point at the rate of 60 miles an hour would be of the greatest importance in an action. They have proved invaluable in reconnaissance, hopelessly outclassing the usual patrol of a few infantrymen or cavalrymen armed with rifles. In fact, one such car could easily drive off a regular scouting expedition.—Wall Street Journal.

PERSONALS.

Mr. G. O. Somers, late secretary of the Canada Bond Corporation, has returned to Chicago to take up his residence there, having been selected by all the northwestern roads of the United States having transcontinental connection as their representative upon a commission of three which has been appointed for the purpose of making freight rates.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851
Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine
and Inland Marine Insurance.

Assets Over - - - \$4,000,000.00
Losses paid since organiza-
tion, over - - - 63,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO, ONT.
W. R. BROCK, President.
W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man.

QUEBEC PROVINCE BRANCH:
61 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL
ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND
FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714

Canada Branch, Montreal:
T. L. MORRISEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.
North-West Branch, Winnipeg:
THOS. BRUCE, BRANCH MANAGER.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited

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

WE PARTICULARLY DESIRE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CITY OF MONTREAL

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

ALEX. BISSETT - - - Manager for Canada

British America Assurance Company

FIRE, MARINE AND HAIL.
Losses paid since organization over \$38,000,000.

W. R. BROCK - - - President
W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH:
Lewis Building, 17 St. John Street
MONTREAL

THOMAS F. DOBBIN - - - Resident Manager
HAVE VACANCIES FOR A FEW GOOD CITY AGENTS

THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO. LIMITED

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

Canadian Head Office:
57 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada

J. E. E. DICKSON, Canadian Manager.
W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent Accident Dept.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENG.
The largest general Insurance Company in the world
[AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1915]

Capital Fully Subscribed	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund and Special Trust Fund	72,629,385
Total Annual Income Exceeds	45,000,000
Total Funds Exceed	133,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	174,226,575
Deposits with Dominion Government	1,208,433

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

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

LEADERS IN THE LIFE INSURANCE FIELD.

(From "The Insurance Press.")
Last year the one hundred largest life insurance companies of the United States moved still further upward, and in fact it is a good sized company which manages to get in the list. Thus for the year 1914 the smallest company listed had insurance in force of \$10,681,000, while for 1915 the limit is raised to \$12,344,000. Similarly in point of assets. It took only \$1,075,000 to be listed in 1914, while for 1915 the one hundredth company passed \$1,288,000, a gain of nearly twenty per cent.

In this issue The Insurance Press presents its annual series of tables showing the one hundred leading companies in the United States, arranged according to magnitude in the principal items of their statements. The life insurance business is prospering amazingly, and these tables should therefore prove of great interest to all agents and managers and to policyholders as well.

As an indication of the wide range in point of size among the companies the following summary of the figures of the largest and smallest of the companies listed will afford food for thought as well as an inspiration to the smaller companies, urging them to move upward.

Company Number One.	
New business paid for	\$ 583,871,958
Insurance in force	3,196,491,344
Increase in insurance in force	217,602,076
Premium income	112,696,948
Total income	137,371,656
Payments to policyholders	75,921,160
Total expenditures	90,456,204
Income over expenditures	52,711,907
Admitted assets	822,917,850
Surplus funds	123,564,466

Company Number One Hundred.	
New business paid for	\$3,707,794
Insurance in force	12,344,452
Increase in insurance in force	1,054,560
Premium income	404,905
Total income	463,903
Payments to policyholders	111,881
Total expenditures	305,194
Income over expenditures	162,499
Admitted assets	1,288,118
Surplus funds	339,501

In the arrangement of the tables it is the intention to show the activities of the agents in the production of new business, the first dozen follow:

New Business Paid For. (Including Industrials).	
1.—Metropolitan	\$583,871,958
2.—Prudential	581,090,889
3.—New York Life	228,894,191
4.—Equitable, N. Y.	164,536,569
5.—Mutual Life of N. Y.	160,882,145
6.—John Hancock	144,333,613
7.—Northwestern Mutual	132,365,962
8.—Mutual Benefit	87,675,149
9.—Travellers	79,237,156
10.—Penn. Mutual	77,956,559
11.—Aetna Life	63,164,545
12.—Union Central	63,164,545

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE APPOINTMENTS.

C. W. I. Woodland, Canadian Manager of Employers Liability Corporation of England, has been appointed Directory of the North American Life Assurance Company of Canada.

W. K. George, Director North American Life has been elected First Vice-President, which office was rendered vacant by the death of the late J. Kerr Osborne.

T. H. McLean, District Manager at Calgary, has been appointed District Manager at Winnipeg.

A. L. Hibbard has been appointed District Manager at Calgary, succeeding Mr. McLean.

T. E. Bourke has taken the position of District Manager at Montreal for the North American Life. Mr. Bourke had until recently been connected with the Sun Life and is an experienced underwriter.

PERSONALS.

Alfred R. Caldwell, of S. Cunard and Company, has been appointed manager of the Halifax office of the Robert Reford Co., Ltd., of Montreal. This firm recently took over the shipping business of S. Cunard and Company, which included the agency for the Cunard Line.

THE Dominion Savings AND Investment Society

Capital - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve - - - 225,000.00

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

Dominion Savings Bldg.
LONDON, CANADA.

You can Improve Your Position

Have you heard of the Sales and Intelligence Departments of the Canada Life?
They give special assistance to the Company's representatives.
They teach a man the insurance business by correspondence and personal assistance free of charge.
Then they place him in a position and help him to make good.
The first two lessons of the Company's correspondence course will be sent to anyone interested. It will pay young men who desire to get on in the world to look into this. All correspondence strictly confidential.



CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Head Office, Toronto.

AN IDEAL INCOME

can be secured to your Beneficiary with Absolute Security by Insuring in the
Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Portland, Maine
on its
MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

Backed by a deposit of \$1,688,902.65 par value with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT in cream of Canadian Securities.

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

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

WHY

I Should Select a Mutual Policy!

- FIRST—Because in a mutual company the assets are the sole property of the policy-holders.
- SECOND—Because in a mutual company ALL of the profits go to the policy-holders; not 90% or 95%, but THE WHOLE.
- THIRD—Because in a mutual company the executive is directly responsible to the policy-holders: ALL the directors are policy-holders' directors.
- FOURTH—Because mutual companies hold the record for stability.
- FIFTH—Because mutual companies have all the "safety-first" features of stock companies with mutual-ity thrown in.
- SIXTH—Because the largest American companies are already mutual or seriously considering mutualization, and already more than one-half of legal reserve insurance is mutual.
- SEVENTH—Because mutual companies are not built up in the interest of the FEW, but of the MANY.

THEREFORE, I WILL TAKE FOR MINE
THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
Company of Canada
Canada's Only Mutual :: Waterloo, Ontario

BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

Established 1863

Incorporated 1897

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

G. & H. Barnett Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**DIVIDEND NOTICES****BANK OF MONTREAL**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two-and-one-half Per Cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution have been declared for the three months ending 30th April, 1916, also a Bonus of One Per Cent, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday, the FIRST day of June next, to Shareholders of record of 29th April, 1916.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1916.

Maritime Fish Corporation, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 3½ per cent for the half year ending March 31st, 1916, on the Preferred Stock of the Maritime Fish Corporation, Limited, has been declared payable May 16th, to Shareholders of record April 20, 1916.

The transfer books will be closed from May 12th to 16th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. G. CONNOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.**The Bank of Nova Scotia**

DIVIDEND NO. 186.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at any of the offices of the Bank. The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager

Halifax, N.S., May 19th, 1916.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on FRIDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Record, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 12th May, 1916.**PROFESSIONAL**

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

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS AND TRADE.

(Concluded from page 9.)

tion with Montreal this summer; and the "Qui Vive" arrived recently with a full cargo of flour, consigned to A. Harvey and Co. This steamer, whilst of small capacity, will help to relieve the freight congestion. The "Qui Vive" is, however, not quite what we need in this service. She was built for traffic on the Lakes, and she is by no means as suitable for the trade as were the steamers of the Black Diamond Line.

New Sealing Plant at North Sydney.

It would seem that we are to have a rival in the seal manufacturing business, in the neighboring province. A Boston firm, Marden, Orth and Hastings Company, purchased the cargo of the SS. "Seal," consisting of some 3,000 pelts (secured in the Gulf), and is manufacturing them at North Sydney. The plant, from what we know of it, does not seem so very extensive. Then, we understand that the citizens of North Sydney will have to decide as to whether their olfactories can stand the presence of an ill-smelling institution in their midst. The North Sydney Herald says: "Should there be no complaint from the citizens, the Company will erect at the head of the Dominion Wharf a modern and up-to-date plant. The manager, Mr. Deakin, is firmly of the opinion that with the modern equipment he now has, that all objectionable features accompanying the operation of an oil refinery under less favorable circumstances, will be eliminated."

That the operation of a sealing plant is a somewhat precarious venture is evidenced by the fact that here some days ago the plant of the Amalgamated Seal Manufacturing Company was sold by its owners at public auction to Mr. Kenneth R. Prowse, for \$10,000.

Our Seal Catch.

Our seal fishery is now closed. The total catch to 241,302 pelts, for eleven ships, or an average of 21,936 seals. The total net value is 637,284.47, of which \$212,428.16 was paid to the crews, while \$25,491.37 went to the captains, their share being 4 per cent net. The largest amount was received by Captain Abraham Kean, commander of the Florizel, who received the sum of \$5,413.81 — quite a snug bill for some three weeks' work.

To Develop Iron Mines.

It is said that a strong American Company will undertake the development of the large iron ore deposits at Snow's Pond, in Conception Bay, shortly. Some work was done on this property a few years ago; but it was abandoned for lack of capital. The property is a very desirable one, and the quality of the ore is equal to that found at Wabana. Shipping facilities are of the best, as the largest steamers in the carrying trade can moor in the Bay de Grave which is in close proximity to the ore beds.

Mining has taken on a new phase; and we hope for large developments shortly. Mr. McKay has erected an electric smelter at St. John's, and other similar plants will shortly be erected at Carbonear and elsewhere. Mr. McKay is quite optimistic about the success of his venture.

Tilt Cove, which for many years was one of the best copper properties in the Island, is reviving. The SS. "Erik" recently loaded a cargo of ore for New York, and it is said that several other cargoes will be shipped during the season. The copper market is very attractive at the present time; and there is a large quantity of ore at Tilt Cove ready for shipment.

There is a persistent rumor that the petroleum wells at Parson's Pond will again operate this season.

St. John, N.B. Notes

(Special Correspondence).

For the five months ending April, 1916, 417,160 tons of supplies for Great Britain and allied nations were shipped through the port of St. John.

Deal freights from the Province of New Brunswick have reached a pinnacle never before attained. The highest quotation yet reported is that of the steamship Olive, Bathurst, to West Coast England, 400 shillings.

The embargo placed upon canned lobster by the French Government will seriously affect the lobster industry of the northern part of New Brunswick, France was one of our best lobster customers.

The grain exports, through the C. P. R. elevator at St. John for the six months ending May 1, amounted slightly over 14,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity over 3,000,000 bushels of oats were bagged for the imperial government. Last season about nine million bushels were shipped from here.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will increase its trackage in West St. John in order to handle a larger amount of traffic next season.

The Public Works Department have promised to have Pier 16 ready for next winter.

The Federal Government has made an appreciation of \$500,000 for another grain elevator at St. John, to be operated in connection with the Canadian Government railways.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., has added an annex to its buildings at a cost of \$31,000.

A munitions plant, which will be used later on for a machine and brass works, is being erected by T. McAvity and Sons. The main building will be 400 x 80 ft., and will be composed of reinforced concrete and wood. The power house will be 78 x 30 ft. Grant and Horne are the contractors. The buildings are to be completed by August 1.

A high school for girls is being erected under the direction of R. C. Bishop Le Blanc. It will be one of the best equipped educational institutions in Eastern Canada.

Bank clearings for the past fortnight have amounted to \$3,827,878, as against \$3,381,275 in 1915.

Str. Matatua, of the New Zealand line, which sank at her wharf as a result of fire in her cargo, has been floated and is now being discharged.

During the winter season just ended 206 steamers sailed with cargoes from St. John, as against 153 last winter.

A CANADA LIFE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Meikle, Vice-President and General Manager of the British America and Western Assurance Companies, has been appointed a Director of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Meikle, who formerly was Manager at London, England, of the British and foreign branches of the Western and British America Assurance Companies, was for some years a member of the Advisory Board of the Canada Life in London, England, and the present invitation to the Board of Directors of that company is an outcome of this former connection.

Mr. Meikle, who is also a Director of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Toronto, is very well-known in business and insurance circles throughout Canada.

LEAVE HIM WITH A SMILE.

Every time you fail to induce a man to buy, leave him with a smile; but go out and sit down for a serious think by yourself. There has been a reason for your failure. Find it, therefore, before you risk another prospect's "No." If the fault was your own, correct it—forget the failure—but hang on to the lesson it has taught.—Exchange.

The late J. G. Riordon, of Toronto, left an estate of \$745,601.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited

Makers of Manitoba Spring Wheat Flour
Guaranteed

Not Bleached

Not Blended

Mills at Keewatin and Portage La Prairie
Offices: Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada

Cable Address, "Hastings" Montreal
Capacity, 13,700 Barrels Daily

Grain Movement and Freights

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its monthly Circular Letter of May, says, in part:—"The opening of navigation attracted more than ordinary attention this year because of the large volume of grain to come forward from Western Canada. At that time the grain in store at terminals, and elevators in Eastern Canada, amounted to 53,521,952 bushels as compared with 19,684,913 on April 22nd, 1915. On one day recently no fewer than seventeen steamers, loaded to capacity with 3,560,000 bushels of grain, cleared from the harbours at the head of the lakes, and the amount remaining on hand, augmented daily by heavy arrivals from further west, assures shipping men of the busiest season in many years. Up to April 30th last there had been inspected 329,952,700 bushels of the crop of 1915, of which wheat accounted for 247,861,579 bushels. The receipts of all kinds at terminals had been 237,827,579 bushels, of which 208,685,481 had been sent forward. In the course of so great a movement some weaknesses have been disclosed in the system of handling grain, especially at tide-water ports, where the congestion appears likely to continue because of the utilization of so much tonnage by the Imperial authorities for the transport of munitions. Some vessel agents, however, expect that more tonnage will shortly be available at Atlantic ports. At our request a leading authority gives the following review of the situation as to freights and tonnage:

"Two factors, I consider, have been instrumental in causing the high freights and scarcity of tonnage. The first is the large number of steamers that the Government have been using in the transportation of ammunition, supplies and troops, not only to France, but to the Dardanelles and later to Salonika and from India to Persia, but conditions, I think, are now changing. Apparently there is shortly to be a reduction in the quantity of ammunition and stores to be shipped and the Government are releasing a number of steamers.

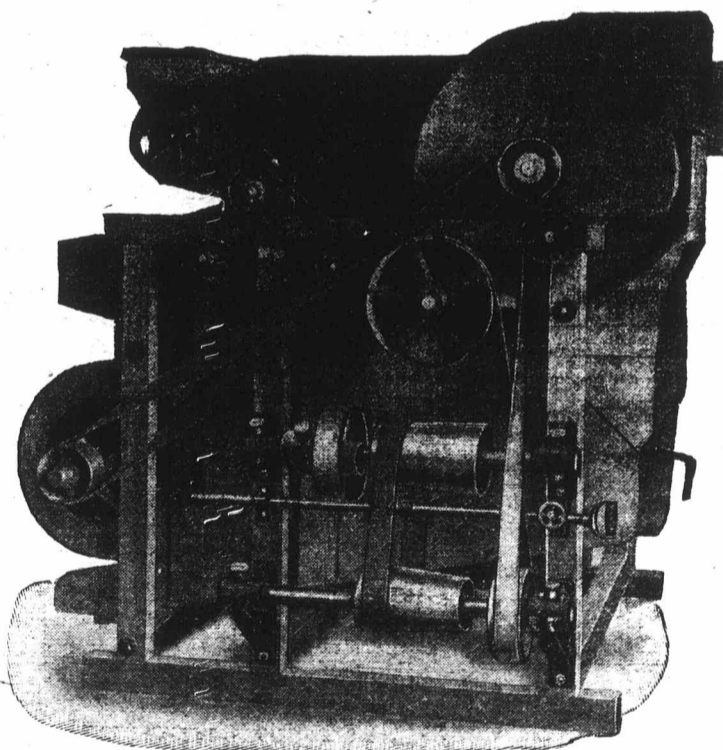
"A factor that will help conditions is that the British Government have commandeered a number of ordinary freight steamers which, with the German steamers, are being used in the transportation

of Canadian and American grain to Europe, principally to England. In addition, they have appointed a commission of British grain merchants to buy grain f.o.b. In this way the rate of freight that is being paid is on the basis of, say, twelve shillings on the vessel's dead weight, whereas freights up to three months ago were about fifteen shillings or seventeen shillings and sixpence per quarter, or probably about 40 per cent more than on the dead

weight basis.

"As regards general produce, such as cheese, butter, flour, etc., I think rates will have to be considerably reduced. For instance, 200 shillings on cheese, or nearly 2 cents a pound, is so phenomenal a rate, that with 10 or 11 shillings for grain offered by the commandeered steamers the regular lines will be forced to base their rates for cheese and other produce on the rate quoted for wheat."

THE RICHARDSON — SIMPLEX



General Purpose

Grain
Cleaner

The Simplex Has Been Brought Out to Meet The Demand For a Practical and Substantial General Purpose Grain Cleaner with a Side Shake Gang.

It Has a Powerful and Fully Controlled Suction and Under Shot Blast,

Variable Speed and Variable Throw. End Shake Seed Screen with Dependable Sieve Cleaners, Self Adjusting Non-Flooding Scalper.

Write to **THEODORE KIPP CO. of Winnipeg, Canadian Representative**
UNION TRUST BUILDING
Manufactured by **RICHARDSON GRAIN SEPARATOR COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.**

Flour Millers---Do You Want a Safe Investment

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Then investigate our latest improved electric machine, and our basic Canadian patents, which cover the process of aging, conditioning or bleaching flour

The Process is Paying
Others--It Will Pay You

Alsop Process Co. of Canada
Limited
611 King Street W., TORONTO, Ont.

The Ellis Drier Company

Drying Engineers and Contractors

Complete Grain Drying Plants Our Specialty

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Oxley, London

BYRNE, MAHONY & CO.

Flour and Grain Importers

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"Delight, Dublin" ABC Codes

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GEORGE M. THOMSON & CO.

FLOUR IMPORTERS

8 Wellington St., Glasgow, Scotland

THE TECHNOLOGY OF BREAD-MAKING

including - - The Chemistry and Analytical and Practical Testing of Wheat, Flour, and other Materials employed in Bread-Making and Confectionery

By WILLIAM JAGO and
WILLIAM C. JAGO
Leading Authorities on the Subject

PRICE \$6.50 PER COPY, Postpaid

Industrial & Educational Press, Limited
600 Read Bldg., Montreal, Canada

Burneau, Currie and Co., Ltd., Montreal, wholesale flour dealers, have taken out a Quebec Charter. William McDonald is managing director.

The Federal Government propose erecting a new terminal elevator at Winnipeg, to cost \$500,000. The elevator will be erected on the Government railway line.

Conditions in the West

Crop Condition. The Grain and Flour Markets. Live Stock Trade Active. The Western Wool Clip

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

Winnipeg, May 19th, 1916.

The first of the week was marked by the issue of the fortnightly Government crop report at Regina. This indicates that according to the Department's returns 90 per cent of the Saskatchewan wheat crop was seeded on the 15th, and that the early sown wheat was coming through the ground and was in some places two to three inches in height. The report indicates that the damage from drifting by heavy winds has been comparatively slight. The report is indefinite and rather unsatisfactory, as it says that the decrease in wheat acreage will be partly overcome by the increase in oats and barley, but that the total acreage will be less than in 1915, but does not say how much less.

The weather is reported as generally fine, but cold, with slight frosts. Very considerable amount of ploughing has still to be done for coarse grains.

Conditions, so far as the amount of seeding is concerned are very similar in Manitoba. The weather since my last writing has been cold and decidedly unfavorable to growth. However, samples of wheat brought in show that it is at least acquiring a splendid root, which will enable it to withstand a great deal of adversity in the future.

Conditions in Alberta are more favorable than they are in either of the other Provinces, and more progress has been made in the matter of growth, though even there things are very late. None of the Provincial Governments in reporting on conditions have made any estimate of the amounts of grain put in on stubble without ploughing, but the percentage of this is extremely heavy, and it is in this direction that the greatest danger of poor crops will lie. There is nothing, however, up to the present time to indicate that we may not have a good average crop, though it is not reasonable to look for any such returns as we had last year.

The weather reports since the 1st of May indicate that the highest temperature which has been enjoyed in the Canadian West was 84 deg., and that only at one town and one day, while the minimum temperatures have been around 30 to 35, with a number of drops as low as 14 deg. and 16 deg.

Grain Markets.

The grain markets have been rather interesting to watch during the past week. The agent for the Allied Governments did not leave us last Monday. He is still here and rumor hath it that he will remain another week. His long drawn out prophecy of lower prices seems about to be fulfilled, as we have had a very decided break. The week opened with May and July wheat running \$1.19 1/4. Today May closed at \$1.15 1/2, and July at \$1.15, while October has dropped from \$1.15 1/2 on the 15th, to \$1.12 1/4. Not only that, but the market is much weaker in tone. It is somewhat difficult to see just why this should be, as reports from the winter wheat in the South are very far from encouraging. Indeed, reports of damage have been so serious that it is possible they are being overdone.

A private report, for business purposes, of conditions in the Dakotas and Minnesota, gives the reduction of acreage in wheat in these States of over 25 per cent. There is a considerable reduction in our own acreage, and conditions are not favorable. The falling of price, however, must be due to a steady slackening of interest on the part of the buyers for export. It is worthy of note that James Carruthers, of the James Carruthers Co., of Montreal, to-day issued an interview in which he held out strongly for higher prices, stating that our wheat would all be wanted, and would be worth its present price. Of course, receipts have been very heavy in this market during the past week, and it is noticeable that the breaks have come mostly near the close of the market, indicating that considerable wheat is being bought now by country elevators and that the daily hedging is once more taking place in the Winnipeg pit. Yesterday and to-day, however, export houses were sellers, not buyers.

Oats.

One very noticeable feature of the market throughout the week has been the enormous demand for oats: oats of all grades and in all positions. On May 15th, May oats closed at 47 1/2; July at 46 1/2 and October at 42 cents, and in spite of the weakening of wheat in the interval, oats closed to-day with May at 47 1/2; July at 46 1/2 bid, and October 41 1/2.

While there is no doubt that a considerable quantity have been bought on Government contracts, the oat trade has been much broader than that. Indeed, it has very general. It was stated more than once during the week that a million bushels were taken off the market in a single day and while this may be some slight exaggeration, there is no doubt that an extremely heavy trade in oats has been done at very profitable prices.

Flour.

The flour trade continues phenomenally dull. Millers state that this is the duldest May trade in ten years, and some of the big mills have shut down since the first of the month. Millers declare that both the export and domestic trade are equally bad, and no one seems to be able to exactly account for the situation.

Live Stock.

Live stock prices have held firm until to-day when there has been a sharp decline in hog values, although they are still high. \$10.75 per hundred-weight being offered for "select" hogs.

Indications are not lacking that cattle are really scarce in the West. The movement of our stockers and feeders South has been very heavy, and it has not been possible to fill some of the orders placed. It is gratifying to note, however, that in the past few weeks the bulk of stockers and feeders sold have gone on the Western farms and ranches, rather than to Southern feed lots, and this is very much as it should be. With the abundance of moisture in the soil, pasturage should be luxuriant, and the hay crop heavy. There is still an abundance of coarse grains in the country for feed purposes. There is a lot of refuse wheat and plenty of oats that are more or less damaged by frost, and while the price of oats is high enough to be tempting, the Western feeder has begun to realize that he can make more money out of feeding them at home than selling them abroad.

Wool Grading.

Speaking of the Dominion Government, it looks as if the Department of Agriculture was liable to fall down on its pledge of furnishing wool graders to wool growers' associations or for growers having large quantities of wool to grade.

Last fall the Department sent out Geo. T. Willingmyre, a man with an excellent business training in the wool business, capable, energetic and enthusiastic. He spent the winter in the West, laboring with the wool growers on the subject of having their wool properly graded and sold in bulk, and as an outcome of his labors there have been applications for some 12 or 15 graders, and now within a week of the shearing season only five have been furnished.

The Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association want four graders. They expect the clip of the members of that Association will be about one million pounds. Raymond Knight, of Raymond, Alta., has requested a grader. He is shearing 20,000 head of sheep at Chanvin. The Maple Creek Wool Growers, with a clipping of approximately a quarter of a million pounds, have asked for one. The Vancouver Island Wool Growers' Association, with a clip of 35,000 pounds want another. The Co-operative Departments of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, which looks after the co-operative selling of the wool from the growers of that Province, require at least two graders, as they will handle half a million pounds. These are all new applicants for whom the Government have never graded before, but who have been lead to see the desirability of it by Mr. Willingmyre. Manitoba will need at least one grader, as the wool which is being sold co-operatively under the Provincial Government auspices, will amount to at least 160,000 pounds.

If the Dominion Government fails now to provide graders, the work that has been so carefully built up in the last eighteen months or two years, will practically fall to the ground. Every grader should be on his job by Monday, the 29th, at the latest, and as far as can be ascertained the Department has no additional graders on which to put their hands.

The outlook for prices is very good, and with proper grading there is little doubt that medium combings will net the growers over 30 cents per pound this year, but if it is not properly graded they certainly will not get that price.

The Influence of Mill Fumigants on the Baking Quality of Flour

Review of Tests Conducted with Carbon Bi-Sulphide, Hydrocyanic Gas and Sulphur to Ascertain their Effect on the Flour

By R. HARCOURT, Professor of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

From time to time the influence of mill fumigants on the quality of flour comes up for discussion. Sulphur dioxide, carbon bi-sulphide and hydrocyanic gas have been recommended as good fumigant materials. More recently high temperature has been used successfully. In the present article we shall confine the discussion to the results of baking tests of flour treated with the three mill fumigants named, and in our next, deal with the influence of the high temperature treatment.

Results of Fumigant Tests.

A few years ago we treated some wheat and flour with carbon bi-sulphide to destroy the grain weevil, and, while it is quite probable that the material was used in larger quantities than would be the case in fumigating a mill, it is true that both the wheat and flour were so badly affected that they were utterly useless for break-making purposes, even after they were exposed to the air for some months. This experiment led us to carry out some experiments with carbon bi-sulphide and other mill fumigating materials.

In these experiments three samples of five pounds each of an 85 per cent Manitoba flour were treated in a confined space with carbon bi-sulphide, hydrocyanic acid gas, and sulphur. The quantity used in each case was approximately the same as would be

used per cubic foot in fumigating a mill. It was fully expected that the sulphur would be very injurious in its effects, but for the sake of comparison it was included in the tests. The flour was left in contact with the gases for twenty-four hours. After exposing to the air for another twenty-four hours, it was baked according to the method used in all our flour testing work. In this work we use 12 ounces of flour for each loaf of bread, and the dough is made with water in which the yeast, salt and a small amount of sugar is placed.

The hydrocyanic acid treated flour rose well and handled in every way similar to the normal flour. The carbon bi-sulphide and sulphur treated samples did not rise well, and this was especially true of the sulphur treated sample. Great difficulty was experienced in making dough from the latter, as it was very sticky and fluid-like. In the early part of November, two months from the time of the fumigation of the flour, a second baking was made of the samples, and two and a half months later, that is, towards the end of February, a third baking was made. The results of these baking trials are recorded in the following table. The yield of bread is given in grams, and the size of loaf in cubic centimeters. The colour, texture, and general appearance of the bread was scored in percentage of the normal sample, which was marked at 100.

TABLE I.

Flour.	85 p.c. Manitoba Hard Flour.						
	Baked Sept. 24th.						
	Gluten.	Absorp- tion.	Yield of Bread.	Size of Loaf.	Colour.	Texture.	Appear- ance.
Normal	36.43	61.8	500	2660	100.	100.	100.
Sulphur	x....	60.6	500	1730	poor	poor	not good.
Hydrocyanic acid	36.00	61.8	500	2670	99.5	98.	100.
Carbon bi-sulphide	36.90	61.1	510	1650	90.0	poor	not good.
Second Test, Nov. 8th.							
Normal	36.43	63.5	512	2670	100.	100.	100.
Sulphur	x....	55.9	476	1850	poor	25.	poor.
Hydrocyanic acid	36.20	63.5	501	2700	101.	101.	103.
Carbon bi-sulphide	36.67	63.5	503	2290	90.	30.	75.
Third Test, Feb. 23rd.							
Normal	36.43	67.7	501	2490	100.	100.	100.
Sulphur	x....	54.7	485	1920	95.	40.	50.
Carbon bi-sulphide	36.67	63.5	520	2170	96.	50.	75.

xFlour so soft and stringy it could not be washed.

The bread made in the first baking from the hydrocyanic acid treated flour was equal in volume, but the colour and texture was not quite so good as that from the normal flour. The bread from the sulphur treated flour was so poor that it was thought best to mark it "poor" than to try to express the difference by figures.

The figures showing the results of the second

baking indicate that the gases have passed off from the flour, and that it is improving. The flour treated with hydrocyanic acid, however, gave better results than the normal.

This work was repeated with very similar results. The experiment was also repeated with an Ontario winter wheat flour. The results form table No. II.

TABLE II.

Flour.	Straight Grade Ontario Flour.						
	Baked Sept. 27th.						
	Gluten.	Absorp- tion.	Yield of Bread.	Size of Loaf.	Colour.	Texture.	Appear- ance.
Normal	30.10	47.3	476	1620	....	....	....
Sulphur	x....	41.4	467	920	....	....	....
Hydrocyanic acid	30.07	47.3	474	1610	....	....	....
Carbon bi-sulphide	29.33	47.1	477	1400	....	....	....
Second Test, Baked Nov. 8th.							
Normal	30.10	47.6	478	1620	100.	100.	100.
Sulphur	x....	47.6	481	1220	....	....	....
Hydrocyanic acid	30.07	47.6	471	1720	100.	99.	101.
Carbon bi-sulphide	29.33	47.6	479	1430	98.	90.	95.
Third Test, Baked Feb. 24th.							
Normal	30.10	50.0	481	8120	100.	100.	100.
Sulphur	x....	42.9	452	1330	....	sickly white.	....
Carbon bi-sulphide	29.33	48.8	473	1720	100.	90.	99.

xFlour so soft and stringy it could not be washed.

It is evident that the hydrocyanic acid treatment did not in any way destroy the bread, in fact, in some cases it would almost seem to have improved the flour; whereas, the carbon bi-sulphide and sulphur treatment did injure the flour. The loaves were smaller, darker in colour, poorer in texture and in general appearance, in fact, they were so poor in these respects that it was practically impossible to make any comparison with the other breads. The results indicate that the injurious ef-

fects of the carbon bi-sulphide were leaving the flour, as there was improvement in the quality of the loaf of the second and third bakings. The flour worked normally in the mixing and during first rising, but was lifeless in the later stages, and would not spring in the oven. The sulphur treated flour and a half months it was still an unsaleable flour and a half months it was still an unsaleable flour for breadmaking purposes. As it was evident that the hydrocyanic acid had not injuriously affected

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the flour, it was decided not to include this flour in further tests. In the case of the soft winter wheat flour, the treatment with sulphur and carbon bi-sulphide was even more injurious, while hydrocyanic acid had no injurious results.

To further study the effects of the various fumigants upon the flour we determined total proteids, gliadin, or alcohol soluble proteids, and water soluble proteids. The results are as follows:

85 p.c. Manitoba Hard Flour:	Total Gliadin or Wat'r Sol'ble Proteids		
	%	Proteids %	%
Normal flour	12.0101	6.5762	1.7123
Sulphur Treated flour	11.9677	6.7277	2.7871
Carbon bi-sulphide treated flour	12.0348	6.4949	1.7860
Hydrocyanic acid gas treated flour	12.0086	6.5612	1.6665
Straight Grade Soft Flour:—			
Normal flour	9.0893	4.6624	1.5314
Sulphur Treated flour	8.9645	5.2156	4.4544
Hydrocyanic acid gas treated flour	8.9957	4.9112	1.5096

From the above figures it is evident that the hydrocyanic acid and carbon bi-sulphide treatment did not materially affect the proportionate quantity of the proteids soluble in alcohol, or water, but in both the hard and soft flour the sulphur treatment did increase the amount of water soluble proteids very materially. This is especially true of the soft flour, and doubtless accounts for the soft sticky gluten and the very poor results got in our baking trials with soft flours. The water soluble proteids were also increased slightly by the carbon bi-sulphide treatment, both in the hard and soft flours, but more particularly in the latter.

We also studied the effect of the fumigants on the bacteriological life of the flour, but found practically no reduction in the germ life of the hydrocyanic treated flour, a slight reduction with the carbon bi-sulphide, and a great reduction in the sulphur treated flour.

The acidity of the flours was also influenced, more particularly, as would be expected, by the sulphur fumes, and possibly it is this factor, together with its effects on the gluten, which most seriously injures the sulphur treated flour.

From the above results, it is very evident that carbon bi-sulphide would be very much more injurious to flour than hydrocyanic acid. The results were not continued long enough to ascertain how long the carbon bi-sulphide treated flour would be in getting back to normal condition, but the experiment was discontinued because it was felt that it

(Continued on page 23).

COMMODITY MARKETS

Week's Wholesale Review

The general tone among Montreal wholesale houses is cheerful, under improving returns from all points of the Dominion although advancing prices and inability to secure shipment of many lines are hampering business. Dry goods houses state that sorting business has been very heavy during the past week or so, covering the entire range of light weight goods, and in a number of cases such orders have had to be turned down owing to the lack of stocks. Fall placing are also good, with a marked improvement from Ontario and Western points over last year. As usual Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are showing a normal response.

Wholesale grocers state that high prices on many commodities are restricting the volume of business coming forward. The sugar market is firm and steady going forward. The sugar market is firm and steady at a high level of prices. Canned goods are advancing, and so on down the list. The country and dairy produce markets are very active, with prices ruling at almost record levels.

The boot and shoe trade is fairly active, while factories are very busy on domestic and militia business. The leather market is busy and prices are firm at top levels.

Dun's Review reports that "Satisfactory conditions, as a whole, prevail at Toronto, liberal orders coming in for dry goods, groceries and other staples and business for fall and winter requirements being placed with more than usual freedom for this period. Collections are better, money is easy, and financial institutions are apparently more willing to grant accommodations for legitimate purposes. Conditions in the Far West and Northwest continue to improve and in most sections the movement of merchandise compares favorably with that of the best previous season. At Winnipeg a steady increase in the movement of nearly all kinds of seasonable commodities reflects the improvement that has taken place in the business situation during the past few months, sales in dry goods, footwear, hardware, agricultural implements, and building materials being well up to the average in volume and merchants expressing much confidence in the outlook."

PROVISIONS.

The Montreal provision market continues very firm in sympathy with a strong undertone to the Chicago market. Reports from the West are to the effect that after considerable fluctuation at the beginning of the week there was a decided advance in the hog market on Friday. Toronto reports an easier feeling in the live hog market. The prevailing cool weather is having a dampening effect on the smoked meat market, but on the whole the market is very firm. Lard is unusually scarce, and high in price.

Current prices are as follows:

	Per lb.
Hams:—	
Smoked hams, 8-14 lbs.	0.23½
Do., 14-20 lbs.	0.23½
Do., 20-25 lbs.	0.22½
Do., over 25 lbs.	0.20
Bacon:—	
Roll Boneless Bacon	0.24
Windsor Bacon, selected	0.27
Windsor Bacon, Boneless	0.23
Barrel Pork:—	
Short cut pork	32.00
Clear Fat Pork, 30-40	33.00
Clear Fat Pork, 40-50	33.00
Clear Fat Pork, 20-35	30.00
Mess Pork	29.50
Bean Pork, Canadian	24.50
Barrel Beef:—	
Plate Beef, 200 lbs.	24.00
Pure Lard:—	
Tierces	0.17
Tubs	0.17½
Pails	3.50
Tins	3.40
Cases, 3, 5, 10's	0.18
Prints	0.18½
Compound Lard:—	
Western Grades:—	
Tierces	0.14½
Tubs	0.14½
Tins	2.80
Cases, 3, 5, 10's	0.15
Prints	0.15½
Cooked meats:—	
Roasts houlders pork	0.33
Roast ham, boneless	0.35
Cooked hams, rind off	0.35
Head cheese	0.09
Jellied pork tongues	0.30
Blood pudding	0.09½
White pudding	0.08
English Brawn	0.11

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER: A stronger feeling developed in the butter market towards the close of last week, and prices scored a slight advance in consequence of considerable export to Glasgow and Liverpool. This, coupled with the fact that receipts are somewhat less than at the corresponding period last year, is accounting for all supplies coming forward. There was consequently considerable activity on the market during the past week. It is expected that in two or three weeks grass butter will be on the market in good quantity.

CHEESE: Considerable activity was reported in the cheese market during the past week, when large quantities changed hands on both export and domestic account. Owing to the heavy consumption of milk by the hospitals in England, only small quantities of cheese are being made. Consequently English stocks are low, and dealers are looking to Canada for a larger proportion of supplies than formerly. The brisk cable demand for cheese is expected to keep the market very firm at present prices for several weeks to come. With the prevailing cool weather receipts have been good, and in the course of a week or so the production will be in the flush of the season.

Current quotations follow:

Butter:—		
Fresh creamery, solids	0.29	0.29½
Do., prints	0.28½	0.28¾
Seconds		0.26½
Dairy Butter	0.22	0.23
City Selling Prices to grocers:—		
Choice Creamery Solids		0.31
Do., Prints		0.31½
No. 2 Creamery Solids		0.29
Do., Prints		0.29½
Choice Dairy Prints	0.27	0.28
Do., rolls		0.27
Cooking Butter		0.25
Cheese:—		
Finest Western	0.19¾	0.19
Finest Eastern	0.19½	0.19¾
Fine Cheese		0.18½
Undergrades		0.17½

FISH AND OYSTERS.

Supplies of fresh fish continue to come forward in good quantities under a very fair demand, and a tendency towards lower prices. Now is the time for the retailers to push the fish trade, when so many delicious fish are on the market fresh from the lakes and rivers. These, for some reason, can only be obtained from a few dealers, and only some half dozen of the better known varieties are offered to the general consuming public.

Sea fish from the East Coast are available in much larger quantities than hitherto, and lake fish are also becoming more plentiful. The recent rainy weather, however, has made river fish very scarce, white fish in particular. Dore is now coming in, and good supplies are expected by the end of the week. Lobsters are very plentiful, and are selling at rock bottom prices, with prospect of a firmer market from now on. Brook trout are scarce, but prices are holding steady. Bulk and shell oysters remain quiet, without any feature of note. Pickled, smoked and dried fish are also at a standstill.

Fresh:—		
Haddock, per lb.		0.06
Steak Codfish, per lb.		0.07
Brook Trout		0.25
Carp, per lb.		0.08
Lobsters, live, per lb.		0.20
Salmon, Gaspe		0.45
Salmon, Red, Dressed, Spring and Headless, per lb.		0.20
Halibut, medium, per lb.		0.12
Herrings medium, each		0.02
Whitefish, per lb.		0.12
Pike, per lb.		0.08
Shad fish, each, roe		0.85
Shad, Buck		0.45
Perch, dressed, per lb.		0.10
Bullheads, dressed, per lb.		0.10
Fresh Mackerel, per lb.		0.14
Gaspereaux, each		0.01½
Smoked Fish:—		
Haddies, per lb.		0.09
Kippers, large, per box		1.20
Bloaters, per box		1.10
Smoked Herring, mediums, per box		0.15
Boneless Smoked Herring, boxes 10 lbs. each		1.25
Smoked Eels, per lb.		0.12
Oysters:—		
Standard Solid Meats—No water.		
No. 5 Can(containing 3 wine gals.		4.25
Ordinary Do., Selects, per Imp. gallon		1.70
Shell Oysters, Cape Cods in large barrels		12.00
Shell Clams, do.		6.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS: Receipts of eggs in Montreal during the past week amounted to 24,047 cases, which is the lowest since the beginning of season. Prices in the country have firmed up considerably, stores receiving 22c to 22½c. This will force the price of eggs up 3 or 4c next autumn over last year's figures, and it is a question if the consuming public will be willing to pay such high prices. There is a good demand for eggs for storage purposes, and a general tendency to advance in price is felt on the market, due to export inquiry.

POULTRY: As the frozen stocks are dropping very fast, the market will be obliged to fall back on the supplies of fresh killed poultry in the near future. The rainy cold weather during the past week caused a considerable falling off in receipts over the previous week, but with warmer weather increased supplies are expected. Spring chickens, although still very small, have made their appearance on the market, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Large supplies, however, are expected from now on.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Maple sugar, in response to an active demand during the past few weeks, is becoming somewhat scarce, which indicates that the make was smaller than was anticipated. Prices for both syrup and sugar are firmly maintained.

The market for beans is very firm, with a tendency towards higher prices, owing to a good demand for the limited supplies available. The price of potatoes remains unchanged. The tone of the market shows considerable strength, as offerings of Canadian potatoes are small and the American varieties are still very dear.

Eggs—		
New Laid		0.25
Special		0.26
Honey:—		
Buckwheat, in combs	0.12	0.13
Buckwheat, extracted	0.10½	0.11
Beans:—		
3-lb. pickers, carlots, bush.	4.00	4.25
3 lb. pickers, do.	3.95	4.15
Undergrades, bus.	3.60	3.70
Potatoes:—		
Green Mountains, per bag, car lots		1.75
Do., Quebec		1.70
Job lots, ex store, per bag	1.85	1.90
Poultry:—		
Frozen stock:—		
Turkeys	per pound.	
Fowl, large	0.29	0.30
Fowl, small	0.20	0.21
Ducks	0.15	0.20
Ducks	0.22	0.25
Geese	0.16	0.17
Roasting chickens, ord.	0.23	0.25
Chickens, milk fed	0.26	0.27
Capons	0.23	0.30
Spring broilers, dressed, pair	1.10	1.40
Squabs	0.65	0.75
Squabs, Phila., pr.		0.85
Poultry—Live:—		
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over	0.20	0.23
Fowl, small	0.18	0.19
Turkeys, cocks	0.20	0.22
Do., hens	0.22	0.23
Fresh Killed Poultry:—		
Turkey, cock	0.26	0.28
Do., hens	0.28	0.30
Chickens	0.24	0.25
Fowls, hens	0.24	0.25
Do., Roosters	0.20	0.22
Maple Products:—		
Pure maple syrup, 8-lb. tins	0.85	0.90
Pure maple syrup, 10-lb. tins	1.00	1.10
Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.40	1.50
Pure maple sugar, per lb.	0.12	0.14

CHEESE EXPORTS.

The following are the shipments of cheese from Portland, which arrived on the other side for the week ending May 18, 1916:

To.	Local.	Thro.	Total.
London	5,880	8,985	14,865
	5,880	8,985	14,865

BALED HAY.

There has been no change in the market for baled hay since our last report. Prices have been firmly maintained under good local demand for supplies of small lots. Sales of car lots are being made at the following prices:—

No. 1 hay	22.00	22.50
No. 2 extra good		21.50
No. 2 hay	20.50	21.00
No. 3 hay		19.50
Clover, mixed, per ton, ex-track		18.50

LIVE STOCK.

The chief feature in last week's live stock market was an advance in the price of cattle, due to the light supplies coming forward, which are scarcely sufficient to meet requirements. The strength in the cattle situation is attributed to the fact that there is a scarcity of suitable stock throughout the country at present, as grass-fed cattle are not in fit condition for the market yet. Rainy weather had a depressing effect on the Wednesday sale, which was characterized by a demand for small lots for actual needs. The price of choice steers and heifers advanced to \$9.50 to \$10.00 on Monday, but dropped 25c on Wednesday, closing at \$9.50 to \$9.65. Sheep and lambs remain firm at last week's quotations. Calves are unchanged with a fair trade and some shipments to American points. Hogs show an increase in price over the previous week, due to a strong demand from packers and a better quality of stock coming forward. At the Monday sale, 250 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 900 hogs and 300 calves, were offered, and at the Wednesday sale 400 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs, 650 hogs and 1,450 calves.

Receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Monday, were the largest of the season so far. The market was very active, with a good volume of business passing at exceptionally high prices. In some cases choicest butchers' steers showed a slight advance over last week's high levels. Sheep and lambs were steady, and hogs fairly firm. Wednesday's sale developed a stronger tone, with closing prices 25c to 30c above the previous week. The sheep and lamb market was very strong, with a couple of sheep weighing 100 lbs., making a new high record.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:—
Per cwt.

	Montreal.	Toronto.
Butcher steers, best	8.75	9.25
Do., good	8.45	8.70
Do., fair	8.15	8.35
Do., medium	7.50	8.00
Do., rough	7.00	7.50
Butcher bulls, best	7.00	8.00
Do., good	6.75	7.00
Do., medium	5.50	6.50
Butcher cows, best	3.75	4.50
Do., good	6.75	7.50
Do., common	5.50	6.50
Do., canners	3.75	4.50
Sheep	8.50	9.00
Lambs	5.00	8.00
Hogs, selects, weighed	12.00	12.25
Do., roughs and mixed	11.50	11.75
Do., common	11.00	11.50
Calves, choice	0.08½	0.09
Do., medium	0.06½	0.07½

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter, cheese and eggs in Montreal for the week ending May 20th, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter, Pkgs.	Cheese, Boxes.	Eggs, Cases.
Week ending May 20, 1916.	7,765	54,971	19,774
Week ending May 13, 1916.	7,654	33,506	20,047
Week ending May 22, 1915.	11,706	55,073	18,333

Total receipts, May 1 to date, seasons 1916.	21,712	104,651	64,924
Total receipts May 1 to date, season 1915.	28,725	115,623	66,587

BUTTER GRADING IN WEST.

An important dairy conference, the first of the kind held in Canada, took place in Regina today for the purpose of getting together representatives to compare the methods of grading creamery butter in the three prairie provinces and adopt a uniform scale of grading. The purpose was fully realized. Samples of butter from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Montreal were used for scoring purposes and the scores of the graders when compared were remarkably uniform. Differences in viewpoints were thoroughly discussed, and it was found quite possible to harmonize them, one standard and scale being adopted for all three provinces.

Minimum scores will be as follows:
First grade—Flavor, 39 points out of 45; total score, 92 out of 100 points.
Second grade: Thirty-seven for flavor and 85 for total.

FLOUR, CEREALS AND MILLFEED.

The Montreal flour market has been very quiet during the past week, with no outstanding features. Considerable enquiry from foreign buyers was reported in the early part of the week, but no business resulted owing to the increased prices asked by millers. There is very little demand for flour for the moment, as most houses are still stocked up with the liberal purchases made a short time ago. At this season of the year, however, the market is governed more by the weather and western crop reports than by actual stocks on hand. The wheat market has been very strong during the past ten days, in sympathy with crop damage reports from winter wheat states, and rather cool backward weather for growth in Canada and the spring wheat states.

The demand for millfeed is still good. On account of the late spring cows are not out to graze yet in most cases. This fact, coupled with the high prices of all coarse grains has helped to stimulate the demand. No drop in price is expected, as millers are pretty well sold out. There was a good enquiry from the United States last week for bran, but our millers not being in a position to accept further orders, it led to nothing. The rolled oats market continues quiet, with a fair demand for local account, and a better export trade.

	Montreal.	Toronto.
First patents, per bbl. in bags	6.70	6.80
Second patents, do.	6.20	6.30
Strong clears, do.	6.00	6.10
30c per bbl. more in wood.		
Winter wheat flour—		
Fancy Patents	6.00	6.00
90 per cent in wood	5.30	5.40
90 per cent in bags	2.45	2.50
Cereals:—		
Cornmeal, yellow, in per bag, 98 lbs.		1.85
Rolled oats, per bbl. in wood	5.10	5.20
per bag, 90 lbs.	2.40	2.45
Rolled wheat, 100 lb. bbl.	4.00	3.00
Rye flour, 98 lb. bag	2.65	2.80
Graham flour, 98 lb. bag	3.00	3.25
Barley pot., 98 lbs.	3.00	3.00
Barley, Pearl, 98 lbs.	4.50	4.70
Whole wheat flour, 98 lbs.	3.25	3.25
Middlings, per ton	28.00	30.00
Bran, per ton	24.00	24.00
Shorts, per ton	26.00	26.00
Feed flour, per ton	35.00	35.00
Feed flour, bag	1.60	1.70
Moullie, pure grain grades, per ton	35.00	37.00
Do., mixed	30.00	32.00
Barley feed, per ton	32.00	32.00
Do., meal, per ton	35.00	35.00
Crushed oats, 80 lbs.	1.85	1.85
Reground oatmeal feed, per ton	19.00	19.00

GRAIN EXPORTS.

The following are the exports of grain from the Ports of Portland and St. John, N.B., that have arrived at their destination week ending May 18, 1916.

	Flour, Sacks.	Wheat, Bush.	Barley, Bush.
Liverpool	3,929	200,199	.....
London	6,800	167,019	.....
Leith	9,550	161,900	60,190
Belfast	15,950	.....	9,936
	36,229	529,118	70,126

MONTREAL PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

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

	Week end, May 20	Week end, May 13.
Wheat bushels	1,397,225	2,355,221
Oats, bush.	364,673	1,167,699
Barley, bush.	2,689	106,670
Flour, barrels	44,696	16,335
Eggs, cases	19,774	24,047
Butter, packages	7,765	7,654
Cheese, boxes	54,971	33,510
Potatoes, bags	23,760	13,509
Hay, bales	18,138	19,422

Mr. Denning, of the firm of Hodgson Bros. and Rowson, cheese exporters, has returned recently from his annual trip to England. Mr. Denning tells of a shortage of cheese stocks in the Old Country, but is unwilling to make any startling prophecies as to the future of the cheese market, which is likely to fluctuate more or less owing to abnormal prevailing conditions.

GROCERIES.

A number of notable features characterize the present grocery situation. Prices of canned goods are firmly maintained under a good demand and light supplies. As present stocks are barely sufficient to meet requirements until the new crop is marketed in September, there is every prospect of an increase in price. It is reported that most of the tinned salmon of the new crop is already sold out at good prices, and as at least 35 per cent is for export, an advance in prices is expected. Supplies will about be sufficient for domestic needs.

The Montreal sugar market is quiet, as dealers bought heavily before the recent advance in price, and are pretty well stocked up for the next few weeks. The English embargo on sugar and articles containing sugar, coupled with high prices in the home market, has caused an advance in the price of jams, sweet chocolate and candies. The molasses situation remains unchanged from week to week. Very limited quantities are being manufactured, as the raw sugar is almost entirely taken up for refining purposes, and the small stocks available are held up by freight difficulties, as all the ocean bottoms are required for sugar transportation. In consequence the molasses market is practically bare, any shipments arriving finding their way immediately into the retailers' hands, without any appreciable effect on the market.

Imported rice is very high, at least 2c above ruling prices in Canada. Millers are using supplies bought last winter, which tends to ease the situation and keep the market firm. The tea market is very firm. Congos and Chinas are up in price, owing to heavy buying on the part of the Allies. Japanese tea has not yet arrived. According to cable advices the Japan market has opened up with a good quality of tea offering on about the same basis as last year. London advices report an active market, with a good demand and rising prices. The scarcity of lead for the boxes and the high freight rates are affecting the situation to a certain extent.

Imported soaps are very high and scarce. A Montreal dealer received a cable last week offering genuine castile at 130 frs. in comparison with 70 frs. before the war. The Canadian article, although not the genuine castile soap, is meeting with a good demand. Laundry soap remains unchanged in price, but an advance is expected before long, owing to the extremely high prices asked for oils and caustic.

Current quotations follow:—

	Montreal.
Syrup and Molasses.	
Barbadoes Molasses:	
Punchons, fancy, per gal.	0.57
Do., choice, per gal.	0.51
Barrels, fancy, per gal.	0.60
Do., choice, per gal.	0.54
Half-bbls., fancy, per gal.	0.62
Do., choice, per gal.	0.56
Corn syrups:—	
Barrels, per lb., 4c; ½ bbls., 4¼c; ¼ bbls.	0.04½
Pails, 38½ lbs., \$2.10, 25 lbs.	1.50
Cases, 2 lb. tins, 2 doz. in case	2.75
Cases, 5 lb. tins, 1 doz. in case	3.15
Cases, 10 lb. tins, ½ doz. in case	3.05
Cases, 20 lb. tins, ¼ doz. in case	3.00
Sealed jars, 3 lbs., 1 doz. to case	2.80
Canned Goods.	
Tomatoes, 3's, doz.	1.20
Peas, 2's, standard, per doz.	0.95
Corn, 2's, doz.	0.95
Salmon canners' quotations:—	
1 lb. flats, red sockeye	2.72½
½ lb. flats, red sockeye	1.67½
1 lb. talls, Clover Leaf	2.72½
1 lb. talls, Pinks	1.75
1 lb. Red Spring	2.75
Rice, B. per 100 lbs.	4.30
Do., Glace A., per 100 lbs.	5.40

NOTES.

Mr. G. D. Warrington, cheese exporter, has returned from his annual trip to Great Britain. Mr. Warrington reports a general scarcity of cheese in the English market.

A new milling company is being formed at Markham, Ont., with a capitalization of \$75,000. The company proposes to erect a mill of the latest type, valued at \$60,000, a short distance from Markham Station. It was stated on good authority that ctaive construction work would be commenced almost immediately. The chief shareholders in the new company will be A. Ward Milne, proprietor of Milne's Mill, a short distance from Markham; D. E. Jones, and J. Schnurr. It is the intention of the company to call for only \$10,000 of outside subscriptions. The proposed new mill will be one of the largest and most up-to-date in the county, and will be able to handle practically all the grain harvested in the township.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The season for fruit and vegetables is showing increased activity from week to week as greater numbers of varieties are placed on the market. The apple market was better last week, with an increase in price for spies. The demand for box apples was good, prices ranging from \$2.55 to \$2.65 at auction. Grapefruit remains firm under a good demand. Lemons are showing signs of life at last by advancing 50c a box in the course of the past week. Strawberries are arriving in good condition at slightly lower prices. The banana season is now at its height, with prices on an even level, in spite of a brisk demand. Bananas may be said to be one of the few staple articles which have not risen in this era of increased prices for all foodstuffs. The cold weather during the past fortnight has temporarily decreased the general demand, and prices have weakened accordingly. The tendency from now on is for a heavy consumption at full figures. Canadian asparagus receipts were heavier, which has caused a sharp drop in prices. There is a general scarcity of tomatoes as the Floridas are almost finished, and the Texas and Mississippi are hardly on the market yet. Receipts of southern cabbage are very small, and are selling freely at \$5.25 to \$5.75, an advance of 50c to \$1.00 over the previous week. A good quantity of American beans are now on the market, with a consequent drop in price. Canadian onions are meeting with a strong demand, and Egyptians are also coming on the market. Prices of California celery are advancing as the season draws to a close. As old potatoes are very scarce, the trade is now looking to Florida and North Carolina for their early summer supplies.

The first consignment of California fruit this season was sold at the Montreal Auction yesterday, Monday, May 22, consisting chiefly of cherries and apricots.

The dried fruit market continues very firm. An advance of 1c is noted in bulk Persian dates, and higher prices for Cartons. Fard dates are expected to arrive at the latter end of the month. Tarragona Almonds are higher, as the next crop is not expected to be heavy. Walnuts are firm, filberts scarce, and unchanged. Currants remain firm with no expectation of any change in prices for some time to come.

Current quotations follow:—

Apples:—	
Starks	5.00
Syops, No. 1	6.00 7.50
Do., No. 2	5.00 6.00
Ben Davis, No. 1	3.75
Russets	6.00 6.50
Baldwins	4.50 5.00
Bananas, bunches	2.00 2.50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	12.00 14.00
Grapefruit, 46-54-64-80-96	3.75 4.50
Lemons:—	
California	3.50
Messina, 300 size, box	3.50
Oranges:—	
Late Valencias, Californias, 176-200-216	4.25
126	3.50
80-96	2.75 3.00
Pineapples, 18-24 and 30-36	2.25 2.75
Strawberries, qt., Louisiana and	
Tennessee	0.16 0.18
Vegetables:—	
Asparagus, Canadian, per 11-qt. bkt.	1.25 1.75
Artichokes, bag	1.50
Beets, bag	1.50
Beans, wax, N.Y., per basket	3.75
Beans, green, N.Y., per basket	4.25
Cabbage, Montreal, per bbl.	2.00
Cabbage, red, dozen	0.40
Do., New American, Mississippi	5.25 5.75
Cauliflower, hampers	4.00
Do., New American	3.50
Cauliflower, crate, singles	3.50
Celery, Florida, crate	3.50
Celery, Florida, crate	2.50 3.00
Cucumbers, fancy, Boston, doz.	2.50
Garlic, per lb.	0.30
Horse radish, per lb.	0.14
Leeks, bunch	0.30
Curly lettuce, box, doz.	2.50
Mint, dozen	0.60
Mushrooms, 4-lb basket	2.50
Oyster plant, dozen	1.00 1.25
Onions:—	
Reds, 100 lb. bags	4.50
Do., crates	3.25
Bermudas, crates	2.75 3.00
Parsnips	1.00 1.25
Potatoes:—	
New Brunswick, 80 lbs., bags	1.90
Sweet, hamper	1.75 2.00
Radishes, doz.	0.40
Rhubarb, lb.	0.10
Spinach, New York, bbl.	3.25 3.50
Turnips, bag	0.90
Tomatoes, hothouse, lb.	0.30 0.35
Tomatoes, Florida, Fancy	5.25
Do., choice	4.75
Watercress, Boston, hothouse, doz.	0.75

GRAIN AT HEAD OF LAKES.

Statement of stock in Store at Fort William and Port Arthur in terminal elevators on May 19th, 1916, with receipts and shipments during the week.

Elevator.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
C. P. R.	1,264,241	340,134	195,776	.....
Emp. and				
Th. Bay ..	1,199,758	350,706	42,931	257,399
Consol.	612,623	212,050	30,786	161,736
Ogilvie	1,013,316	87,973	49,214	.....
Western	630,759	209,110	20,184	234,550
G. G. G. Co. ..	980,199	361,912	34,052	.....
Fort William	484,681	149,253	57,109	18043
Eastern	464,552	161,277	22,628	.....
G. T. P.	1,640,334	511,742	110,564	120,060
Can. Nor.	2,013,091	725,731	112,629	125,307
Horns	144,670	44,318	26,761	177,600
Can. Govt. ...	1,153,438	354,643	38,574	99,062

Total .. 11,661,665 3,499,753 741,222 1,193,760

A year ago 3,337,264 1,622,704 379,276 1,430,833

Receipts ..	5,928,268	2,143,594	165,591	201,274
Ship. Rail ..	156,763	68,136	781	3,140
Ship. Lake ..	6,267,002	2,168,784	507,920	121,331

Stocks by Grade.

	Wheat.	Oats.		
No. 1 Hard ..	71,664			
No. 1 Nor.	5,125,457	1 C.W.	77,138	
No. 2 Nor.	1,460,283	2 C.W.	1,824,527	
No. 3 Nor.	1,239,811	3 C.W.	646,959	
No. 4	1,237,062	Ex. 1 Fd.	208,196	
Others	2,477,386	Others	742,931	
Total ..	11,601,665	Total	3,499,753	
	Barley.	Flax.		
3 C.W.	266,134	1 N.W.C.	1,018,170	
4 C.W.	318,450	2 C.W.	109,183	
Reject.	43,525	3 C.W.	31,713	
Feed	30,370	Others	34,693	
Others	82,742			
Total ..	741,222	Total	1,193,760	

ELEVATOR ADDITION OPENED.

Lady Borden, on May 15, by crossing two small flags in the new addition to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners' elevator No. 1, started a current which gave the signal to the men in the power house (the flags being covered by insulated copper), and thus was instrumental in setting in operation the machinery in the largest seaport grain elevator in the world. The addition cost \$80,000, and has just been completed. Lady Borden was presented by President W. G. Ross, on behalf of his fellow-Harbor Commissioners, with a handsome silver tray containing an engraving of the new elevator. Sir Robert Borden, who gave a brief address, and Lieutenant-Governor Leblanc were among the interested spectators. A collation was served in the elevator.

WINNIPEG GRAIN RECEIPTS.

The receipts of grain at Winnipeg for the week ended May 20, 1916, compared with the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago were as follows:—

	May 13, 1916	May 20, 1916	1915
No. 1 hard ..	4	.....	.....
No. 1 Northern ..	3,147	2,700	.....
No. 2 Northern ..	932	758	.....
No. 3 Northern ..	684	530	.....
No. 4 Northern ..	278	366	.....
No. 5 Northern ..	109	106	.....
No. 6 Northern ..	40	20	.....
Other grades ..	230	261	.....
Winter grades ..	23	14	.....
Total ..	5,452	4,755	1,124
Oats ..	1,197	1,246	117
Barley ..	125	129	14
Flax ..	189	130	21

WORLD'S WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE.

The Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics for February last, compared with last year:—

Countries.	Acres.	Per cent. of 1915.
Denmark ..	164,300	100.0
Spain ..	9,846,800	106.0
France ..	12,440,500	91.4
Switzerland ..	112,500	107.0
Canada ..	1,100,800	85.1
United States ..	37,256,500	88.7
India ..	28,243,600	95.0

CANADIAN FLOUR IN TRINIDAD.

Trade Again Normal With Resumption of Freight Service.

(By Commercial Agent EDGAR TRIPP).

The proportion of imports of flour from Canada continues most satisfactory, although the United States have by no means relinquished competition in an article in which they held a practical monopoly for over a century, notwithstanding the preferential duty against them of one shilling per barrel. This competition found some encouragement during the first two months of the present year, when owing to complications of the freight service in the Dominion and other causes incidental to the war considerable delay was experienced in the shipment of goods on order, with the result that a flour famine very nearly obtained locally.

Business Done Through Selling Agents.

Most of the flour trade is now done through selling agents of the millers established here. These selling agents take orders on sample, transactions are concluded by telegraph, and the goods are consigned direct to purchaser with documents against draft at from 10 to 30 days sight. Under present uncertain conditions it is difficult to effect any business, so much depends upon date of delivery which can in no case be guaranteed by the seller, whilst the buyer looks upon such guarantee as essential. Probably this state of affairs will for the present lead to a partial resumption of the old time consignment business, in which the consignor took the chance of each venture reaching a favorable market but this is, however, a system which, unless in exceptional circumstances, is not to be commended. Its practical elimination from the trade of these islands, whereas it was formerly most generally adopted, has led to the better commercial status of traders now obtaining.

Flour Trade of Trinidad.

Regarding the flour trade of Trinidad, the fact should be borne in mind that the consumption is about 800 barrels a day all the year round. When, as has happened of late, the shipments have approached, roughly, 1,200 barrels a day for a period of over six weeks, and it is remembered that the article is a perishable one, and that cold storage is limited, it is not surprising if many losses have turned the scale against a few unlooked for gains.

Steamship Service.

The excellent service performed under contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has been the principal factor in the marked advance in imports of foodstuffs, etc., from Canada. Previously there was no substantial competition offered to the regular line from New York, especially as regards punctuality in arrival and departure. But admirable as the existing service is, it is already manifest that it is insufficient to cope with the growing trade and to supply the needs of all the islands. Steamer after steamer leaves fully laden but without carrying all that is or would be offering, and disappointment and loss to importers frequently result. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that the news has been received of the charter of an extra freight boat from Halifax which should go far to relieve the situation. It was the uncertainty of obtaining the necessary supply from Canada which led to the placing of extensive orders elsewhere as well as the disorganization and trouble in the local market.

INQUIRE INTO GRAIN ACT.

The Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada has been appointed a commission to examine into and report upon the operations of the Grain and wheat defects, if any, have been found in it. Also as to whether any improvements are necessary. The commission will also report to the government upon the general course of transport of grain from the west and what are the causes which hinder a greater portion of Canadian grain going through Canadian ports, etc., covering the following seven points in particular:

- "1. The grading and weighing of grain.
- "2. The shipping of grain from country elevator.
- "3. Grain exchanges.
- "4. The financing of grain.
- "5. The handling of grain at terminal points and in respect of the charges for the same.
- "6. The shipping of grain to Atlantic ports.
- "7. The lake shipments.

Patrick H. Rice, of the Rice Milling Co., St. Boniface, Man., whose plant was destroyed by fire some weeks ago, states that the mill will be rebuilt as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TICKET OFFICES:
 141-143 St. James Street. Phone Main 8125.
 Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor St. Stations.

Canadian Northern

VICTORIA DAY

EXCURSION FARES.

Single Fare.—Going and returning May 24th, 1916.
 Fare and One Third.—Going May 23rd and 24th. Return limit May 25th, 1916.

For tickets and further particulars apply to City Ticket Agent, 230 St. James Street, Montreal. Tel. Main 6570.

Railway News

"CANADA CUBS" ARRIVE AT SAN DIEGO FAIR TO ADVERTISE THE DOMINION.

Through the instrumentality of the Grand Trunk Pacific thousands of American tourists visiting the San Diego Exposition will this year make the acquaintance of the "Canada Cubs," four young black bears, taken from the sporting territory along the line of the new transcontinental. These bears have been made a part of the wonderful Canadian exhibit, which is in charge of Col. W. Hutchison, at the Exposition in the southern Californian city.

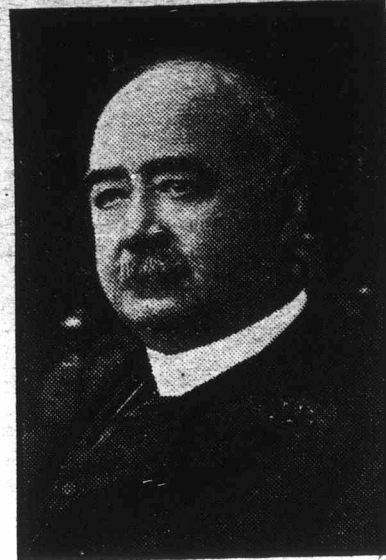
Col. Hutchison a few weeks ago wired Mr. R. C. W. Lett, Tourist and Colonization Agent of the G. T. P., saying: "Can you send us four bear cubs?" A week later the youthful bears went forward from Winnipeg in a nice wire-lined crate, with full instructions to the railwaymen as to housing, feeding, travelling, etc. The four cubs were members of one family, and they were fed on oatmeal and milk administered twice daily. Immediately upon their arrival at San Diego Col. Hutchison declared that they should be known as the "Canada Cubs," and he wired to Mr. Lett, "Canada Cubs have arrived in first-class condition. Many thanks for your trouble in the matter."

WHAT GOOD ROADS MEAN.

E. G. Baker made trip in automobile from Los Angeles, to New York in seven days, 11 hours and 52 minutes, beating previous record by three days, 19 hours and 23 minutes. Distance covered was 3,471 miles and 567 miles was covered in single day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Approximate Earnings.	
Week ending May 14th, 1916	\$2,592,000
Same period, 1915	1,604,000
Increase	988,000



MR. E. HAY,

General Manager Imperial Bank, whose annual report has just been issued.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

For the second week in May railroad earnings in Canada showed a gain of over \$1,500,000, or 52 per cent over the returns for the corresponding week last year.

A feature of the second week's figures was an increase of more than 105 per cent in C. N. R.'s earnings. C. P. R.'s increase was 61.6 per cent, against 73.3 per cent in the first week. A summary of the second week's returns and comparisons with a year ago follow:

Company.	Earnings.	Increase.	P.C.
C. P. R.	\$2,592,000	\$988,000	61.6
G. T. R.	1,086,006	156,273	16.8
C. N. R.	748,300	383,500	105.1
Total	\$4,426,406	\$1,527,773	52.7

MINIMUM PRICE ON RAILROAD DEBENTURES.

Reopening of the British railway debentures and preference shares market by removal of minimum quotations resulted in a general decline of between 10 and 20 points, bringing figures down to current views of actual values, namely, a basis to yield between 5 per cent and 5 1/4 per cent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Traffic earnings from May 8th to 14th, 1916.	
1916	\$1,076,436
1915	922,106
Increase	\$ 154,330

THE BRAVE HIGHLANDERS.

There are no better fighting men the world over than the Highlanders. Coming from families where the pursuit of arms is a tradition, bolstered with a wonderful morale and made fit by years of intensified training, the Highlanders have stood fast more than once in a gap from which the raw troops had been forced. In the terrible rearguard actions, like the battle of the Marne and the retreat toward Paris, the Highlander stood supreme as a soldier and a fighter. The Germans have great respect for their fighting ability, one writer relating that, after a terrific bombardment of a Highlanders' trench with a minenwerfer (mine-thrower), the undaunted Scots leaped to the counter attack with wild battle-cries when the Germans charged, and repulsed them. The Highlanders retain the kilt as their uniform, but now it is made of khaki. This kilt caused the French to believe them to be regiments of suffragettes, but the Germans, who have sampled their steel, call them "the ladies from hell." —Boston News Bureau.

CANADA'S TELEPHONES.

An analysis of our Telephone business shows the following facts:

Items:	1915.	1914.	1913.
Capitalization	\$74,284,991	\$70,291,884	\$59,847,004
Cost	83,792,583	80,258,356	69,214,971
Revenue	17,601,672	17,297,268	14,879,278
Operating exp.	12,836,715	12,882,402	11,175,689
Remuneration	8,357,029	8,250,253	6,839,308
No. of tele'ne cos.	1,396	1,136	1,075
Wire mileage	1,452,360	1,343,000	1,092,586
Telephones	533,090	521,144	463,671
Employees	15,072	16,799	12,867
Per' per tele'ne.	15.1	15.5	16.2
Per. per mile wire	5.6	6.0	6.8

Following are the different classes of organization: Government, 4; municipal, 62; stock, 584; cooperative, 601; partnership, 28; private, 117; total, 1,396.

Telephone companies' net earnings, as represented by the difference between total receipts and operating cost, were \$4,764,957. This was better by \$350,091 than for 1914.

THE INFLUENCE OF MILL FULMIGATE ON THE BAKING QUALITY OF FLOUR.

(Concluded from page 19).

flour would not become normal in four or five months from time of treatment it would practically be as fatal to the miller as if it never would regain its original condition.

The carbon bisulphide is very effective in destroying insect life, but it is evident that if this material is to be used as a fumigant all wheat or flour must be removed from the mill before the fumigation is done. Furthermore, carbon bisulphide is very inflammable, which adds another serious objection to its use as a mill fumigant.

The Destruction of Insect Eggs.

Another point that is very frequently overlooked in the fumigation of mills is that, while the old and young insects are destroyed by the gaseous carbon bisulphide and hydrocyanic acid, the eggs are not, and that they develop in due time, and only require time to multiply to thoroughly infest the whole mill again. To catch the brood of insects hatched from the eggs present in the mill at the time of fumigation a second fumigation ought to be given about ten days or two weeks after the first treatment. In this way a thorough cleaning out of the mill may be accomplished. Without the second treatment the number of insect pests will be greatly reduced, but they will not be eradicated, because the eggs have been left and a new brood develops. It is quite probable that in many cases this has really been the cause of unsatisfactory results reported from fumigating. However, the hydrocyanic acid gas is very light, and does not penetrate as well as could be desired, and this may also affect its efficiency.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the fact that both of these gases are poisonous and that every precaution must be taken against inhaling any of the vapors.

The directors of the Quebec and St. John Railway has awarded the contract for the construction of forty miles of valley railroad from G. N.B. to Westfield, which is fifteen miles from St. John, to the Nova Scotia Construction Company.

WHEN YOU GO TO

Best by Day Every Day

Best by Night Every Night

8.50 A.M. **8.00 P.M.**

Through Coach and Parlor Car to New York, arriving 4.00 p. m., and Coach and Parlor Car, arriving Boston 7.40 p. m. Excellent Dining Car Service.

Electric Lighted Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars, arriving New York 7.26 a. m. and Boston 7.05 a. m., also Coach to Boston. A night of perfect sleep.

Across Lake Champlain and Through the Green Mountains

For complete information and booklets of Southern Resorts call at City Ticket Office, 230 St. James St. For tickets consult agents at Windsor Station, Windsor Hotel, or at City Ticket Office, 230 St. James St.
 Telephone, 1038-1039 Main. Neil Mooney, General Agent, Montreal.

THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business transactions on the Montreal exchange last week surpassed even the record made during the previous week. The comparative figures being for the week ended May 20th, 131,984 shares as compared with 128,807 for the previous week. Iron was the most active stock, with transactions of over 23,300 shares, followed by Brazilian with 19,400. A large number of other stocks such as Power, Cedars, Scotia, Steel of Canada and Cement were not only active, but sold at the highest levels in their history. Practically the entire list showed gains during the week and the trade was broad and general.

Comparisons of the week's business with that of the week preceding are summarized below:—

	—Week ending—	
	May 20,	May 13,
Shares	\$131,984	\$128,807
Rights	1,855	.....
Mines	295	760
Bonds	352,400	234,200
Unlisted shares	2,845	625
Do. bonds	83,500	36,700

ICED BUTTER CAR SERVICE.

The Canadian Northern Railway has notified its agents in this Province that special iced cars will be provided for the shipment of butter from outlying stations to Montreal. Butter loaded in these cars will be charged the current tariff rates without additional charge for icing.

Later on in the summer special iced refrigerator cars will be provided for the transportation of cheese.

SAVING WASTE PAPER.

As a result of the distribution by the Department of Trade and Commerce of a bulletin regarding a waste paper conservation campaign was recently set on foot in Hamilton, which in one day realized nearly \$1,800. This is only one isolated example of the good results obtained by the wide distribution of this bulletin.

UNITED STATES COTTON CONSUMPTION.

A report issued on May 13 by the United States Bureau of the Census, shows that there were consumed in the United States in April, exclusive of linters, 531,716 running bales of cotton, compared with 514,009 bales in April, 1915. The exports last month, including linters, were 515,845 running bales, contrasted with 672,035 running bales in April, 1915. The imports in April amounted to 67,478 equivalent 500 pound bales, against 54,479 bales in April, 1915. The number of cotton spindles active during April was 32,113,841, against 30,903,509 in April, 1915.

VANCOUVER ELEVATOR OPENED.

The new Dominion Government grain elevator at Vancouver was opened for handling grain on May 19. Two cars of wheat were unloaded and stored, and Vancouver entered upon its career as a grain handling port.



MR. G. T. SOMERS,
President Sterling Bank, whose annual report appears elsewhere in this issue.

Shipping News**WORLD'S LARGEST TANKER.**

Tank steamer Standard Arrow, largest vessel of kind in world, was launched at Philadelphia Monday. Together with three sister ships, now under construction, it will be placed in service by Standard Transportation Co. Vessel is 468 feet long and has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons.

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION FARES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Grand Trunk Railway System has on sale round trip tickets at special low fares to points on the Pacific Coast, Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C. Special round trip fares are also in effect to points in Alaska, Shakway, Juneau, Ketchikan, etc., reached via the magnificent steamships of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Prince Rupert.

For tickets, reservations and all information, apply to City Ticket Office, 122 St. James Street, phone Main 6905, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

ALGONQUIN PARK.

Don't make your summer arrangements before considering the attractions that are offered at Algonquin Park. An area of 1,750,000 acres of virgin forest, lakes and rivers. 2,000 feet above the sea level assures the visitor pure and bracing air, and the lakes and streams hide the gamiest of the finny tribe. The Highland Inn, opened on May 1st, and offers comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. Handsome illustrated descriptive matter free on application to M. O. Dafoe, Grand Trunk Office, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

DONALDSON LINE**GLASGOW PASSENGER SERVICE**

From Glasgow From Montreal
May 13 (x) T. S. S. ATHENIA May 28th
(Cabin Only.)

May 27th .. (x) T. S. S. CASSANDRA June 13th
(Cabin Only.)

Steamers marked (x) Cold Storage.

For information apply local agents or
THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LIMITED,
20 Hospital Street, Montreal.

CUNARD LINE

Canadian Service

MONTREAL TO LONDON

From Montreal.

x.S.S. CLOUGHTON May 29
T.S.S. AUSONIA (Cabin Only) (Cold Storage) June 6
x.S.S. NUCERIA June 14

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH DOCK
(Bristol.)

x.S.S. ARDGARROCH May 25
x.S.S. URANIUM June 3
x.S.S. PRINCIPELLO June 10

Steamers marked (x) freight only.

Passenger steamers call at Falmouth.

For information apply The Robert Reform Co., Limited, 20 Hospital Street, Steerage Branch, 23 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINE.

The White Star Line, whose profits slumped in 1914 owing to the war from a dividend of 65 per cent to 35 per cent, shared the shipping prosperity of 1915.

The dividend is again 65, with a surplus of £1,968,285 (\$9,841,425), notwithstanding that half the excess profits were taken by the Government, other special charges met and the Arabic lost.

SUMMER TOURIST FARES.

Special fares are now in effect via the Grand-Trunk Railway System to a large number of the most charming and popular summer resorts in Canada and United States.

Tickets are limited to the entire summer season and valid for stopover. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 122 St. James St. Phone M. 6905, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

ON TO THE ORIENT!

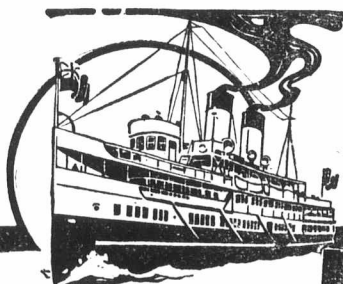
The cutting of the Canal is the avenging of Columbus. When he started across the seas he was seeking, not America, but the Old Orient of India and China, and their gold and spices. The heart of men had always yearned unto the East and its riches. There was nothing new in the object of Columbus' search. All that was new was the direction. Columbus went west. Judged in terms of its original purpose his voyage was a total failure. He started straight for Asia, but ran upon the long, broad dyke of land we now call the Americas. It has cost more than four centuries for him and those who swarmed after him to traverse and conquer the hindering dyke which rose in his path and forbade his Asia. The opening of the Canal is the first cutting of the dyke, the avenging of Columbus, the end of the four-century halt, the resumption of the advance toward the Orient. — Review of Reviews.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Gross earnings:	From Oct. 1st to date.
For week ending May 14th, 1916,	\$748,300
Corresponding period last year,	\$21,682,300
	364,800
Increase	\$383,500
	\$7,414,500

NOTES.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. has announced an increase of from 10c to 30c a ton in the wholesale price of anthracite coal. The new rates are: Egg, \$5.85 a ton, an increase of 30c; stove, \$6.10, an increase of 30c; chestnut, \$6.20, an increase of 25c; pea, \$4.20, an increase of 25c, and buckwheat, \$2.90, an increase of 10c. A reduction of 40 cents a ton will be allowed on these prices during May.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED**Take the Water Way**

Travel in comfort and enjoy a full night's sleep on our palatial steamers.

Montreal—Quebec Line

Daily service (except Sundays) at 7 p.m.

Saguenay Line

Steamers leave Quebec Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

North Shore Service

Steamers leave Quebec fortnightly for Harrington Harbor and intermediate points.

For full particulars and tickets apply

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.
91 R. & O. Building, Montreal.