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Results of Baking Tests with Mixtures of Flour
from Certain Cereal Grains with Wheat
Flour.

By R. Harcourt.

Comments on Current Commerce.

By E. S. Bates.

Conditions in the West,

By E. Cora Hind.

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Light on Imperial Federation

ONE good result of the recent Imperial Conference in London has been to supply some light, much needed in certain quarters, on the important question of Imperial Federation. For many years there has been a natural desire in most parts of the British Empire to draw the Mother Country and the overseas Dominions and Colonies into close relation. The object was universally approved, but an important difference arose as to the manner in which such an excellent purpose might be accomplished.

To many of the most careful students of the subject it seemed that the end was not to be reached by great constitutional changes, but rather by the slower process of evolution of our existing institutions, as in the case of the motherland itself.

"Where freedom broadens slowly down,
From precedent to precedent."

Those who held this view found much to satisfy them in the progress already made. Without the enactment of a new law, or the alteration of an old one, the status of the self-governing Dominions in the Empire has distinctly grown to considerable importance. The time is not very far away when Downing Street settled many matters of importance to the Colonies without a thought of what might be the wish of the Colonial authorities or the Colonial people. There are outstanding, in full force to-day, commercial treaties covering the trade relations of the Colonies, which were negotiated and confirmed without the slightest reference to the wishes of any Colonial authority. But no new treaty of the same character would be made to-day without the consent of the Parliaments of the self-governing Colonies. The right of Colonial representatives to be consulted, in relation to matters in which the Dominions are concerned, was long ago recognized. The Conferences held from time to time for consultation between the statesmen of the Mother Country and those of the Dominions have grown in importance and in influence in Imperial affairs. Much satisfaction was derived from this kind of development and much confidence was felt that along the same quiet way there would be obtained whatever further development might be desirable.

Others there were, equally zealous for closer relations between the various parts of the Empire, who were not content with this quiet process of evolution. They persuaded themselves that unless the various parts were bound together by some great constitutional instrument the Empire would speedily go to pieces. Their remedy was Imperial Federation, the representation of every part of the Empire

in one Parliament and in an Executive Government responsible to that Parliament. Imperial Federation Leagues were organized in many parts of Canada. Some of them perhaps exist even yet in name. More recently, where the Leagues were no longer in evidence, a number of prominent gentlemen known as the Round Table group, with headquarters in England and branches in the Dominions, devoted themselves to a propaganda on what may be called Imperial Federation lines. Of the patriotism of the promoters of these movements there was no question. They set up a high ideal of Imperialism, which appealed to many people. But always, when closely studied, the project encountered difficulties which its promoters sometimes were slow to admit. Animated by a high purpose, enthusiastic, impetuous, the chief advocates of Imperial Federation brushed difficulties aside and pressed for the creation of new constitutions for the Empire. In the May number of the British Empire Review, one of these enthusiasts, Mr. Edward Salmon, has a review of a volume of "Reminiscences" by Sir George Reid, a prominent Australian, recently High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth, and now a member of the British Parliament. Sir George, while writing sympathetically of Imperial movements, had warned his readers that "the goal of final achievement—an Imperial Parliament—will not soon gladden our eyes." Such caution as this is very trying to the nerves of Mr. Salmon, who writes:

"The same old note that has been dinned in our ears for thirty years and more! Always the ideal, always the difficulties, seldom the constructive effort. Out of the fulness of his experience of Australian federation, and encouraged by the success which ultimately crowned the movement in the teeth of all obstacles, one might have hoped that Sir George would have advanced suggestions of possible avenues to the goal rather than indicate the familiar stumbling-blocks. Perhaps, however, he has not yet come to grips with the subject, profoundly interested in it though he be."

If Sir George Reid did not devote himself to the constructive work of creating a new Imperial constitution, others have made the effort, without success, for while several schemes of Federation have been prepared—some in outline, others more detailed—none has been found upon which even the advocates of the principle of Federation could agree.

It was this group of enthusiasts that so persistently called for an Imperial Conference and their agitation was largely the means of bringing about the recent important meeting in London. Probably most of the members of the Conference approached the subject from the same viewpoint. Certainly such Imperialists, as Lord Milner, one of the ablest and most

zealous advocates of centralization, must have regarded the meeting as one that would tend to the promotion of the idea of Imperial Federation. That something would be done in that direction was expected too by other Imperialists, who feared that more harm than good would come from the movement. Mr. Richard Jebb, an able writer on Imperial questions and a firm advocate of local autonomy as against all centralizing proposals, had a letter, on the eve of the Conference, in United Empire, in which he called upon the opponents of centralization to organize against the movement which he believed was likely to occur. It seems, however, that Mr. Jebb and those who agree with him as to what is the true Imperial policy were needlessly alarmed. When the members of the Conference "came to grips" with the question they evidently found that the difficulties of the past remained and were, for the present and early future at all events, insuperable. The Conference very properly resolved that the time was inopportune for making constitutional changes, and that these matters should be the subject of consideration at another Conference to be held after the war. The Conference might have been content with such a declaration, but it went further. It expressed its opinion that when in another Conference the question had to be considered, it should be with the understanding that while the several parts of the Empire should be consulted in matters of Imperial concern, local autonomy,—the independence of each section respecting its own affairs—must be recognized and maintained.

Perhaps some of those who assented to this resolution would have preferred to allow its meaning to be left in doubt. General Smuts, the distinguished soldier statesman who represented South Africa, evidently was not of that mind. From the London Times we learn that General Smuts, in referring to the resolution, "spoke with great frankness about its effect." His address, the Times says, was "by far the most important speech on the resolution." We quote:

"If this resolution is passed, the one possible solution is negatived, and that is the Federal solution. The idea of a future Imperial Parliament and a future Imperial Executive is negatived by implication by the terms of this resolution. The idea on which the resolution is based is rather that the Empire would develop on the lines on which it has developed hitherto, that there would be more freedom and more equality in all its constituent parts, that they will continue to legislate for themselves, and continue to govern themselves; that whatever executive action has to be taken, even in common concerns, would have to be determined . . . by the several Governments of the Empire; and the idea of a Federal solution is therefore negatived, and I think very wisely, because it seems to me that the circumstances of the Empire entirely preclude the Federal solution. Here we are . . . a group of nations spread over the whole world, speaking different languages, belonging to different races, with entirely different economic circumstances, and to attempt to run even the common concerns of that group of nations by means of a Central Parliament and a Central Executive is to my mind to court disaster."

General Smuts' speech and the resolution which the Conference adopted—many of its members no doubt reluctantly—will go far

towards checking the Imperial Federation movement both in England and in the Dominions. The movement has always been a patriotic one—a magnificent dream—and the Empire is none the worse for dreaming of it. But the words so forcibly spoken at the Conference by General Smuts must commend themselves to all who look at the question from the practical side of affairs.

Civil Service

THERE was an interesting discussion of Civil Service matters in the House of Commons several days ago, in the course of which Mr. Bennett, the member for Calgary, said his observation of the work at Ottawa satisfied him that ten per cent. of the officials in the departments could be dropped, and the efficiency of the service at the same time improved. Perhaps Mr. Bennett's remarks were too sweeping, and failed to properly discriminate between departments. But there is much ground for what he said. The tendency towards increase of the number of officials at Ottawa has long been marked. Somewhat better conditions should prevail now, since the adoption a few years ago of the principle of competitive examination. One of the hardest things for a Minister is to resist the pressure of his friends for places in the public service. Not every Minister is able to do it. The Minister who has a right conception of his duty will be thankful for the measure of relief which the examination system affords. Ministers who have other notions concerning the service will chafe under the restraint, and endeavor to evade the law by obtaining appropriations in terms which will allow appointments to be made without examination. The Civil Service problem is always a troublesome one. Fewer officials, more work in many cases, and better salaries for those whose good services are beyond question, will be a good motto for all concerned.

A Happy Truce

ANYTHING like friction within the household of any of our great religious bodies is a matter of concern to the whole community. Therefore all will share in the satisfaction felt in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at one of its meetings in Montreal last week, when a happy solution was found for a question which had threatened to produce disruption. From that solution may be drawn a lesson that will be found useful, too, in fields beyond the region of theology.

The Presbyterian Church is a democratic organization. Is not submission to the will of the majority a democratic principle? For a number of years a movement has been in progress for the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist bodies. After long and patient negotiations a basis of union was reached which was acceptable to the Methodists and Congregationalists, and which, after full debate, was approved by a large majority in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The union was not to be consummated immediately, not until more than a year after the war, but plans were being made in the meantime. While the majority vote in the Assembly was in favor of union, there was a large and influential minority who complained of the proceedings, organized a resisting

association, and proclaimed their determination to maintain the Presbyterian Church as a distinct body. Leading men of both sides, men of recognized ability and influence, were drawn into the conflict. In the congregations, Presbyteries, Synods, Assembly, and in the press, warm discussions took place. It cannot be truly said that the Assembly met at Montreal last week in an atmosphere of serenity. The danger of the situation doubtless served as a call to all the members to find a common ground of action. When the leaders of the two parties came together in the right spirit, they found the happy solution. Since the scheme of union was not in any case to come into operation until some time after the war—a very uncertain date—why not drop all proceedings not absolutely necessary at this stage, especially all propaganda on either side, and defer further action until after the war, all parties agreeing that the question should in the future be dealt with in the light that might then be given to the church? The suggestion was accepted by all, and the restoration of harmony was welcomed with prayer and songs of praise by the assembled multitude. The time will now be given, not to conflict of the parties, but to harmonious effort in the good work of the church, all hoping and praying that in the new light that will come from such co-operation there will be found a ground upon which the two parties can unite.

The right of a majority to rule must be recognized wherever democratic institutions prevail. But the wisdom of the enforcement of that right is another question. There are times when such enforcement does not make for good. At such times a wise majority will go a long way to meet the wishes of a minority.

Dangerous

THE foolish youths who break windows and talk sedition in Quebec towns are not the only dangerous people who are at large. At London, Ontario, recently, the Trades and Labor Council of the city had a meeting. A telegram from that city says:

"Two hundred soldiers, including returned men and those now training here, unexpectedly took possession of a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening and after guarding the doors and preventing the police being called, requested that a resolution be passed favoring conscription. This was done and the soldiers sang the National Anthem and departed."

If soldiers, whether they have returned from the war or are in training in Canada, are to be allowed by the military authorities to interfere with the lawful meetings of Canadian citizens, the respect which the people generally have had for the military service will not be increased; nor will resolutions favoring conscription, when passed under the circumstances described in the above telegram, help to remove the irritation which unfortunately exists on that question. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will take up this and similar cases, and let all soldiers understand that they, above all others, should stand for law and

Results of Baking Tests With Mixtures of Flour From Certain Cereal Grains With Wheat Flour

By R. HARCOURT, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The war has not changed the milling of wheat for home consumption and the only way we may be said to have a war loaf is in the increased cost of the bread. For export to the British Isles the miller must extract a slightly greater per cent of bread flour from the wheat than he has done in the past. It is really a straight grade flour and makes a very satisfactory loaf of bread. Furthermore, as shown in a previous article published in this Journal, it does make a more economical use of the wheat. This is because there is a loss of 75 to 80 per cent of the food value of the wheat in converting it into meat, and, consequently the more of the wheat we can safely use as food the more economical will be the process. This is particularly true in countries that do not produce enough wheat for their own use, and especially so under present conditions of shipping. The offal of the wheat is not wasted, as it forms food for cattle, sheep and hogs, but the wheat is pre-eminently our flour and bread producing grain and all that is fit for use for human food should be reserved for this purpose.

The British Government fully recognizes this fact and have demanded of the home miller that he furnish 81 pounds of flour from every 100 pounds of wheat milled. It may be argued that the whole of the wheat should be used for making bread, but that raises a point which we do not wish to discuss at the present time. It may be stated, however, that it is possible to make a 81 per cent extraction flour into bread without changing the processes heretofore followed in baking, and it is very probable that such an extraction produces very nearly all that is capable of being digested by human beings. The law further allows the miller, if he wishes, to substitute 5 per cent of the flour of certain named grains for the wheat flour.

To ascertain the effect of diluting wheat flour with that made from other grains we made a series of baking tests with different percentage mixtures of flour from corn, rye, barley and oats. Before presenting the results it may be well to briefly discuss the composition of the several grains.

PROTEINS.

One of the most important food constituents in all foods is the proteins. All these grains contain this constituent, but the principal part of the protein in wheat is known as gluten. Gluten as such does not exist in the wheat, but is found when the pulverized wheat, that is, the flour, is mixed with water by the union of two protein bodies in the wheat, namely, gliadin and glutenin. These two constituents together make the whole of the protein, except a little over one per cent. The protein of rye, like that of wheat is made up of several nitrogenous constituents and among these is gliadin which in its chemical and physical properties resembles that from wheat. The rye, however, does not contain any protein compound corresponding to the glutenin of wheat and therefore,

rye flour does not form a gluten similar in quality to that of wheat, although it comes more nearly doing so than any other cereal. The protein of oats has very little agglutinating power, and consequently oat flour is not suitable for making bread, or rather it is very little used for that purposes. The proteins of corn are composed principally of two constituents but they do not form a gluten when mixed with water. It naturally follows that a dough made of corn flour will not retain gas and rise like that made from wheat flour. The barley flour is the same in this respect. All these grains contain an alcohol soluble protein somewhat similar to the gliadin of wheat, but there is no material resembling the glutenin with which to form gluten similar to that found in the dough made from wheat flour. It naturally follows that when wheat flour is mixed or diluted with the flour from any of these grains that the percent of gluten in the mass is reduced and the expansive power of the dough will also be reduced.

OTHER FACTORS

There are other factors that enter into the question of the suitability of a flour for making bread, but the information on some of these is very confused and will not be discussed at this time. An interesting point in this connection is as to whether the pure starch will give as good a result as the flour from any of these grains. We have therefore included in the baking tests bread made from wheat flour diluted with potato starch.

In all the tests exactly the same weight of flour was used for each loaf of bread and every care was taken to give each dough a chance to "work" out to the best advantage. A mixture of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent of the flour from each of the grains was made with a 76 per cent extraction of wheat flour. The results of the tests are given in the following table:

The 76 per cent extraction flour was purchased from one of our large mills, but the rye-corn, oat and barley flour was made in our own laboratory. The potato flour was purchased and an examination shows that it is practically potato starch.

In the first place the 76 per cent extraction flour made a very good loaf of bread, very similar to that from the ordinary straight grade flour. The addition of 5 per cent of the different flours decreases somewhat the volume of the loaf, or, in other words, reduced the expansive power of the dough. The barley-wheat mixture gave the best volume, corn second, rye third and the potato starch the smallest volume. It is possible that the diastatic value of barley may have had something to do with the mixture in which it occurs having the largest volume. With the introduction of more corn and oat flour the size of the loaf rapidly decreased. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the corn.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

To secure comparative figures regarding the quality of the bread a loaf was made with the 76% flour and

Table Showing the Results of Baking Tests with Varying Mixtures of the Flour from Several Grains with 76 Per Cent Extraction Wheat Flour.

Name.	Volume C.C.	Quality of Bread.				Av.
		Color.	Texture.	Appearance.		
1 Standard 76% Manitoba	2590	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2 " + 20% Rye	2110	100.0	91.0	92.0	94.3	
3 " + 15% "	2110	101.0	93.0	94.0	96.0	
4 " + 10% "	2330	101.0	95.0	94.0	96.6	
5 " + 5% "	2390	101.0	98.0	97.0	98.6	
1 Standard 76% Manitoba	2600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2 " + 20% Corn	1830	85.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	
3 " + 15% "	1970	90.0	80.0	75.0	81.6	
4 " + 10% "	2220	94.0	85.0	80.0	86.3	
5 " + 5% "	2530	98.0	92.0	90.0	93.3	
1 Standard 76% Manitoba	2590	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2 " + 20% Oat	1840	70.0	70.0	60.0	66.6	
3 " + 15% "	1970	85.0	75.0	70.0	76.6	
4 " + 10% "	2130	90.0	75.0	80.0	81.6	
5 " + 5% "	2310	95.0	90.0	90.0	91.6	
1 Standard 76% Manitoba	2590	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2 " + 20% Barley	2250	80.0	85.0	95.0	86.6	
3 " + 15% "	2360	80.0	85.0	95.0	86.6	
4 " + 10% "	2350	90.0	90.0	95.0	91.6	
5 " + 5% "	2550	98.0	97.0	98.0	94.3	
1 Standard 76% Manitoba	2590	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2 " + 20% potato starch	2080	105.0	88.0	85.0	92.6	
3 " + 15% "	2140	104.0	90.0	93.0	95.6	
4 " + 10% "	2280	103.0	92.0	91.0	95.3	
5 " + 5% "	2300	103.0	95.0	89.0	96.3	

this loaf was taken as standard and assigned 100 points. The comparative color and texture of the crumb of the bread and the general appearance of the loaf are indicated by percentage figures. The corn used was a yellow variety and this possibly partly accounts for the low figures given for the color of the corn-wheat mixture. The bread in which the starch was used naturally gave the best color, but in texture and general appearance of the loaf it did not show up as well as some of the others. In these latter qualities the rye-wheat mixture gave the nicest loaf. This is what might be expected when we refer to what was said previously about the protein of the rye kernel. The last column of the above table gives an average figure for quality of loaf and here it will be seen that again the rye mixture leads.

The object of the baking was particularly to see what influence the 5 per cent mixture of the flour of the various grains had on the quality of the bread and incidentally to ascertain what effect greater quantities would have on the quality. The five per cent mixture all gave fair loaves of bread, but naturally not as nice bread as if made from whole wheat. We did not have an 81 per cent extraction all wheat flour, but it is very doubtful if it would have given as nice a loaf as that obtained from the rye and barley.

WEEKLY EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Exports of breadstuffs from all Atlantic ports last week (including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Portland, Montreal, Mobile and Quebec), and the preceding week were as follows:

	Last week.	Prev. week.
Flour, barrels..	148,086	26,643
Wheat, bushels..	10,350,350	5,075,947
Corn, bushels..	357,941	261,719
Oats, bushels..	3,900,182	2,935,616
Peas, bushels..	111,783	3,240
Rye, bushels..	431,706	258,462
Barley, bushels..	221,139	26,300

And from July 1, 1916, to June 9, 1917, and for the corresponding period of 1915-16:

	1916-17.	1915-16.
Wheat, bushels..	241,427,905	324,103,151
Flour, bushels..	11,732,065	14,755,253

Total as wheat, bushels..	294,222,197	390,501,812
Corn, bushels..	48,078,018	27,793,186
Oats, bushels..	99,986,806	100,925,959

CANADIAN IMPORTS INCREASE.

Canada's imports from the United States for April, amounted to \$75,736,134, as compared with \$48,914,013 in April, 1916. Statistics of the United States foreign trade by countries, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showed in April, 1917, total exports to the Allied nations of \$424,895,144, against \$315,797,446 in April, 1916, an increase of 35 per cent. Imports from these countries to the United States increased \$10,435,955 over April, 1916. Comparisons follow:

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

	1917.	1916.
United Kingdom..	\$173,361,524	\$139,771,201
Canada..	75,736,134	48,914,013
Australia..	6,131,550	6,104,114
France..	95,683,979	55,822,792
Russia in Europe..	29,316,840	11,346,179
Russia in Asia..	5,115,696	26,413,583
Italy..	29,086,439	19,384,592
Japan..	10,462,982	8,040,972

IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES.

	1917.	1916.
United Kingdom..	\$26,552,596	\$25,931,717
Canada..	27,034,545	15,913,365
Australia..	2,115,591	5,231,716
France..	10,460,449	9,804,732
Russia in Europe..	116,327	481,854
Russia in Asia..
Italy..	4,662,888	5,968,768
Japan..	16,066,048	14,840,437

AUSTRALIAN WOOL RELEASED.

Washington reports that sixteen million pounds of Australian wool, released by the British Government to American users, will be distributed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. An arrangement has just been completed between the American and British governments, under which American importers desiring to obtain British-controlled goods will apply to the Bureau instead of, as heretofore, to the British Government through the British Embassy. Most of the detail of apportionment of the goods will be handled by trade associations, the Bureau approving their administration of the plan.

Conditions in the West

By E. CORA HIND.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 14th.

Winnipeg has been given over to conventions this present week. The Retailers' Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have been much in the lime light, and in addition the Canada Grain Commission has held sittings here to which possibly 150 representatives came from outside points. Then, too, it has been registration week in the city of Winnipeg and the larger towns of the province, and this has possessed a special interest owing to the fact that the newly enfranchised women have been registering for the first time, and in passing it may be remarked that they are registering in very large numbers. There is a feeling in the air that there will be a Dominion election before very long, and the announcement of Sir Robert Borden late last week of granting the federal franchise to the women of Canada, has further stimulated interest. Last but by no means least, the actual personnel of the new board of grain supervisors of Canada has been declared; the order in council granting them their power has been published and it is expected that the first meeting will take place on Saturday and at the latest by Monday. It will be seen from the foregoing that Winnipeg has not lacked for either entertainment or interest during the present week.

With regard to the Manufacturers' Association, possibly one of the most important things coming before that body is the statement of Professor Rutan that almost immediately, means for utilizing the lignite coal that abounds in the Prairie Provinces will be established. He stated that the necessary equipment could be put in for \$400,000, and was immediately told by ex-Mayor Deacon, head of one of the large steel construction plants here, that that amount could be raised in Winnipeg in a few hours. The coal situation is looming very seriously, as whatever else the west may do without, it cannot do without an abundance of fuel. If our own lignite coal could be utilized, it will not only be much cheaper, but there will be an enormous amount of saving in haulage, as at present the greater proportion of the fuel used in the Prairie Provinces is anthracite coal from the United States.

Another matter which is receiving a great deal of attention from both Manufacturers and Retailers, is the proposed advance in freight rates. It is one of those curious situations that so frequently occur in life, and which those who take part in them so rarely see the humor of. Everything that the Railway companies use has advanced in price since the war, their wage bill alone has been enormously increased and in addition to advances in wages, the employees have secured shorter hours, thus increasing the number of employees necessary for the efficient operation of the roads. All the merchants and manufacturers who use the railways for transportation have advanced their prices on all classes of commodities with the war as a recognized and legitimate excuse, and yet, all of these organizations of union labor, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are protesting loudly against any advance in freight charges. Either one of two things will prove true, either the railway companies were robbing us right and left under the old tariff, or they are entitled to an advance under new conditions; and they must either have this advance or the roads will suffer in efficiency. It is only necessary to do a little prospecting around American roads to find out where the reduction in rates south of the line has limited their transportation. In a recent visit to Minneapolis, your correspondent was discussing this phase of the situation with one of the big millers of that city and also with one of the leading grain men, and both of them made the remark that the railways of the United States, if they were to meet the requirements of transportation under war conditions would assuredly have to receive government aid, as they were all more or less in financial difficulties. These things should give pause to wild clamorings for freight rates to remain where they were. It would seem from these statements re American roads that prior to the war, Canadian rates had not been excessively high, though there was, undoubtedly, discrimination between the east and west. If they were not too high before the war, they are certainly entitled to an advance under war conditions, if we are not to lose in efficiency. The west wants as cheap freight rates, as it can get, consistent with efficiency, but situated as we are, at such an enormous distance from the sea-board, for

manufacturing centres for the transportation of the the transportation of our raw materials, and from manufactured goods which we require, efficiency of service is more to be desired than a low rate.

The matter before the meeting of the Canada Grain Commission was that of the much discussed question of Sample Markets, and as already stated, the attendance was very large. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange had been asked by the commission to furnish rules and regulations under which they would be prepared to operate a sample market, and this they did, and contented themselves with the presentation of this statement. The railway companies also presented a very strong statement giving details, facts and figures as to what would be the probable delay in movement of grain if sample markets were established. With the exception of these two documents, both of which were admirable in their brevity and clarity of expression, there was nothing but chaos at the meeting. There were a large number of delegates who wanted sample markets at their points, and to sum up the whole situation, it appeared that very few of them were clear as to what would be the effect of a sample market, but if sample markets were going, they wanted to have one, without any regard to whether it was likely to prove a benefit or the reverse. The meeting would have been merely fire-some under any other conditions, but under war conditions and with such serious national problems with regard to food production and control, to say nothing of conscription, facing the nation, the spectacle of over 100 men wasting an entire day in what was little short of piffle, was, to say the least of it, humiliating.

More and more it seems to be born in upon one that Canada does not yet realize that she is at war, and that she is also at a great crisis in her national life. It seems impossible at present, to get any gathering of business men or producers who can think in terms of the nation, and not in terms of their own locality. In the early days of the war, we talked very loudly of "our last man and our last dollar", but the first breath of conscription and the first sign of drain on the individual pocket, has dissipated very much of what we fondly thought in those days was National Spirit. Within sight of the 50th anniversary of Confederation, we are still talking village politics, while a crisis is approaching which may disrupt the entire Confederation, if it is not handled in a right spirit.

GRAIN SUPERVISORS.

With regard to the new Board of Grain Supervisors, it is not worth while to say anything this week, as nothing has yet really been done, but the final appointment of the Board has given a feeling of confidence to the west that has been lacking for some weeks, with regard to the grain situation. There will be many details to work out, and the scheme may not do all its authors hoped for it, but it does seem a move in the right direction. The only matter of surprise here has been the entire elimination of the great export grain interests, and the substitution of Lionel Clarke, of Toronto, whose chief claim to fame in connection with the grain trade is that he advocated the commandeering of the wheat, which caused so much loss and trouble in 1915.

CROPS AND THE WEATHER.

The west has had all kinds of weather during the week. Saturday, June 9th, Sunday, June 10th, were insufferably hot. Saturday reporting considerably over 90 in the shade. With Sunday night came a break in the weather, and Monday brought splendid rains, practically all over the west, and the weather remained warm for quite 12 hours after it started to rain. Then it turned very cool, with considerable wind, and there has been one or two points of frost at a few scattered places in the west. To-day the weather is once more balmy and June-like, and it looks as if the drought had broken, and we were in for more normal June weather.

Reports coming in of the crop since the rain-fall indicate a healthy and fairly rapid development. There is no barking the fact that we are two weeks late, but with favorable weather from now on, and the crop well rooted, there is a good chance of at least a fair-average crop.

The North West Grain Dealers' Association this week issued the first of their reports on acreage of the new crop, they put the decrease in wheat at 7%, personally, I think that is too little, but I give it to you for what it is worth. Their acreage figures for wheat, oats and barley are: Wheat, 12,750,000 acres; Oats 7,470,000 acres; Barley, 1,400,000 acres.

AREA AND CONDITION OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

Ottawa, June 13, 1917.

The Census and Statistics Office issued to-day a preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops this spring, with a report of their condition on May 31, as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents. The reports from the prairie provinces state that the spring there is very backward, and seeding is consequently late. At the end of May severe frosts cut down the growing wheat plant; but rapid recovery was anticipated. Rain was needed for the germination of the later sown crops and of wheat sown on stubble.

AREA AND CONDITION OF WHEAT.

It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the total area sown to wheat for 1917 is 13,450,250 acres, as compared with 14,897,000 acres, the area sown, and with 12,900,600 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Thus, the area sown this year, whilst nearly 10 per cent less than the area sown for 1916, is about 4 per cent more than the area harvested for 1916. In arriving at these figures revised returns of the Census of 1916 have been included for Manitoba; for Saskatchewan and Alberta similar revisions have not yet been completed. As compared with the areas sown for 1916, the returns this year indicate small increases under wheat in each of the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia, and an increase of 25,000 acres in Quebec; but for each of the remaining provinces decreases are reported to the extent of 154,000 acres in Ontario, 254,000 acres in Manitoba; 927,000 acres in Saskatchewan, and 158,000 acres in Alberta. Of the total area under wheat 809,250 acres were sown last fall, and 12,641,000 acres were sown this spring. In the three prairie provinces the total area sown to wheat is estimated at 12,497,550 acres, comprising 2,476,850 acres in Manitoba, 7,605,700 acres in Saskatchewan and 2,415,000 acres in Alberta.

The average condition on May 31 in per cent of the standard representing a full crop is for all wheat for Canada, 84 per cent as compared with 90 per cent on May 31 last year, and with 91 per cent the average condition on the corresponding date for the seven years ended 1916. In the prairie provinces the condition of wheat is 87 per cent of the standard in Manitoba, 80 per cent in Saskatchewan and 92 per cent in Alberta. As averted into a standard of 100 as representing the average condition at the end of May of the past seven years 1910-16 the condition for the whole of Canada of fall wheat is 86, of spring wheat 94, and of all wheat 93 per cent. Thus, according to its reported condition on May 31, the anticipated yield per acre of wheat this year is 7 per cent less than the average of the seven years, 1910-16.

AREA AND CONDITION OF OTHER CROPS.

The decrease in the area sown to wheat this year is partly due to the curtailment of the seeding season by the lateness of the spring, and efforts were therefore apparently directed towards an increase in areas sown to other crops. For oats, the acreage is 11,781,900 acres as compared with 11,376,346 acres, the area sown, and 9,875,346 acres, the area harvested last year. Barley is sown to 1,954,100 acres, as against 1,827,780 acres, the area sown, and 1,681,180 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Rye has a sown area of 159,470 acres, as compared with 147,170 acres in 1916; peas 125,465 acres, compared with 159,680 acres; mixed grains 558,250 acres, as compared with 410,726 acres; hay and clover 7,661,800 acres, against 7,892,932 acres; and alfalfa 84,900 acres, against 89,472 acres. The condition of these crops in per cent of the standard representing a full crop is for oats 85 per cent compared with 90 per cent last year and 93 per cent, the average at the end of May for the seven years, 1910-16; for barley 87 per cent, as against 89 per cent last year and 92 per cent, the seven years' average; for rye 86 per cent against 91 per cent last year, and 89 per cent, the average; for peas 88 per cent, compared with 90 per cent last year and 91, the average; for mixed grains 89 per cent, both this year and last year and 92 per cent, the average; for hay and clover 80 per cent, compared with 98 per cent and 92 per cent, the average.

CONDITIONS IN ALBERTA.

A telegram from the Alberta Department of Agriculture dated June 12 states that the general season is somewhat late, especially between Wetaskiwin and Crossfield. The weather is cool, but crops are doing well. No frost has been reported since June 5. All grain for threshing is sown, but there is 40 per cent for green feed yet to sow. There is plenty of moisture in all parts.

At a Scottish watering place Macpherson was found stretched in a contented mood on the sands, puffing his old pipe. "Come on, Mac," said his companion, "let's go for a sail." "Na, na," replied Macpherson. "I hae had a guid dinner at the cost o' three and saxpence, an' I'm taken na risks."

Banking and Business Affairs in the U. S.

By **ELMER H. YOUNGMAN**, Editor Bankers' Magazine, New York.
(Special Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce).

NEW YORK, June 16th.

If doubts were entertained by anybody regarding the success of the Liberty Loan they have now been dissipated, for the loan has certainly been largely oversubscribed. The popular nature of the loan is indicated by the fact that over 3,000,000 people participated in it. This really shows that there exists here a determination to push ahead with our part in the war. We are not in the habit of making loans in this way, and some of the shrewdest bankers of the country were not without misgivings as to the complete success of the plan. They were mistaken, but their doubts helped in spurring the efforts to make the loan popular. The educational work done in this campaign will prove of great value in placing subsequent issues.

It is notable that subscription for more than one-half the required total came from the New York Federal Reserve District. In fact, the New York banks alone are credited with \$929,963,000 of subscriptions. But, of course, this does not imply that any such large amounts were taken by the banks themselves, for many thousands of subscriptions of firms, corporations, and individuals were made through their banks, and the totals were credited in the reports of these institutions. In subsequent Government financing the number of those who offer their dollars to the Treasury may be expected to increase, and the fact that some 3,000,000 Americans, heretofore largely inexperienced in making subscriptions to loans, have come forward with financial help, gives ample warrant for belief that the Allied cause will not lack for our full financial support.

While all the various ranks of business have energetically contributed to the gratifying result attained, the banks quite naturally assumed leadership. The Federal Reserve Banks of each of the twelve districts acted as common rallying points for the members and for other banks and the general business interests.

All sections of the country patriotically bore their share, completely establishing the fact that the war has the undivided support of the American people.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT SUSTAINED.

For the first time since the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act was passed in December, 1913, that measure has come before the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the legality of one of its provisions. The case involved the right of National banks to exercise the functions of a trust company, a right conferred by the Federal Reserve Act. The validity of this feature of the law had been challenged in Illinois and Michigan, and the Supreme Courts of those States had decided against the exercise of trust company powers by National banks located in those States. Now the Supreme Court of the United States reverses this decision, holding that the National banks may perform the services heretofore confined to trust companies.

This decision is one of some importance, since it affects the right of about 7,000 National banks to extend their business to include trust company functions. As those who have observed banking developments in this country well know, the tendency for some time has been toward a concentration into a single type of institution of the powers heretofore belonging to special classes of institutions only. Long ago the State banks were deprived of the privilege of issuing their circulating notes and the power granted exclusively to the National banks. Now the latter share this function with the Federal Reserve Banks, which in time may become the sole note-issuing authorities. While the banks have been shorn to this extent of their note-issuing powers, they have gained privileges in other respects. In the first place, the right of a National bank to do a savings business has secured legislative recognition; and, as seen, the National banks have been given trust company powers. Their right to make loans on real estate has also been acknowledged.

This extension of the powers of the National banks was the corollary of a tendency which has been witnessed in a number of States for some years, namely, to combine in a single type of institution chartered by the State all the operations of banking save that of issuing circulating notes. As the note-issuing privilege and the other special functions of the National banks have lost much if not all their former advantage, it was essential that these institutions should be placed on an equality with the trust companies chartered by the States if their profits were to be maintained and their existence preserved.

One of the recent notable developments of American banking consists in an increased relation to banking operations in other countries. This alteration has come upon the country rather suddenly, and found the American bankers not well prepared for it. True enough, we have begun a cautious expansion of our banking into other countries, but we have hardly realized as yet the extent to which foreign banks have come to depend upon New York as a money centre and the vast and hurried movement of banks all over the world to come into closer touch with our chief money market. American banking has been for a long time intensely local, and it will require some years to break with past practices and traditions. But this must be done if the country is to assume the financial leadership which the exigencies of the situation demand.

Just now financial and diplomatic pilgrimages are making their way to New York and Washington from various quarters of the earth. Great Britain has provided for permanent representation here, while special missions are on their way from Japan and Russia, and Italian and Belgian missions are already here.

The freedom which the banks would have in conferring with these respective missions in ordinary times is somewhat restricted by the policy of the Government to insist on a concerted programme of financial problems of magnitude. The situation is new and strange to the majority of the American banks. They are quickly adapting themselves to the changed conditions, however, and it may be expected that in the near future they will creditably meet the extraordinary demands made upon them.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

In dealing with present American business conditions it would be extremely short-sighted not to take note of the strong and growing feeling of confidence engendered here by the union of nations like France, Great Britain and the United States in a common purpose. It is no reflection upon the other faithful members of the allied group to say that whatever these three great nations resolve upon will be carried through, regardless of the cost in lives or money, or the length of time required. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the staying powers of other nations engaged in this mighty contest, the countries named possess qualities of unlimited endurance. They will never give up until the objects for which they entered the war are fully attained. In the council-chambers of finance and diplomacy questions may arise as to what this Power or that may do under certain contingencies, but no such question ever comes up regarding the three great Powers named above. They are in the fight to win, and they mean to stay in until the end. That is the strong feature of the international situation, and it has an overwhelming effect in sustaining confidence in the business world. The tremendous military and economic resources of any one, or even of two, of the Entente Powers might in time have been permanently impaired by Germany, but when nations like the three named are linked together in a common aim, they are unconquerable by any power on earth. And if after the war ends enormous and crushing debts are incurred in defense of human liberty, they will be borne, because the burden will be adjusted according to the ability of the respective nations to bear it.

This is the most heartening feature in the present situation, as viewed by leading bankers and business men. Germany may hold out for some time, but in the end it must give way to superior man power and to unmatched economic resources.

Our markets here have always been exceedingly sensitive to adverse influences, but at present there is nothing to indicate lack of absolute confidence in the final and complete triumph of the Allied Powers.

Reports from the principal industrial and commercial centres show a continuance of active business. Crop prospects, especially with reference to wheat, are better than they were earlier in the season. In the stock market there has been some irregularity, owing to the predominating influence of the Liberty Loan. Bank clearings for the week of June 16 were \$6,164,527,925, compared with \$5,772,184,721 for the week preceding and \$4,798,075, 918 for the corresponding week of last year. Cotton has gone to figures above any reported since 1872, while steel has made further advances above those already reported. Commercial failures show a smaller volume of indebtedness than for any preceding month of the current

year, and are the lightest for any May since 1910. Call loans in New York advanced recently as high as six per cent, the rise being attributed partially to the demand for bank credits to cover Liberty Loan subscriptions. Railroad earnings are showing a large increase in gross but only a slight gain in net. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of May were 11,886,591 tons, against 12,183,083 tons at the end of April, which is not interpreted as a falling off in business, but represents a decline in booking private contracts for the reason that heavy Government orders must be given precedence. Anthracite coal shipments from the Wilkesbarre region were the largest ever reported, with the exception of the month of March of the present year. Lake Superior iron ore shipments for May were twenty-five per cent. below those of May a year ago, the falling off being attributed to serious ice blockades. Live stock, provisions, textiles, metals and oils reached new high price levels on June 1. May building operations represented a decrease of 14.8 per cent. in number and 34.8 per cent. in value compared with the same month of 1917. Cotton consumption for May reached a new high level, the demand for army purposes constituting a strong factor.

Such are a few of the outstanding indicators of business. They reveal no general recession of trade, but on the contrary point to continued activity. We are now on the verge of a season when customary mid-summer dullness might be expected, but the artificial demand for supplies and services of all sorts will reverse ordinary conditions. We are experiencing our difficulties with food supplies and prices, and no one can exactly determine how the regulations finally adopted may affect production and exchange. The Government has already taken steps, also, to commandeer certain shipyards in order to hasten its programme of construction. We are in for an abnormal season, but that it will be one of activity, and most likely of unusual prosperity, seems to be the prevailing view at the moment.

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism has been variously defined, and the characterization of Dr. Johnson is well known. Perhaps a concrete example will be the best definition. The New York Annalist of recent date contains a most illuminative and appreciative article as to patriotism, headed: "Gives up Million a Year to Serve Nation." "Mr. H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. responds promptly to call from the president to head the American Red Cross, and will raise \$100,000,000 with which to salvage the human wrecks of European battlefields."

A brief epitome is given of Mr. Davison's career, so eminently successful because of marked and constructive ability.

Mr. Davison passed the half-century mark on the thirteenth of this month. He was born on Friday, the thirteenth, which shows how a man may be handicapped at birth. He is a firm believer in insurance for young men and recently applied for a second million.

"He is a young man still despite his responsibilities. One reason, perhaps, is that he has never stayed long enough in one place to become 'settled' in his ways. Born in Troy, N. Y., he was sent to South Williams-town in the Berkshires to the famous old academy which sent such a large proportion of its students into the professions. He never went to college, though he has received several honorary degrees. He started his banking career in Hartford, becoming teller of the Astor Place National Bank in New York when he was twenty-four. He left there to become assistant cashier of the Liberty National Bank; was promoted successively to cashier, Vice-President, and President, taking the latter position at the age of thirty-two. He had attracted the attention of George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National, who took him from the Liberty to make him a Vice-President of the latter institution.

"The late J. P. Morgan wanted a new partner and Mr. Baker suggested Mr. Davison. There he soon became Mr. Morgan's chief aid. In the last fifteen years he has been steadily growing in strength and influence, until he ranks today as one of the half dozen foremost bankers in the United States. He first came into national prominence through his work under Mr. Morgan in stemming the ravages of the panic of 1907. Since then he has taken a leading part in every important financial undertaking. His influence has steadily widened. His biggest job of all is still ahead of him, he will have that \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross before the money is needed. That is Davison's way."

Mentioned in Despatches

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF GREECE, who has been placed on the throne of that unhappy country through the instrumentality of the Allied nations, is the second son of King Constantine. Unlike his father and elder brother, he holds pro-Ally views. A short time ago he visited England and was entertained by King George. The probabilities are that as a result of the change in the rulers of Greece that country will soon link up with the Allied nations and aid in a drive from Salonika.

THE HON. J. A. MATHESON, who has resigned the premiership of Prince Edward Island, has held that office since 1911. Premier Matheson is a lawyer by profession, a native of the Island, and is in his fifty-fifth year. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1900, became leader of the Opposition three years later, and was made Premier and Attorney-General in 1911. He retires from the post of Premier to accept the Chief-Justiceship of the Province.

C. A. MAGRATH, Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, has been appointed Fuel Controller for the Dominion. Mr. Magrath was born at North Augusta, Ontario, and as a young man went West, where he became identified with various business enterprises of the prairie provinces. He represented Lethbridge for a time in the Alberta Legislature and later held the Federal seat of Medicine Hat in the Conservative interests. Some two years ago he was appointed Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, where he has done most effective work.

JOHN H. RATHOM, editor of the Providence Journal, who has been addressing the Canadian Press Association at its meeting in Toronto, has become since the outbreak of hostilities one of the best known journalists in the United States. Rathom possesses an almost uncanny ability to find out about German spy plots, and has done invaluable service to the United States and the Allies by exposing German plottings during the three years of war. Rathom is an American by birth, but was educated in England, served as a war correspondent through the Soudan and the Cuban war, in New Guinea, and then explored Alaska. For the past five years he has been editor of the Providence Journal, but in addition is a frequent contributor to magazines and other publications. He is an able editor, but has greatly enhanced his reputation through his ability to fathom German plots, and in general expose the work of the Teutons.

LORD INCHCAPE, who heads the new merger of twenty of the largest British steamship companies making it the greatest steamship combination in the world, is essentially a self-made man. As a lad he went out to the Orient on a sailing vessel, and then worked as a tally clerk on an Indian coasting vessel, which has been described as the nearest approach to pagan galley slavery as there is in the world. However, Lord Inchcape, or as he was then known, James Lyle Mackay, was made of good stuff, and his Scottish ambitions made him endure every hardship for the sake of getting on. Eventually he became head of the great Anglo-Indian mercantile house of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Company, was knighted, and a few years ago elevated to the peerage. For some time he has been president of the Peninsular and Oriental and British Indian Steamship Navigation Companies. Lord Inchcape takes his title from Lord Inchcape Rock, which is a reef off Arbroath, where the peer was born.

PHILIPPE HEBERT, C.M.G., and Canada's best known sculptor, has just died in his sixty-eighth year. Hebert was not only Canada's greatest sculptor, but holds a high place in the world's gallery of sculptors. His statue of Maisonneuve on Place d'Armes, that of King Edward on Phillips Square, the Dying Soldier on St. Louis Square, and many statues in Quebec and Ottawa serve as his monuments. Hebert was born in this province in 1850, and as a boy worked on his father's farm. As a young man in his teens he went to Rome as a Pontifical Zouave, where he was taken prisoner. On his return he studied art in this city and soon made a prominent place for himself as a sculptor. Some years ago he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in recognition of his work. Hebert was one of the most modest of men and a visit to his atelier and an examination of his many masterpieces revealed the man in his true light—a modest, courtly gentleman of the old school.

THE HON. A. E. ARSENAULT, who has succeeded to the premiership of Prince Edward Island, was a member of the Matheson administration. The new Premier is of French Acadian extraction, being the first Acadian to hold the premiership of that province. He was born on the Island in 1870, studied law, and practised his profession in his native province. His political advancement has been rapid, as he was only elected to Parliament in 1908, made a Cabinet Minister three years later, and is now premier.

KING ALPHONSO OF SPAIN is the latest monarch whose crown is in danger. According to late despatches Spain is in the throes of a revolution, and those best informed are of the opinion that it would not be at all surprising if it emerged as a republic. King Alphonso is married to a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and partly through her influence and partly through training is decidedly pro-Ally in his sentiments. German intrigue, however, has been rife in the country ever since the outbreak of hostilities, and undoubtedly is at the bottom of the present unrest, although social and economic conditions in Spain are far from being satisfactory. King Alphonso is a happy-go-lucky, care-free youth, totally devoid of side, but is probably the most progressive monarch Spain has had in several generations.

MAJOR HERBERT WILSON, of the Royal Horse Guards, who has just been killed at the front, was a member of the English polo team which visited the United States a year or two before the war, and helped to take the cup back to England. He is the third brother to be killed in battle. His eldest brother, Col. Gordon, was killed at the Battle of Ypres, the second brother, Wilfred, lost his life in the South African War. Major Herbert was the youngest. The only remaining brother, Clarence, an officer in the 8th Hussars, has been severely wounded. The Wilsons are the sons of the Australian multimillionaire, the late Sir Samuel Wilson, who went out to the Antipodes as a mere lad and became one of the wealthiest sheep farmers in Australia. The family have been living in England for some years, but have contributed in no small way to the defence of the Empire. They have taken part in numerous wars, have been big game hunters, and in many other ways have done their bit.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, of movie fame, with a salary and bonuses amounting to upwards of \$600,000 a year, is "chucking the job" and going back to fight for his mothercountry, England. Perhaps the latest drama in Charlie's life will not be screened, but nothing that he has ever done is more worthy of commendation than his response to the call of the motherland. As a matter of fact, Chaplin was born in France some twenty-eight years ago, his parents being English actors who happened to be in Paris at the time. He is of Jewish extraction. As a young boy he grew up in the streets of London, and later was a clog dancer in a vaudeville theatre, starting his stage career with the princely stipend of 60c a week. Charlie learned his now famous walk through watching a broken-down cab driver amble along in search of alms. Although Chaplin has waited until now to enlist for service, he has been all along a heavy purchaser of British war bonds, in that way doing his bit to defeat the Huns.

MAJOR WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P., who was killed a few days ago while leading his men into action, was a younger brother of John Redmond, but was almost as well known as the famous Nationalist leader. It would be difficult to find a more generous spirit than that of the dead soldier—statesman. An ardent Nationalist and a keen advocate of all that his party stood for, he was nevertheless a fair fighter and a generous opponent. His months of conflict at the front made him more mellow and tolerant than ever so that when he stood in his place in Parliament some weeks before his death and pleaded with tears in his eyes that Ireland should be reconciled and re-united his plea made a profound impression. His death coming but a few days before the convention of the Irish parties will do more to draw the factions together than a hundred arguments could do. Few men in public life in Great Britain were better liked than "Willie" Redmond.

ANTON LANG, in the pre-war days known to thousands of tourists as the "Christus" in the Oberammergang Passion Play, has just been called to the colours, joining a Bavarian regiment. Lang played the chief role in this great play in 1900 and again in 1910. In private life he was a potter, and although untrained showed marked ability as an actor.

MR. W. SANFORD EVANS, who has been asked to accept the post of food controller in Canada, is a prominent Westerner, but for the past few years has been chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission. Mr. Evans was born at Spencerville, Ontario, in 1869, educated at Hamilton, at Victoria College, and at Columbia University. He spent several years in journalistic work, his last post being editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Telegram, leaving that paper a dozen years ago to enter the brokerage field in Winnipeg. He is an ex-mayor of that city and has long been a prominent factor in its financial and commercial life. Mr. Evans deserves credit for having originated the Canadian Club movement and was the first president of the first Club formed in Canada, which was located in the city of Hamilton.

SIR JOHN S. WILLISON who has resigned from the editorship of the Toronto Daily News, is one of the best known writers in the Dominion. For a great many years he was editor of the Toronto Globe, but for the past fourteen years has been editor-in-chief of the News. Willison was born in Huron County in 1856, and after a public school education, spent a few years in commercial life, after which he entered journalism, serving for a short time on the London Advertiser, then going to the Globe where he started as a reporter and worked his way up to the editorship of the paper. In 1902 he broke with the Liberal Party and joined the News, and since then has been one of the most active men in the Conservative Party. In addition to editorial work he has found time to write a number of books, among which are: "The Railway Question in Canada, Lessons from the Old World, A Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and The United States and Canada." It is expected Sir John will devote most of his time to correspondence work in connection with the London Times of which he is Canadian representative.

PERSONALS.

Mr. George W. Fairbanks, of Fairbanks Bros. has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange. It is rumored in the Street that this announcement was preliminary to the formation of some new brokerage associations in which George and Fred Fairbanks, the members of the above firm, will figure separately.

LUXURIES PROHIBITED IN GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD BE BARRED IN CANADA.

The importation of luxuries into Great Britain was stopped when the Prime Minister announced the new tonnage restrictions required by the German submarine campaign. He warned the House of Commons that expenditures on such commodities were larger than was dreamed of by the members. Canada should stop the purchase of luxuries. Greater sums are spent daily on extravagant purchases than the people have any idea of and this despite the seriousness of the war situation. All such extravagances should be stopped until the end of the war. The military and financial needs of the moment are too great to permit careless expenditures. Canada will be required to raise \$600,000,000 this year. Over half a billion dollars has been added to the national debt since the war began. There must be united effort amongst all classes if the financial burden is to be carried. The National Service Board is appealing for national thrift and national saving. Put your money in Government War Savings Certificates and help your country.

A PROTESTING PROTESTANT.

(Liverpool Post).

The Swedish drill-instructor was putting the man through it, and while the younger ones seemed to get on all right, one or two of the older men looked a bit puffed. At last one man, who had been younger in his day, told the instructor that he was too old for that sort of practice. "But how old are you?" "Forty-one next month," was the reply. "Why" exclaimed the instructor, "the Romans used to do this sort of exercise at the age of sixty." "Perhaps they did," said the perspiring private; "but I'm not a Roman; I'm a Wesleyan."

Public Opinion

THE SEA STILL "HIS".

(Baltimore American).

The French mission has returned safely home, the Italian mission is here, and the American fleet and American men are safely at the front. Evidently the submarine is not yet, in spite of boasts, the ruler of the sea.

"BLIND-ALLEY JOBS."

Vocations that lead boys nowhere in particular are, in Canada, called "blind-alley jobs," and the name is a fitting one. The inspector of the Ottawa public schools points out, in a recent report, that 86 per cent of boys leaving those institutions gravitate toward positions that require little skill, and offer little hope of advancement. A similar discovery might be made in any large city of the Dominion, or in any considerable community of the United States, where vocational training is not receiving serious attention.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD.

(Christian Science Monitor).

According to some people who profess to be well-informed on the subject, the millers of the United States, with their present machinery equipment, are prepared to turn out whole wheat flour in any desired quantity. Making whole wheat flour means, it is said, simply stopping at the first stage of the grinding. More than that, it is claimed that if the millers refuse to furnish whole wheat flour plentifully or cheaply enough, the housewife can grind the wheat at home. Thus the simple life and the low cost of living may be brought into a happy alliance.

A NEW FOE.

(Chicago Tribune).

Germany and Austria have a new foe and the powers of the entente a new ally through the declaration of war by the republic of Tavolara against the Kaiser owing to one of the Tavolara fishing boats having been either blown up by a German mine or torpedoed by a Teuton submarine.

Tavolara occupies an island to the north of Sardinia. Until 1883 it was ruled by an absolute monarchy, the late sovereign being Paola I. of the ancient dynasty of Bartholomai, who on his accession to the throne in 1833 was confirmed in his rights by King Charles Albert of Sardinia, by the then king of Naples, and by the Pope. His son, however, was a profligate, and when Paolo died the population of the island declined to permit him to succeed to the throne and proclaimed themselves a republic, securing recognition as such in 1883 by the Italian government.

The effect of this declaration of war upon the Kaiser will be to prevent German submarines from using its rocky inlets and coves to serve as bases for their operations.

CANADA AND HER RAILROADS.

(Minneapolis Journal).

If the Canadian parliament heeds the advice of the royal commission that has been studying the railroad problem, it will take a long step in the direction of government ownership. The commission recommends the consolidation of all the railways of Canada, except the Canadian Pacific, and the operation of the merger by five parliamentary trustees.

Two of the five roads, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island, are already owned by the government, while most of the capital required for the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific has either been furnished or guaranteed by the government. If the trustees are named and proceed to "acquire the stock of the three companies and maintain the rights of bond and debenture holders undisturbed," as recommended by the commission, it will amount to virtual government ownership. This is pointed out in a minority report, which gives warning of the "proved dangers and evils" of such a course.

It is plain that Canada's railroad troubles are in the main much like ours. But the American war plan for operating the country's entire system as one organization is relied on to overcome most of our transportation ills, at least for the time being. Whether this practical nationalization will work so well as to bring about some permanent arrangement of the same sort remains to be seen. American railroad managers expect to prove by their war achievements that government ownership is unnecessary. But Canada appears to be heading straight for government ownership.

BEATING THE SUB.

(The New Republic).

Unless the submarine assault reaches an unprecedented and improbable momentum it will be possible by sufficiently organizing and increasing the ship-building ability of the country for the enemies of Germany to put vessels into the water faster than the Germans can sink them. Hitherto we have not been calculating on the production of steel vessels at approximately a rate of 100,000 tons a month, a further production of wooden vessels at the rate of 200,000 tons a month. But by the adoption of very drastic measures, by abandoning the construction of battleships and cruisers, and steel frame buildings, and by securing for the shipping a prior claim in the needed materials and labor, this output could probably be doubled before next spring. Once such a rate of production was attained, the German submarine attack, formidable and sinister as it is, would almost certainly be checked and the chance of a German victory be proportionately diminished.

NORTHCLIFFE.

(Chicago Tribune).

What a contrast between the former head of the British mission to the United States and his successor! An Englishman, a philosopher, an author, a suave parliamentarian known to Britons as "Aunt Fanny"—that is Balfour. An Irishman, a self-made multi-millionaire, a journalist who began as office boy on Tit-Bits, and not only owns newspapers by the dozen but breeds them—that is Northcliffe, fighting editor and embattled statesman. With practice, to paraphrase Hashimura Togo, he would make very delicious Chicagoan.

And what a contrast between the Northcliffe of June, 1915 and the Northcliffe of June, 1917! Then he was urging America to help the Allies by keeping out. Today his whole gigantic enthusiasm is devoted to urging America to go in up to the handle. He is optimistic. He feels that Germany's cause is lost. But he is at the same time grimly serious. He foresees a long war.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

(Chicago Tribune).

Pershing is in England and the American flag is drawing nearer the hot pit of hell in France. Events have made beggary of the imagination and have filled American prospects with promises and threats which could not have entered the comprehension even a year ago.

This is the greatest flight the American eagle ever made, flying over the heads of American soldiers, greater than the flight to the Philippines and to China, greater in its significance and in its certainty of sacrifice.

The men who will follow Pershing over sea and into battle will carry the flag to the severest test it ever has had, a severer test even than it met at Gettysburg, but, we trust—we know—to the triumph it had at Appomattox.

These soldiers are the first offerings of the American nation to a cause which we have made ours, in a struggle which we might have avoided by compromise of self-respect, honor, and highest interest.

They are the first of this generation's sacrifices for the next, the first pledges of honor. They are the videttes of a great army. When they take their stand in France and look towards Germany it will be as if a few horsemen had come up on the crest of a hill, visible to the enemy as the forerunners of great hosts far in the distance, there unseen and unheard, but coming.

Pershing's men to the Germans are these forerunners of a new enemy. They appear at the top of the hill, few in numbers, not tangibly menacing, but terribly suggestive. It is not what they can do which will be significant. It is what they mean, what they promise, and what they threaten.

In numbers they are less than Gen. French's "miserable little army." But Germany has met the great armies which followed those British troops. The miserable little army was sacrificed, but the ground where the men died will, we think, see other British soldiers, and the German mind may comprehend that millions, if needed, carrying the same flag that Pershing takes to France, will see the ground where his men die.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

(Boston News Bureau).

The success of the loan will be measured by the extent of the over-subscription, and the sooner the public mind is rid of the silly impression that countless millions are bubbling up from mysterious springs of wealth all over the country the sooner will the government stand on safe ground in relation to the loan.

And the degree to which the American people takes the loan will be, of course the measure of that people in the eyes of the world,—watching this war loan as it has none other of the many issued in the war to date. For 33 months we were, in many foreign quarters, denominated a nation of mere dollar-chasers. If we fail to "come across," we shall inevitably earn not merely shame but also ridicule.

BREAD OF OUR FATHERS.

(Providence Journal).

The report published in a Bridgeport newspaper that the owner of a grist mill at Sandy Hook, Conn., having secured a few bags of wheat, ground it up and sold it to his neighbors, to be mixed with Western flour, the result being a cheaper material for bread, brings us back to the days of hardly more than a generation ago, when Northern farmers produced grain on their farms and had it ground in the neighboring grist mill, then an institution to be found within a few miles of every neighborhood. There was no indication in those days that the ground product of the grain, whether corn or wheat, was inferior to any produced elsewhere. But now with the advent of modern machinery our civilization seems to demand a flour from which every particle of nutritious gluten, so far as it tends to discolor the flour, is eliminated. As for home-ground cornmeal, that is a rarity known only to a few old-time epicures and secured by them with considerable difficulty.

In the Southern Appalachians, however, the old-time grist mill is still in use. The farmers there raise their own corn, and the miller grinds it as they desire it, usually a bushel at a grist, from which the miller reserves a measure for his toll. In the Piedmont section of North Carolina and Virginia, where wheat is grown, there are flour mills for grinding the farmers' wheat, and the product is every bit as good as that of our Western mills, although it may not be quite up to their standard of whiteness. Before the Civil War entire cargoes of Virginia flour were shipped from Richmond to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and their values returned in shipments of coffee, but the war ended that trade and it never has been revived.

IF THE GERMANS WIN?

(Boston Post).

What would England's surrender mean to the world? The prospect is one of the most appalling imaginable. Germany would not rest content with an ordinary surrender. The Kaiser would "bleed England white," as Bismarck promised to do to France. Above everything else, he would demand that military engine, now the great support of the Allies—the British fleet. Probably Germany would also annex the greater part of the English mercantile fleet—also the largest in the world.

This would instantaneously demoralize the English and French forces in France. Russia would disappear overnight as a military factor. Germany could easily isolate Japan. The Salonika expedition would be starved to surrender in a few weeks. Asia Minor and India would become German provinces.

There would be only one power that could conceivably offer any resistance; that is the United States; and any resistance from us would be rather short-lived. The German navy, especially if reinforced by the English ships, would have little difficulty in destroying the American fleet.

Our shores would be laid open to invasion. If Germany succeeds in subduing England by blockade, she will accomplish this stupendous task before September. By that time we could have organized no military force to handle Germany's seasoned veterans. Then, for us, would come submission; a huge indemnity; and the Monroe Doctrine would be no more. Germany would stride over the world; the doctrine of might against right would have accomplished its supreme justification; democracy would be at an end; and the world would be reorganized on the Prussian model.

America's military duty is plain—to exert all our national energies to making Germany's submarine blockade a failure, to grow food and ship it to England and France. Hence the nation-wide movement for cultivation of all our arable lands. If we fail to do our duty in raising this food supply, we shall be damned forever in the sight of all men.

AMONG THE COMPANIES

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION HAS ANNUAL MEETING.

"We are booked up in steel products to the end of the calendar year," stated President Workman at the annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation held in Montreal, last Wednesday, when he reviewed in some detail the improvement in the financial position of the corporation effected in the past year by the retirement of notes, etc., and the elimination from the balance sheet of the item of \$2,900,000 "discounts and premiums on securities" which involved a recurring annual charge of about \$225,000. For the current fiscal year he estimated that the annual interest charge would be about \$500,000 less than two years ago—this in addition to interest on bank loans which have been eliminated.

As to physical improvements at the plants the re-modelling of the blast furnace department was making progress and two batteries of new by-product coke ovens were being installed which would result in lower coke costs, while permitting of the utilization of the company's total blast furnace capacity, which is now greater than can be taken care of owing to the limited coke production.

Difficulties in the coal department due to scarcity of labor and ships were dealt with in some detail, but the president indicated that the outlook for the current year was fairly satisfactory.

In a general review of the present position and the after-the-war outlook, Mr. Workman said:

"While the statements now before you indicate a greatly improved condition as compared with the previous history of the corporation, it must not be forgotten that lean years have been the rule rather than the exception, and it must, therefore, be my policy to exercise conservatism in all our undertakings. I feel particularly committed to this course, having in view the keen competition that will undoubtedly arise after the war.

WHEN PEACE COMES.

"Our chief problem lies in the meeting of the conditions which may arise after peace terms have been signed, and I consider it good business to fortify ourselves in every possible way, so that when the time comes, we will be in such a position that the problem of meeting competition will not be insurmountable.

"Many expressions of opinion have been presented at one time and another with regard to conditions which may prevail after the war, and while it is given to no man to definitely foretell the course of events, I feel, as far as the demand for materials such as we manufacture is concerned, that we may look to the future with confidence. It is inevitable that replacements and renewals, and replenishments of stocks throughout this country and abroad, which have been given second place during the urgent call for war materials, must, when conditions again become normal, culminate in a strong demand for products of all kinds. We should, however, be prepared for adjustments immediately following the declarations of peace, which may possibly result in a period of lessened industrial activity more or less extended. Nevertheless, the underlying need will seek to assert itself at the first favorable opportunity, and will sooner or later force merchants and consumers into the market.

Asked if it would not be possible to pay a quarterly dividend on the subsidiaries' preferred stocks, instead of half yearly, the president replied that the right to do that would have to come from the shareholders. That and the question of earning statements would not be lost sight of, and he personally would give them serious consideration.

A HIGHLAND RESORT.

Many of the returned wounded soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary forces are sojourning and recuperating their strength at the Highland Inn, Algonquin Park. 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, this delightful spot is just the place to regain health and the Inn offers most comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. Splendid fishing, good boating, billiards, lovely walks, are some of the attractions. An illustrated publication telling all about it sent free on request. N. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James St., Montreal, Que.



MR. JAMES CARRUTHERS,
President Canada Steamships Limited.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO.

The following despatch of last Friday from Boston intimates that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., will have plans to lay before its shareholders within a month:

Boston, June 15.

The renewal of public interest in Nova Scotia Steel is based upon solid considerations. The stock has been exceptionally well bought and by people who are in a position to know the intrinsic worth of the property. It is expected that within a month Nova Scotia Steel will have some very important plans to lay before its shareholders.

Nova Scotia Steel needs a new, modern steel mill equipment located somewhere at tidewater in the United States. With such a plant it could turn out steel at as low cost per ton as any producer in the United States, not excepting United States Steel or Bethlehem. It is claimed by those who should know that Nova Scotia Steel can lay down its iron ore in New York harbor at \$1 per ton less than any other iron producer in the world.

It has been appreciated right along that Nova Scotia Steel has a wonderful asset in its 2,000,000,000 known tons of iron ore. This tonnage approximates very closely that of United States Steel. At a cent per ton this iron ore is worth \$20,000,000, against \$7,500,000 of common stock outstanding at present. At 10 cents per ton it is worth \$200,000,000. But such calculations are, of course, purely academic. They become practical only when there is a big market either for iron ore or finished steel.

To sell in a big way in the finished steel market, Nova Scotia needs a modern, thoroughly equipped plant, and this is what it proposes to secure.

SHIPMENTS OF COBALT ORE.

During the week just ended ore shipments from the Cobalt camp were well above average. Six companies appear in the list, with Nipissing leading. A notable feature was the appearance of National Mines in the list. A total of nine cars, containing 682,210 pounds, were sent out, as follows:

Shipper.	Cars.	Pounds.
Nipissing	3	218,469
McKinley-Darragh	2	191,246
Dominion Reduction	1	88,000
Timiskaming	1	72,530
Coniagas	1	71,436
National	1	40,529
Total	9	682,210

Nipissing was the only bullion shipper, as follows:

	Bars.	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	119	149,263.60	\$114,063.92

C. B. GORDON TO ACT FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. C. B. Gordon, president of the Dominion Textile Co. of Montreal, and a member of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, it is reported, will become purchasing agent of the British Government in the United States, so far as munitions are concerned. Mr. Gordon is at present in England.

UNITED STATES EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Discussing the excess profits of the United States in a pamphlet issued by the National Bank of Commerce, New York, Professor Seligman, of Columbia, says:

"Strictly speaking the tax ought to be limited to industries which have dealt in war materials. The difficulty, however, is to distinguish between those industries directly and indirectly affected by the war. Increase in the output of finished products utilized in warfare means an augmented demand for the raw material, and in one way and another the impetus created by the war's demands affects industries in general. The difficulty, therefore, of distinguishing between war profits and other profits becomes so great as to warrant an extension of the war-profit tax to virtually all excess profits. The pre-war period should, indeed, be an average of, say, three to five years.

"But what pre-war period should be taken? Should we take an average of the three years before the European war or an average of the three years before our entrance into the war? If the period before our own entrance into the war is selected it will be urged by some that the average obtained is too high, and that we have not taken sufficient account of the large profits of the last year or two. We must remember, however, that we are only fixing a base, the excess over which is to be taxed. Obviously, it fits existing conditions better to fix that base as near as possible to the period the profits of which are to be taxed. If we took the years 1912-13-14, the administrative difficulty of assessing plants started since 1914, as well as of measuring the earnings of the then existing plants by the side of the now existing plants, would be much greater than if we took the years 1914-15-16.

"It must not be forgotten that the last three years in this country have been epoch-making, so far as industrial growth is concerned. The exports of America have increased from \$2,465,884,149 in 1913 to \$4,332,558,865 in 1916. For the ten months of the present fiscal year the total exports were \$5,167,000,000. A tremendous amount of additional plant facility has been required to produce the goods which have gone into those exports. It would seem, therefore, that the best base would be, say, the three years, 1914-15-16. Of these, only the last was an abnormal year. The 1915 year was a year of rapidly rising earnings; the year 1914 was the worst year in our recent history. If these three years were deemed not to constitute a fair average, the years 1912 and 1913 might be added, making the base the five-year period from 1912 to 1916, inclusive.

"In any case, whatever base is taken, it would be essential not to discourage increase in plant capacity at a time that it is sorely needed by the government. Therefore, some allowance should be made for the additions to plant which will be producing the earnings of 1917 and subsequent years.

"It makes, however, little difference as a producer of revenue which one of the two average periods is selected. A careful estimate has shown that if the three-year period before the outbreak of the great war were selected, the profits of 1916 in excess of the average of the three-year period before 1914 would amount to some three and a half billions of dollars, so that every 10 per cent of tax would yield about \$350,000,000. On the other hand if the three-year period before our entrance into the war were taken, a rate of at least double the amount would be necessary to yield the required sum. Whatever be finally decided upon with reference to the criterion, it is to be hoped that the rate will be so adjusted as to yield at least \$500,000,000 revenue from the excess-profits tax."

BRITISH EXPORTS.

The British Board of Trade figures for May show an increase in imports of £3,827,706 and a decrease in exports of £2,587,155.

DUTCH WINDMILLS.

It was at one time stated that there were in Holland at least 9,900 large windmills, of which the sails ranged from 80 to 100 feet long. At that time their yearly cost was reported to be nearly \$10,000,000. The mills are used for many purposes—for sawing timber, beating hemp, grinding; but their principal use has always been to pump water from the lowlands into the canals, to protect the little country from being inundated.

AMONG THE COMPANIES

STERLING COAL CO.

In the year ended March 31st the Sterling Coal Company reports a net profit of \$123,529, these earnings being obtained after provision for accrued interest up to the end of March, reserves and all operating costs. The earnings do not include returns from the Conger Coal Company. The interest on the bonds were in default for two years ending January 1st last. From the previous year, when no bond interest was paid, \$20,809 was carried forward. The results of the operations in the year ending March 31st, however, leaves the company in the possession of a balance at the credit of profit and loss of \$144,335.

CITY DAIRY CO.

The financial statement of the City Dairy Company of Toronto, for the year ending December 31, 1916, shows profits of \$18,018, compared with \$101,647 in 1915, a falling off of \$83,628. This decrease, President C. B. McNaught states, is due largely to increased costs of products, materials and supplies. There was a marked scarcity in the milk supply during the fall and early winter, which, coupled with the unprecedented high price of cheese, necessitated paying producers the highest price ever paid by the company in its history.

The volume of business transacted during the year in both the ice cream and milk departments showed a very substantial gain, but the high prices for all raw materials forbade of all but very small profit.

The new President, Mr. C. B. McNaught, who succeeded Mr. A. E. Ames on the 1st of January last, states that the situation has very materially improved since the first of the year and that from operating at a small loss during the last three months of 1916 the company turned right about and has been operating at a fair profit during the past five months. "Since the beginning of the present year," he says "the business of the company has been carefully reviewed in every respect. Important operating economies have been introduced, and it may reasonably be expected that the results for the current year should show a material improvement."

NEW COMPANIES.

QUEBEC CHARTERS.

The following new companies are announced in the various Gazettes:

- Premier Realities Ltd., Montreal \$49,000.
- The Universal Reinforced Tire Company, Montreal, \$20,000.

SASKATCHEWAN CHARTERS.

- Pfickel & John, Ltd., North Battleford, \$45,000.
- The Equitable Foundations, Limited, Saskatoon, \$25,000.
- Lumsden Elevator Company, Limited, Lumsden, \$49,000.
- Farm Machinery Manufacturers, Limited, Saskatoon, \$25,000.
- Kelson & Company, Limited, Theodore, \$30,000.
- Bay Brothers, Limited, Prelate, \$25,000.
- Cabri Agricultural Society, Cabri, \$5,000.
- Metropolitan Garage, Regina, \$40,000.
- Wayne Supply Company, Limited, Wayne, \$30,000.
- Fysh Bros., Limited, Moosejaw, \$10,000.
- North West Lumber & Supply Company, Limited, Regina, \$200,000.
- The Battleford Trading Company, Limited, North Battleford, \$45,000.
- The Canadian Underwriters, Limited, Calgary, \$25,000.
- W. A. Scollon Company, Limited, Saskatoon, \$20,000.
- The Cahill Land Co., Limited, Saskatoon, \$20,000.
- Prairie Hardware, Limited, Imperial, \$20,000.
- Smith Motor Truck Sales Company, Limited, Saskatoon, \$15,000.
- Fleming Oil Syndicate, Limited, Fleming, \$1,450.
- The Canadian Fire Alarm Co., Limited, Shaunavon, \$25,000.

Mr. F. H. Pitcher was appointed a director of the Montreal Water and Power Company, at a meeting, held last week to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. T. J. Drummond. Mr. Fred. Evans was advanced to the vice-presidency.



MR. MARK WORKMAN,
President Dominion Steel Corporation.

BARUCH BROS.

Added to the list of Wall Street firms with private wires running into Montreal is Baruch Bros. of the New York Stock Exchange. Tousaw, Hart and Anderson will represent the firm here.

DIVIDEND DECLARED BY CANADA STEAMSHIP.

The directors of the Canada Steamship Lines have decided to revert to the old policy of quarterly dividends on the company's preferred, abandoning the decision of the autumn of 1914 to defer all declarations in respect to a year's earnings until that year's accounts were closed.

The reason for the change as set forth in a resolution adopted by the board and later given out for publication is that the company "is now engaged in traffic on the high seas and carrying on business throughout the twelve months of the year, and in a position therefore each month to determine its profits up to such date."

In the old days of the Richelieu company, and for that matter in the first year of the new company's operations, dividends were declared in respect to the winter months when, as a matter of fact, the company was in the position of paying them out of accumulated surplus or anticipating earnings to be realized later in the year. That situation has been changed by the diversion of a considerable proportion of the company's tonnage to ocean service, with prospects that the vessels will continue to find profitable employment in that way for some years to come.

Inaugurating the new policy, which is likely to find general favor with shareholders, the directors recently declared a dividend of 1 1/2% plus 1-3% to cover the quarter up to April 1st last, and made the further announcement that the balance of the year's 7% dividend would be paid 1 1/2% on October 30th, and 3 1/2% on December 31st.

The dividend declared for the first quarter of the year will be paid on July 31st to shareholders of record July 15th. The odd amount, namely 1 1/2% plus one-third of that is subject to the following explanation. Although nominally the balance of arrears to December 31st last was taken care of by the declaration of 5 1/2% made on May 8th, there was an odd month to the end of 1916 in respect to which no dividend had been declared. To even up the position, the directors propose to distribute for 1917 dividends covering a period of 13 months. Starting 1918, it will then be on a strictly calendar year basis.

No official figures as to earnings were issued after the meeting, but it was stated that to May 31st the company was ahead of the corresponding period of the record year of 1915, despite weather that had operated adversely against passenger earnings. That conditions are unusually favorable is indicated plainly enough in the anticipation of dividend declarations for the balance of the year. The full year's dividend would seem to have been covered, or very nearly covered, in the first five months.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES.

The Canadian plant of Aetna Explosives Company will be closed down as soon as the business now on the books has been completed.

THE DULUTH SUPERIOR.

The following is the statement of the gross passenger earnings of the Duluth Superior Traction Co. for the first week in June:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.	P.C.
1st week	\$23,661.22	\$24,296.12	\$4,365.10	18.0
Year to date	\$660,925.40	\$559,077.97	\$101,847.43	18.2

ORDERS FOR SHELLS PLACED.

The U.S. Government has placed orders for approximately \$85,000,000 of shells and shell parts. These orders are for delivery in second half of this year, and it is expected, will be followed by other and larger orders later on. The largest single order for 1,400,000 complete shells involving approximately \$14,700,000, went to the T. A. Gillespie Co.; Bethlehem Steel received 1,000,000 complete shells for a total of \$10,550,000; American Can. 1,000,000 shells for \$10,510,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the three principal Canadian railways for the week ending June 7, aggregated \$5,168,894, an increase of \$758,103, or 17.1 per cent. over those for the corresponding period a year ago. Comparisons follow:

	1917.	Increase.	P.C.
C.P.R.	\$2,927,000	\$253,000	9.45
G.T.R.	1,333,194	226,103	20.42
C.N.R.	908,700	279,000	44.3
Total	\$5,168,894	\$758,103	17.1

PROFITS OF ATLANTIC SUGAR CO. SMALL.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Sugar Co., held here last Thursday, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, the president, stated that the company did a large business during the year, selling over \$8,000,000 worth of sugar. The profits, however, were less than two per cent on the total sales, or less than fifteen cents per one hundred pounds. Although the sales were large there is no article consumed by the public to-day in which the profit is as small as in sugar. Hitherto the sugar companies in Canada have refrained from publishing earnings, but it was announced that the Atlantic Company will in a few days mail a statement of the year's business to the shareholders and in future will publish its earnings annually.

The net profits for the year were given as \$304,423, from which was deducted \$78,900 for bond interest, \$80,546 for bank interest, etc., \$11,256 for deferred charges and \$2,321 for discount on bonds sold. With \$5,259 carried forward from the previous year there was a net balance of \$136,657 from which \$20,000 was set aside for depreciation reserve.

There was no change on the Board.

\$12,500,000 AMOUNT OF NEW CAR CONTRACT.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. has closed a contract for 5,000 freight cars for the Canadian Government Railways. The price agreed on is understood to be \$12,500,000 which represents a compromise between what the company had asked in the first instance and that the government had proposed to pay.

When the annual report for 1916 was drawn up the Car Company had \$23,500,000 orders on hand. That was on May 15 last. When the business closed this week the value of the unfilled orders has risen to about \$35,000,000. Leaving aside the Russian shell business this is said to represent the largest total on the books of the company at one time. The largest output ever achieved by the company in one year was \$27,000,000 in 1913.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid Up	- - - - -	\$ 16,000,000.00
Rest	- - - - -	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	- - - - -	1,557,034.00
Total Assets	- - - - -	386,806,887.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

R. B. Angus, Esq.	Lord Shaughnessy K.C.V.O.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
A. Baumgarten, Esq.	H. R. Drummond, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	Major Herbert Molson, M.C.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.

Head Office, MONTREAL

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

Bankers in Canada and London, England, for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.
Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also in London, England, New York, Chicago, and Spokane.
Savings Department at all Canadian Branches. Deposits from \$1. upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

The returns of 23 Canadian banks for the week ending June 14 aggregate \$248,850,900 an increase over those of the corresponding week a year ago of \$39,818,745.

Comparative figures follow:

Cities.	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Montreal	\$86,702,832	\$81,349,765	\$ 5,253,062
Toronto	59,138,786	52,113,201	7,025,585
Winnipeg	48,964,812	35,103,864	13,860,948
Vancouver	8,426,610	6,039,960	2,386,650
Ottawa	7,864,125	5,372,283	2,491,842
Calgary	6,474,419	3,961,215	2,513,204
Hamilton	4,994,018	3,779,481	1,214,537
Quebec	4,187,425	3,562,708	624,717
Regina	3,361,960	2,129,864	1,232,096
Halifax	3,110,977	2,396,044	714,933
Edmonton	2,769,894	1,978,629	791,265
London	2,147,779	1,872,406	275,373
St. John	1,991,618	1,897,694	93,924
Saskatoon	1,862,504	923,502	839,002
Victoria	1,638,134	1,251,781	386,353
Moose Jaw	1,066,264	776,674	289,590
Brantford	756,807	573,370	183,437
Lethbridge	714,985	719,985	5,000
Peterboro	650,649	597,459	52,990
Fort William	640,858	463,823	177,035
Sherbrooke	560,414	539,619	20,795
Medicine Hat	404,296	227,828	176,468
New Westminster	297,535	371,025	73,490
Totals	\$248,050,900	\$208,992,155	\$39,058,745

BANK OF GERMANY.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued June 7, shows the following changes: Total coin and bullion increased 7,355,000 marks, gold increased 105,000. Treasury notes increased 35,419,000, notes of other banks increased 2,650,000, bills discounted decreased 114,339,000, advances increased 50,000, investments decreased 12,908,000, other securities decreased 26,102,000, notes in circulation decreased 30,030,000, deposits decreased 28,559,000, other liabilities decreased 49,286,000. Total gold holdings, 2,533,320,000 marks.

CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL BOUNTIES TOTAL \$21,669,965.

According to the latest report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, trade bounties amounting to \$21,669,965 are paid out annually.

The following amounts were paid out in one year, according to the Government's statistician:

Metal.	Amount, Tons.	Bounty, Dollars.
Pig Iron	5,431,547	7,097,041
Puddled Iron Bars	42,812	113,674
Steel	4,448,780	6,706,990
Manufactures of Steel	499,312	2,868,122
Lead (pounds)	1,187,083,350	1,979,164
Manila Fibre (pounds)	108,048,641	367,962
Crude Petroleum (gals.)	169,134,123	2,537,012
Total bounties		\$21,669,965

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

The Bank of England reports the proportion of reserve to liabilities at 19.94 per cent for the week ending June 14th, against 20.48 per cent a week ago and 32 per cent a year ago. The institution reports the following changes for the week: Gold increased £269,743; total reserve increased £457,000; notes reserved increased £479,000; notes in circulation decreased £187,000; public deposits increased £1,785,996; other deposits increased £5,057,000; Government securities decreased £39,000; other securities increased £6,375,000.

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gold	£55,358,051	£61,577,700	£56,529,572
Reserve	35,029,000	44,672,345	42,032,772
Notes reserve	32,644,725	43,083,075	40,891,375
Res. to liab.	19 7/8 %	32 %	19 1/2 %
Circulation	37,730,535	35,355,355	32,946,850
Public deposits	51,763,194	52,264,229	113,042,229
Other deposits	119,979,000	87,541,321	101,759,087
Gov. securities	44,636,203	42,187,454	51,043,491
Other securities	116,237,194	70,702,587	139,488,965

A further fall of the German mark to 67.5 francs for 100 marks at Berne, Switzerland, marked the abdication of King Constantine of Greece. This means a loss of 44% on the exchange rate. The aggregate loss on Austrian kroner now reaches 60%.

American Institute of Banking has decided, because of war conditions to abandon its annual convention which was to have been held in September.

U. S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Clearing house transactions this week at the principal cities in the United States show substantial gains over all former corresponding periods, and the aggregate of exchanges at all cities reporting, according to Dun's Review, is \$5,471,480,742, an increase of 31.5 per cent, as compared with the same week last year, and of 95.5 per cent., with two years ago. Clearings at New York City continue very large, amounting to \$3,704,839,856, which is 30.6 and 102.6 per cent., respectively, larger than for the corresponding weeks in the two immediately preceding years, while the total of all cities outside the metropolis is \$1,766,640,886, an expansion of 32.8 per cent., as compared with the same week in 1916, and of 81.3 per cent. as contrasted with the similar week in 1915. Although this improvement clearly indicates that general business is being maintained in very satisfactory volume in all parts of the country, allowance must be made for the higher costs of commodities and special financial operations, which have a tendency to swell the volume of bank exchanges at practically all points. Average daily bank exchanges are given below for three years:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June	\$912,150,000	\$726,192,000	\$490,244,000
May	892,272,000	705,281,000	515,254,000
April	904,421,000	683,182,000	508,388,000
1st Quar.	827,235,000	698,970,000	460,832,000

Friends of Mr. J. C. Watson, of Post & Flagg, will be sorry to learn that he is in the Royal Victoria Hospital undergoing a slight operation.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$110,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1875

Imperial Bank of Canada

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

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

A Banking business conducted in all its Branches.
Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued, available throughout the World.
Savings Deposits bear interest at current rate.
128 Branches in Dominion of Canada

THE
Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

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

Head Office - Montreal

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson MacPherson - President
S. H. Ewing - Vice-President
Geo. E. Drummond - F. W. Molson
W. A. Black - Wm. M. Birks
E. J. Chamberlin
Edward C. Pratt, - General Manager

THE
Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

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

360 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 48 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COSTA RICO, VENEZUELA and BRITISH WEST INDIES

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

THE
Dominion Savings
AND
Investment Society

Capital - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve - - - 250,000.00

Interest on Deposits, 3 1-2%
Interest on Debentures, 5%,
payable half-yearly.

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

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

The past week was the busiest that the Montreal Stock Exchange has had in many months with transactions amounting to over 33,000 shares. The chief activity was centered in Canada Steamships with transactions of 12,500 shares in the Common and a net gain of 7 points. Preferred was also active and higher.

Other issues to show strength were Dominion Steel Corporation with transactions of over 6,000 shares. Nova Scotia Steel with 2,500 and a net gain of 8 1/2 points and Steel Company of Canada. Practically the whole list was stronger and shared in the advance made by the leaders. A week ago tight money was a drawback to a further advance in the market, but with the continued strength of Wall Street, the local market seems to be able to overcome the difficulties under which it was working. The success of the Liberty Loan in the United States ought to be a factor in strengthening the markets in the United States, and doubtless will have a similar effect on the Canadian situation.

Comparisons of the turnover on the Montreal board last week, the week preceding, and the corresponding week of 1916 follow:

	June 16, 1917.	June 9, 1917.	June 17, 1916.
Shares	33,266	17,278	33,648
Bonds	\$105,500	\$117,900	\$902,400
Unlisted shares	680	265	1,420
Do., bonds	\$261,600	\$219,100

INSURANCE BROKERS' ANNUAL.

The Fire Insurance Brokers' Association of Montreal, held their 4th annual meeting on 11th inst. After the luncheon, which was largely attended, the meeting was held, at which the reports for the year were read and adopted.

The association has advanced rapidly during the past year, and is becoming an important factor in insurance circles in the city. The finances are in excellent condition, and the membership has increased during the past year.

The following officers were elected: President, R. L. Charlton; Vice-Presidents, P. W. A. Burket and E. Hurtubise; Treasurer, R. J. Wickham; Secretary, Ernest C. Cole. Directors: R. P. Adams, G. G. Fox, C. T. Hare, G. Pacaud, J. Marchand, I. Crepeau, E. Gauthier, G. E. Lyman, F. W. Johnson, A. Lefort.

FINANCES OF CANADA.

For the first two months (April and May) of the present fiscal year of the Dominion government, the receipts from all sources aggregate \$41,000,000 as against \$33,000,000 for the same two months of last year. On the other hand payments on current and capital accounts show a reduction of \$7,000,000, with the result that the net gain over the similar period for last year is \$15,000,000.

The war expenditure in Canada for the two months in question has increased from \$9,000,000 to \$11,000,000.

A KEEN NECESSITY.

As much of a fund ought to be apportioned to Life Insurance regularly as for the purchase of cigars. Twenty-five cents a day will buy substantial protection.

The Liberty Loan is liberty's life insurance.—New York Evening Sun.

BRITAIN EXPENDS £7,884,000 DAILY.

Chancellor Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the average daily expenditure of the British Government in the first nine weeks of the fiscal year worked out at £7,884,000.

\$2,000,000,000 AMOUNT OF BRITAIN'S BORROWING FROM U. S.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that since the beginning of the war Great Britain had borrowed from the United States a total of two billion dollars.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

(From Sir Robert Borden's speech introducing bill). Within two months after the war began Canada raised, equipped and sent overseas 33,000 men.

By October, 1915, Canada had 250,000 men in Flanders or in training in England.

The total of Canadian casualties since the war began has been 99,629.

For the year ending May 31, 1917, the total enlistments were 85,306. Casualties for the same period, 75,492.

In April and May of 1917 the total enlistments were 11,323. Casualties for the same period, 23,939.

STATEMENT OF NEW YORK BANKS.

The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$54,050,750 reserves in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$14,668,450 from last week.

Loans, etc., inc.	\$24,721,000
Reserve, own vaults, dec.	11,256,000
Reserve in Fed. res., dec.	4,575,000
Reserve, other, dec.	2,365,000
Net dem. deposits, dec.	22,456,000
Net time deposits, dec.	6,822,000
Circulation, inc.	166,000
Agg. reserve	669,234,000
Excess res. dec.	14,668,450

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT.

The Bank of France, in its weekly statement, reports the following changes for the week: Gold holdings increased 3,398,000 francs; silver holdings increased 365,000 francs; notes in circulation increased 113,890,000 francs; general deposits increased 53,271,000 francs; bills discounted increased 9,440 francs; treasury deposits decreased 40,992,000 francs; advances increased 9,984,000 francs.

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

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gold	5,278,028	4,749,444	3,921,341
Silver	258,095	348,767	373,989
Circulation	19,794,778	15,746,644	12,043,646
General deposits	2,653,233	2,353,378	2,215,647
Bills discounted	1,964,881	2,298,918	258,040
Treasury deposits	34,448	31,342	131,951
Advances	1,157,408	1,214,916	621,296

BANQUE NATIONALE HAS EXCELLENT YEAR.

The directors of the Banque Nationale are to be congratulated on a most successful year, according to their statement, published last week, the profits for the year ended April 30, 1917, reached the record sum of \$417,623, or almost exactly \$100,000 more than the 1914 figures issued a few months before war was declared.

The directors have generously added \$50,000 to the pension fund instead of the usual sum of \$10,000 for that purpose and after all charges, including war tax, the \$50,000 pension payment, and \$75,000 for depreciation (compared with \$50,000 each in 1916 and 1915 and none in 1914), there was left a balance of \$265,123, out of which \$160,000 was paid in dividends and \$100,000 was carried to reserve. The "rest account," now amounts to \$2,000,000, which is 100 per cent of the paid-up capital stock.

INSURANCE MERGER IN ENGLAND.

A London dispatch says: "The Royal Insurance Company is absorbing the Car & General Insurance Corporation, offering 30 shillings (\$7.50) for £1 shares."



THE
STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Your surplus earnings in our
Savings Department earn inter-

est at current rate.

MONTREAL BRANCH

E. C. Green, Manager, 186 St. James Street

THE DOMINION BANK

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

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch
of
THE DOMINION BANK

at
73 CORNHILL, E.C.

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

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836)
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

— THE —
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$4,865,666.66
RESERVE FUND \$3,017,333.33

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

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

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies.

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

Business Founded 1795

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

(Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada)
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES

CORPORATION BONDS

STOCK CERTIFICATES

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

and other MONETARY DOCUMENTS.

Head Office and Works: OTTAWA

Branches:—
MONTREAL, Bank of Ottawa Building.
TORONTO, 19 Melinda Street.
WINNIPEG, Union Bank Building.

THE DANGER OF INFLATED PRICES.

(New York Journal of Commerce).

In current discussions on war finance a great deal is said of what is called "inflation." This term has evident reference to conditions resulting in artificial increase or inflation of prices. It seems to be assumed by some that such inflation, though admittedly undesirable, is a necessary concomitant of large financial operations; and the view is apparently taken in various quarters that present conditions almost incidentally give rise to a good deal of it. This, it is to be hoped, is by no means the case. With sound and thorough taxation and careful banking management, inflation can be avoided or greatly minimized. It is of the utmost importance that this should be done, for the sake of our whole financial well-being.

How inflation is produced is not very well understood by the public, but the public is the party chiefly in interest in the whole matter. The essential result of inflation is an artificial rise of prices above what they would normally be. This may be brought about by the issue of Government currency with nothing definite behind it. It may equally be produced by the action of banks in granting long-term credits that are not based upon commercial operations or immediate wealth of any kind. When either step is taken, the outcome is to make a demand for products which would not otherwise have been brought to bear. Notes or checks on banks have a direct purchasing power, and those who get them are likely to use them in demanding and paying for the things they want. If such overissues of notes or overextensions of credit were always accompanied by a corresponding shortening of general demand for goods their employment might have no particular effect. Those who inflated the currency and credit system would have the goods, and would be under obligations to pay for them in the future. The public would have "economized" so far as present consumption goes, and prices might not be much disturbed. Unfortunately, periods of inflation are frequently times when much fictitious wealth is being accumulated and when, therefore, some classes in the community are tempted to spend more lavishly than before. Instead of economy, extra demand is in such cases thrown into the scale, and prices are given a still further upward impetus. The net result is to reprice the entire existing supply of commodities. The community as a whole is no better off than it was before; and it suffers to the extent that uneconomic or wasteful consumption is aided. The remedy lies in economy, conservatism in banking and moderation in granting credit.

The worst phase of the inflation evil is found in the fact that not all members of the community are equally able to withstand its effects. Some who have control of supplies of goods may profit from the artificial advance of prices. Those who receive fixed wages or salaries, or who are not in position to secure constant readjustments of income as costs go up, have to bear the burden. The man whose savings are invested at fixed rates of interest, or who is not able to bargain for the use of his money on more favorable terms, likewise has to carry the real load. It is a situation that penalizes care, forethought and steadiness, and puts a premium on speculation and the taking of risks. The Government as a large buyer of goods necessarily suffers severely. What it gains by inflation when it issues its own notes or overborrows at banks is more than lost to it in the higher rates it must pay for everything it buys. If it seeks to escape the consequences of this situation by fixing or limiting prices, the result is even worse than before, for production is checked or diverted from its usual channels. Should the Government then take over the work of production and seek to carry it on in order to keep up output, it nevertheless finds that it must incur the advanced costs of production due to past inflation and interference; and the outcome is to saddle it with the full burden of sacrifice it had hoped to avoid. Thus there is reflected upon the great mass of the people the double hardship arising from their heightened costs of living due to higher prices and the subsequent increase of their tax burdens due to higher Governmental expenses.

All this war strikingly illustrated in our Civil War experience when the evils produced by the "greenback" inflation inculcated a lesson never since wholly forgotten. To-day the danger arises from the possibility of the subtler inflation arising from unduly large increases in bank deposits or loans on long term. It is an imperative duty upon all our citizens to do what they can to avoid this danger. They must be aided and encouraged in their effort by our financial leaders, who must be fairly familiar

NEW YORK INSURANCE REPORT.

Part 1 of annual report of New York State Insurance department, covering audited statements of the 275 fire, fire-marine and marine insurance companies for 1916 authorized to transact business in that state shows that they held on December 31 last admitted assets of \$867,614,886, an increase of \$84,601,054 over 1915.

The liabilities, excluding capital, are stated to have been \$477,450,182, an increase of \$55,397,138 over the previous year.

Total income was \$524,763,212, an increase of \$71,554,079. Of the income \$466,389,997 was for premiums, being an increase in premiums of \$68,209,253. Total disbursements were \$458,605,763, exceeding those of 1915 by \$51,155,070. Loss payments to policyholders show an increase of \$22,761,578. Unpaid loss claims show a material increase over those outstanding at end of previous year.

Total insurance in force of all fire, fire-marine and marine companies at end of the year was \$71,144,628,903; an increase of about \$6,000,000,000. The underwriting result based on earned premiums shows a gain from underwriting of \$23,676,268. Gain from investments was \$35,961,977; loss to surplus, due to dividends, balance of remittances to and from the home offices of foreign fire insurance companies and changes in special reserve items, amounted to \$43,772,216; total result being a net gain in surplus from all sources of \$15,866,029.

Gross assets of United States branches of foreign fire insurance companies held by trustees or on deposit with insurance departments in United States show an increase over 1915 of \$10,000,000; and net assets or United States capital of the above companies an increase of \$723,000.

Companies wrote in the state of New York \$7,141,428 of fire risks in 1916, an increase of \$801,889,038 over preceding year. Excess of fire premiums received in the state of New York over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses was \$9,606,314, a slight decrease from 1915.

with the hazards to be encountered in the inflation policy. There is no large class in the community which profits from an inflation of credit; but in the long run all suffer. Such temporary gains as may be made by small numbers of individuals render things worse rather than better by encouraging a false belief in prosperity and by furthering the development of tendencies that are already injurious. There is a responsibility upon every influential member of the community to set his face steadily against inflation in every form; to encourage the direct saving of resources; and to further the use of such funds in payment of taxes and public dues.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.,
President

E. A. Lash, Esq., K.C., LL.D.,
Vice-President.

John Hoskin, Esq., K.C.,
LL.D., D.C.L.

J. W. Flavell, Esq., LL.D.

A. Kingman, Esq.

Hon. W. C. Edwards

E. E. Wood, Esq.

George G. Foster, Esq.,
K.C.

Chas. Colby, Esq., M.A.,
Ph.D.

Sir John M. Gibson,
K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.,

Robert Stuart, Esq.,

G. F. Galt, Esq.,

H. J. Fuller, Esq.,

William Farwell, Esq.,
D.C.L.

A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq.,

G. W. Allan, Esq., K.C.

F. F. Jones, Esq.,
H. C. Cox, Esq.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce having Branches in all the important Towns and Cities throughout Canada, as well as Newfoundland, the United States, England and Mexico, offers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Home Bank of Canada

BRANCHES
AND CONNECTIONS
THROUGHOUT CANADA.

MONTREAL OFFICES:
Transportation Building,
St. James Street.

Hochelaga Branch,
Cor. Cuvillier and David-
son Streets.

1318 Wellington Street,
Verdun.

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



Head Office
TORONTO

Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, and Constituent Companies

Consolidated Balance Sheet, March 31, 1917

ASSETS.	
Cost of Properties	\$80,480,440.82
LESS—Reserves for Depreciation and exhaustion of Mineral Areas	13,079,351.35
	<u>\$67,401,089.47</u>
Notes Receivable and Cash in hands of Trustees	124,447.69
Current and Working Assets:	
Inventories	5,607,618.55
Accounts Receivable	3,894,939.42
Investments in War Loans, etc.	1,085,671.15
Cash on hand and in Banks, Secured Loans, etc.	4,858,167.25
	5,943,838.40
	15,446,396.37
Deferred Charges to Operations:	
Insurance and other expenses paid in advance	554,883.49
	<u>\$83,526,822.02</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Funded and Mortgage Debt:	
Dominion Coal Company, Limited:	
First Mortgage 5% Bonds	\$6,300,500.00
Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited:	
First Mortgage 5% Bonds	\$6,625,000.00
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	7,426,533.33
	14,078,533.33
Cumberland Railway & Coal Company:	
First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,142,000.00
Dominion Shipping Company:	
Serial Debentures	117,000.00
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited:	
5% Five Year Debentures due 1915	\$ 2,000.00
6% Five year Notes (called for payment).	484,233.30
6% Employees' Debentures	43,100.00
	529,333.30
	<u>\$22,167,366.63</u>
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable, Wages accrued, etc.	\$1,572,530.14
Accrued Interest on Bonds	246,731.07
Dividends declared on Common Shares of Dominion Steel Corporation Limited and Preferred Stock of Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited	495,977.00
	2,315,238.21
Reserves:	
Furnace re-lining and other reserves	\$1,238,657.29
Preferred Stock Dividends accrued	105,000.00
Outstanding Stock Interests in Constituent Companies	5,967.06
	1,349,624.35
Capital Stock:	
Preference Shares of Corporation (6%)	\$7,000,000.00
Preferred Stocks: (7%)	
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.	\$3,000,000.00
Dom. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.	5,000,000.00
	8,000,000.00
Common Stock of Corporation	\$37,097,700.00
Less held by Constituent Co's.	5,000,000.00
	32,097,700.00
	47,097,700.00
Special reserve appropriated for construction expenditures and for taxes payable under Business Profits Tax Act, 1916	3,000,000.00
Surplus:	
Total Surplus of the several Constituent Companies at dates of acquisition in excess of premiums paid on purchase of Stock thereof	\$ 1,558,710.46
Profit and Loss Balance as per statement attached	11,937,577.71
	<u>\$13,496,288.17</u>

Deduct: Special Appropriations:			
To write off discounts and premiums on Securities, (hitherto carried as an Asset) the balance of which at March 31, 1917, amounts to	2,899,395.34		
To provide for Construction Expenditures and for Taxes payable under Business Profits Tax Act, 1916	3,000,000.00	5,899,395.34	7,596,892.83
			<u>\$83,526,822.02</u>

We have audited the books and accounts of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited and its Constituent Companies for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1917, and we certify that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up and in our opinion shows the true financial position of the Combined Companies at March 31st, 1917, and that the relative Profit and Loss Account is a fair and correct statement of the results of the operations for the year.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

NOTE.—In addition to the Bonds outstanding as stated above, £734,000 Consolidated and \$975,000 Cumberland Bonds are deposited as security to 5 year secured notes which have been called in for redemption.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1917.

Net Earnings, after deducting all Manufacturing, Selling and Administrative Expenses, amortization of Munitions Plant and Equipment and Business Profits Tax to March 31, 1916, but before charging provision for Sinking Funds and Depreciation and Interest		\$12,967,874.67
Deduct—Provision for Sinking Funds, Depreciation and Renewals, etc.		1,859,595.91
		<u>\$11,108,278.76</u>
Deduct also—Interest on Bonds and Debentures	\$1,230,203.69	
Discount on Securities, amount written off	326,909.37	1,557,113.06
		<u>\$9,551,165.70</u>
Net Earnings		\$9,551,165.70
Less—Preference Dividends for year ending March 31, 1917:		
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	\$420,000.00	
Constituent Companies	560,000.00	980,000.00
		<u>\$8,571,165.70</u>
Add—Balance April 1, 1916		4,037,389.01
		<u>\$12,608,554.71</u>
Less Dividends:		
1% on Common Shares of Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	\$320,977.00	
Arrears of Dividend on Preferred Stock of Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., paid July 1st, 1916	350,000.00	670,977.00
		<u>\$11,937,577.71</u>

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Corporation:—Sir H. Montagu Allan, Geo. Caverhill, Esq., Hon. R. Dandurand, Hector McInnes, K.C., M.P.P., Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Wm. McMaster, Esq., Brig.-Gen. the Hon. James Mason, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Frederick Nicholls, Brig.-Gen. Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., J. H. Plummer, Esq., D.C.L., Sir Wm. D. Reid, W. G. Ross, Esq., Lieut. J. K. L. Ross, R.N.C.V.R., E. R. Wood, Esq., Mark Workman, Esq.

The meeting was then adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the President said:—

Gentlemen: For the second time since my election to the Presidency, it becomes my privilege to present to you, and to move the adoption of the Report of your Board of Directors on the operations of the Dominion Steel Corporation and its Constituent Companies. The statements for the fiscal year, ending March 31st, 1917, are now before you, and I feel sure will be read with satisfaction.

It is a source of pleasure to me to be able to report that, since our meeting a year ago, I have been able to reduce our fixed charges by a very satisfactory sum, through the calling in for payment of the six per cent. five year notes, which would have matured in the ordinary course, on the 1st of December, 1918. Our financial position, however, warranted the retirement of this issue in December last, which leaves no outstanding obligations of this nature, and, as stated above, materially reduces our yearly interest charges.

It has also been possible to eliminate from the Balance Sheet the item of "discounts and Premiums on Securities," which, at the 31st of March, 1917, stood at approximately \$2,900,000. Although carried on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet, this item involved an annually recurring liability which, along with the interest on bonds, was a first charge upon earnings, and it is a source of gratification to your Directors to be able to wipe out this obligation, thereby still further reducing our yearly fixed charges to the extent of about \$225,000.

The operations of the coal mines may be regarded as

fairly satisfactory, considering conditions and having in mind the many difficulties under which we have been laboring. With regard to the Steel Department, I am pleased to report that our last year's sales constitute a record.

The coal output has been interfered with by reason of heavy enlistments for overseas, and, appreciating the supreme importance of an adequate coal supply to permit of our railroads, munition factories and other industries continuing to operate without interruption, I have strongly urged the authorities to discontinue recruiting measures in the districts comprising the scope of our operations. This is in line with the policy adopted in Great Britain, and it will be recalled that many thousands of miners were actually brought back from the trenches to work in the coal mines of Wales and in other parts of Great Britain.

As a result of our efforts, the labor supply at the mines remains fairly constant, but the curtailment of operations consequent upon these labor conditions has naturally placed a handicap upon the full use of our coal resources, and has prevented our securing a large amount of attractive coal business, which would have influenced our earnings to a marked degree.

While the statements now before you indicate a greatly improved condition as compared with the previous history of the Corporation, it must not be forgotten that lean years have been the rule rather than the exception, and it must, therefore, be my policy to exercise conservatism in all our undertakings. I feel particularly committed to this course, having in view the keen competition that will undoubtedly arise after the war. Many corporations

engaged in the steel industry across the border have been able, partly through exemption until a comparatively recent date from taxation, and partly by reason of other advantages resulting from the attitude of neutrality long maintained by their Government, to accumulate large surpluses, and to practically amortize their plants. We in Canada have borne responsibilities of this nature for a much greater period, and it must not be lost sight of, that, however gladly and willingly we have shouldered the burdens which have fallen upon us as our share in the prosecution of the war none the less does this condition demand careful study and the exercise of rigid economy, in order that we may not be placed in a position of disadvantage as regards our competitors.

Our chief problem, therefore, lies in the meeting of the conditions which may arise after peace terms have been signed, and I consider it good business to fortify ourselves in every possible way, so that when the time comes we will be in such a position that the problem of meeting competition will not be insurmountable.

These problems, as I said before, belong to the future. As for the present, I am happy to report that we are booked up in steel products to the end of the calendar year, in addition to which our shell steel output for the first six months of 1918 has been disposed of.

In order to take care of the two vacancies which existed on your Board of Directors, the names of Sir William D. Reid and Mr. J. K. L. Ross have been added, and I feel sure that the election of these two gentlemen will meet with the fullest approval.

NEW RECORDS

Results secured during the past year re-affirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.

Fair-dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policy-holders.

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COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

AN IDEAL INCOME

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

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company,
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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.
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Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The largest general Insurance Company in the World.

Capital Fully Subscribed	\$ 14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds	76,591,535
Total Annual Income Exceeds	51,000,000
Total Funds Exceed	151,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	193,774,045
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,245,467

(As at 31st December, 1916).

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

J. MCGREGOR - Manager Canadian Branch.
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A Free Course in "Salesmanship"

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

A GOOD LIVING WAGE
A PROFITABLE FUTURE
A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE

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

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

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

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

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CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office, Toronto.



POLICY BLOWN 65 MILES BY TORNADO.

Edward C. Schafer of Mattoon, Ill., received on May 30 a letter from a man at Dana, Ind., stating that the latter had picked up a life insurance policy for \$1,000 made out to Mrs. E. C. Schafer at Mattoon. The Schafer home was destroyed by the recent tornado. Dana is 65 miles from Mattoon, and it is believed the document was carried that far by the storm.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FIRE LOSS.

Sir Aston Webb, in a paper read recently before the Insurance Institute of London, mentioned that according to some statisticians the fire loss in the British Isles is \$50,000,000 per annum. We have met this estimated figure before, but have never seen any evidence adduced in its support. An alternative estimate, which was arrived at after careful calculation, places the average loss as low as \$15,000,000. There is a very wide margin between these figures and it would be interesting to learn which is nearer to the truth. Our own opinion inclines towards the lower estimate.—The Fireman, London.

THE SECOND LARGEST BUSINESS.

Life insurance has developed by leaps and bounds until today it is the second largest business in existence, being exceeded only by steam railroads, and millions of securities of steam railroads lie in the vaults of the life insurance companies' home offices. There is a reason for the life insurance business being the second largest in the world—it fulfills a need of mankind which no other institution ever did, or ever will fulfill. The history of its development and growth is most interesting. The part which the agent has played in that development and growth is by no means the least part.—H. H. Ward, in Insurance Register.

TO AMEND INSURANCE ACT.

Sir Thomas White has introduced a bill to amend the Insurance Act.

The amendments contained in the new Insurance Bill are of two classes; those considered necessary to remove from the existing Act the features which have been decided by a recent Privy Council judgment to be ultra vires, and those deemed necessary to meet changed conditions which have arisen since the present Act was passed, and to remove certain serious defects in the Act which have come to light in its administration.

Among the new clauses is one enlarging the definition of "Explosion insurance" to include insurance against damage caused by bombardment and other factors incidental to war. There had been, the Minister explained, a considerable demand for protection against these hazards, and the amendment follows provisions made in United States legislation.

The section in the present Act prohibiting a company from obtaining a license for life and fire insurance unless it has a paid-up capital of at least \$300,000, a surplus equal to at least twenty per cent of the paid-up capital, and the market value of its stock is at a premium of at least twenty per cent, is repealed.

Sir Thomas White pointed out, in explaining the measure, that many British companies are operating on a capital smaller than \$300,000, but maintain large amounts of surplus. Hitherto this section had prevented such companies from operation in Canada. The amendment provides that such companies which have an unimpaired capital may, upon complying with such conditions as may be required by the Treasury board, including the maintenance of deposits in excess of those ordinarily required, obtain licenses.

A new section permits of contracts for fire and automobile insurance companies to invest in the rural telephone company debentures of the Province of Saskatchewan and other similarly secured issues.

It is provided that no Canadian company may invest in the stock of any other company which is transacting or is authorized to transact the same class of insurance business. This amendment is designed to prevent the interlocking of insurance companies through stock ownership.

There is also a clause providing for the maintenance of an adequate reserve by hail insurance companies.

Another clause to which the Minister drew attention holds the directors of an insurance company responsible for the replacing of unauthorized investments.

The Bill was given second reading and referred to the standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

News of the Week

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

Italians have struck a clever blow on the Trentina. The British have captured another mile of trenches southeast of Messines.

The Royal Flying Corps played a gallant part in the Mesinnes Ridge.

An Admiralty Drifter of the Dover patrol destroyed two out of five enemy seaplanes.

A Dublin police inspector was fatally injured while trying to prevent the Sinn Feiners from holding a meeting.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, arriving in London, and was given a big reception.

J. Ramsay Macdonald and F. W. Jowett, members of the British Parliament, and noted pacifists, are prevented from going to Petrograd by the Seamen's Union.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

Allies force King Constantine to abdicate from Greek throne in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander.

British troops in France successfully raid enemy's trenches on both sides of Neuve Chapelle.

British make another advance on front of nearly two miles east and northwest of Messines.

French repulse German attacks in Champagne, and on the Aisne front.

French bring down a German airplane in Lorraine. Russians busy on Roumanian and Caucasian fronts.

Berlin claims the destruction of 285 Allied planes during May.

The Justicia, a new British leviathan of 32,234 tons, has crossed the Atlantic.

The two British Socialist delegates have temporarily abandoned their efforts to go to Petrograd.

American Senate, by approving Espionage Bill, gives Allies dominion of world's trade.

Advancement of Allied troops in Greece and violent artillery and skirmishing on border front.

German aviators kill 97 and wound 439 in raid over London.

British ships sunk during the week number 38 vessels of various sizes.

General Haig reports the number of Germans captured since the morning of June 7 totals 7,342, with 47 guns and 242 machine guns.

Canadians beat off German attempt to retake a strong machine gun position near Lens.

One hundred and fifty feet of a city pier at West St. John, N.B., with an equal stretch of warehouse and part of a grain conveyer, collapsed owing to excessive weight of goods in the warehouse, some 6,000 cases of heavy goods for export being lost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

German forces now withdrawing from positions they occupied after the Messines battle.

Engagement between British and German troops on Infantry Hill, in Arras Sector, British take hostile positions and 175 prisoners.

Fort Saliff on east shore of Red Sea, has been captured by British.

There has been lively skirmishing on the Macedonian front, in the Vardar region and in Greece, the results all being in favor of the Allied forces.

There is some activity on Russian front, but no event of any importance has taken place.

Another Zeppelin has been destroyed in North Sea by British air service.

Strong Austrian attacks were repulsed by the Italian troops.

Two new Canadian Trade Commissionerships have been established in Russia during the past year, and a young man is preparing for such a position in Japan.

The Presbyterian General Assembly appointed an enlarged Church Union Committee, comprising the various shades of opinion.

A new forestry unit is to be formed from among Indians.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

British strike another blow at Messines.

British make successful raid north of Lens.

British capture further portion of a sector northwest of Bullecourt.

Violent artillery fighting occurred in region of Hurtebise and Craonne between French and Germans.

On the entire Italian front artillery engagements predominate and aerial activity prevails on the Trentina front.

Spain has held no communication with outside world for three days.

Germany admits loss of Bremen with valuable cargo.

(Continued on Page 20.)

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

Pickaninny—I want some 'lasses. Aunt Dinah (reprovingly)—Yo' ortuh be mo' grammatic, chile. Don't say 'lasses, say molasses. Pickaninny—How's I gwine to say mo'lasses when I isn't had none a-tall yit?

It was in a churchyard. The morning sun shone brightly and the dew was still on the grass. "Ah, this is the weather that makes things spring up," remarked a passer-by casually to an old gentleman seated on a bench. "Hush!" replied the gentleman. "I've got three wives buried here."

It was the first ball game she had ever attended, says the Boston Transcript. "Why do they call that thing the plate?" was her forty-seventh question. "Why—er—because that's where the drops from the pitcher are caught," he replied, his reason cracking under the strain.

Sergeant—"Ey there! Where are you going?" The Absent-Minded Beggar (who had climbed out of the trench)—"O! Jimmy! When that bloomin' shell w'stled over'ead Hi thot it was twelve o'clock."—Nebraska Awgwan.

"My dear," says the husband, in Judge, "I told you that we simply had to economize—and here you are wearing a new afternoon suit." "I know, honey," she soothes. "But I have put mothballs in the pockets so every one will think it is an old one."

A certain Church of England bishop, desirous of doing humble part in the war by effecting economy, was travelling in a third-class carriage with a rather rough-looking workman. The latter exhibited surprise at such company, and, consumed by curiosity, inquired: "I suppose you are a curate, sir?" "Er—no," weakly replied the bishop, "not exactly—but—but I was once a curate." "I see," commented the other; "that 'orrid drink again."

Murphy kept a pig. "Your pig's ravenous, Murphy," said a neighbor. "Why don't you give it something to eat?" "It doesn't have anything to eat to-day," said Murphy. "Nothing? When do you feed it?" "It must wait till to-morrow." "You feed it one day and starve it the next?" cried the astonished neighbor. "Whatever for?" "Och, sure," grinned Murphy, "I like to have my bacon with a strake o' fat and a strake o' lean aqually one after t'other."—Buffalo Commercial.

The train had been standing in the station for forty minutes, and the canny Scot went to see what was the matter.

"You're very late startin', mon," he said to the engine-driver.

"Yes," replied the driver testily. "We've got a lot of whisky drinkin' Scotsmen on board, and they've sneaked all the hot water out o' my boilers to make grog."

The Scot shook his head decidedly. "They canna be countrymen of mine, then," he said, "or they'd nae trouble about th' water!"

A professor at Princeton who has taken much interest in the woman suffrage movement was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade held in Washington.

His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance.

"Why didn't you march like somebody, and let the people see your banner?" she asked.

"Dearie," sighed the professor, "did you see what was on that banner? It read, 'Any man can vote. Why can't I?'"—The Lamb.

It is said that Mr. Birrell, the late Irish secretary, is the most absent-minded man alive; likewise he has lost more umbrellas than there are days in the year. Recently he went out to a luncheon desperately clutching a brand-new umbrella. "This doesn't belong to me," he announced. "I borrowed it and don't intend to lose it." "Tie it to the table leg," one friend suggested. "Get the waiter to hold it for you," another volunteered. "Have 'em put it in the safe," a third advised. Mr. Birrell ignored them all. He placed the umbrella on the floor and planted both feet firmly upon it, to the hilarious delight of his friends. Then, when he had finished his luncheon, he—walked away and left it.

INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE.

Some little and idle minds have started another argument over "the difference between insurance and assurance." The difference is exactly that between tweedledum and tweedledee. But keep this in mind; a man won't write much insurance unless he has plenty of assurance—not self-conceit, but self-confidence. And no man can have the right kind of self-confidence without being confident he knows enough about insurance and how to present it to go out and talk it. Half or three-fourths of valuable self-confidence comes of just that. The rest is good nerve.—Missouri State Life Bulletin.

SOLVES AN OTHERWISE ARDUOUS PROBLEM.

One of the most common reasons that a man gives for going uninsured is that he "can't afford it." While the present heavy expenses of living add emphasis to the impression just now, the fact is even more pronounced that he needs to afford it more than he ever did before, because of the increased hardships that might befall his family. His difficulties of the moment will be insignificant to those of the widow if she is forced to confront the problems of existence at the present time without the adequate and immediate financial help which comes from Life Insurance.—The Union Mutual.

THE MAY FIRE LOSS.

The losses by fire in Canada and the U.S. during the month of May were exceptionally heavy aggregating \$24,968,800, or nine millions more than last year when the figures were \$15,973,500 and over thirteen and a half millions in excess of May, 1915, which totalled \$11,388,450. The fire losses for the first five months of 1917 reached a total of \$129,108,455, as compared with \$113,528,920 for the same months last year and \$81,497,050 in 1915. The May losses this year were widely distributed throughout the country but were largely contributed to by the conflagration in the residential section of Atlanta, Ga. There were during the month under review some 261 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

NEVER POSTPONE LIFE INSURANCE.

Compared with the same period last year, the number of persons now applying for Life Insurance of Virginia policies is very much larger and grows larger each month. It is because the absolute need of every household for the protection of life insurance is more than ever recognized. Nowadays the question, "Was there any life insurance?" is not as often heard as, "How much life insurance?" Most self-respecting persons feel mortified if they have to confess that a dearly loved member of the household had died without life insurance. To be forced to make such a confession seems like acknowledging that the dead had been guilty of, at least, disregard for those who deserved regard. This is particularly so as regards the weekly industrial life insurance policy, the payments for which are so small and so conveniently arranged as to be within the reach of any person who earns wages, however small, and as a fact, the smaller the wage, the more urgent the necessity for the industrial insurance policy. Never postpone life insurance.—The Virginian.

FARM FIRE PROTECTION.

An insurance policy is practically the only fire protection enjoyed by the average rural home. An insurance policy is good so far as it goes. Every rural building should be insured. But this is not enough. In almost every case of fire the home owner is a heavy loser, and many fires that have proven disastrous could have been prevented had precautions been taken.

One of the first and most necessary parts of the fire fighters' equipment is a long, light ladder that will reach to the roof of any building on the farm. To this should be added a chemical fire extinguisher. Extinguishers that are as effective as thirty or forty buckets of water can be had for seven or eight dollars, and reloaded when required for a dollar and a half. Lacking the chemical extinguisher, buckets and a water supply, where they can be readily gotten at, should be a feature of every farmer's equipment. Such precautions would have saved many farm properties that have gone up in smoke. On the farm there is little chance of stopping a fire when it gets a good start. The work of the rural fire fighter should be preventative.—Farm and Dairy.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1711

Canada Branch, Montreal:
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THOS. BRUCE, BRANCH MANAGER.

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YOU LOOK FOR SECURITY

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

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

Business in Force over - - - -	\$59,600,000
Assets over - - - - -	16,400,000
Net Surplus over - - - - -	2,600,000

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

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Founded in 1805

THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO. LIMITED

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ASSETS EXCEED \$48,000,000.

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

Canadian Head Office:

57 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada

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

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited

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

WE PARTICULARLY DESIRE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CITY OF MONTREAL

Chief Office for Canada:
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WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851

Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance.

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

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

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ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

The Independent Order of Foresters

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

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

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

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

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Secretary. President.

S. H. PIPE, F. A. S., A. I. A.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (POST FREE).

ARGENTINA (12 months) \$16.00 m/n.
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Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

The Bank of Nova Scotia. DIVIDEND NO. 190.

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 Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., May 15th, 1917.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Great Britain is planning to safeguard one and a half million workers from the results of possible unemployment after the world war is over. This is to be accomplished by extending the operation of the present National Insurance Act.—Insurance Register.

INSURANCE MERGER.

It is understood that the Fine Art and General Insurance Company, Limited, one of the leading British fire, burglary, larceny and personal accident concerns, is to be absorbed by one of the big institutions. The Fine Art and General paid 10 per cent dividend in 1906, 20 per cent in 1911 and 25 per cent for 1913 on a subscribed capital of £500,000. Its fire premiums received in 1914 were £39,125, fire losses paid £57,869 and commissions and expenses of fire business £27,476.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

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

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, May 28th, 1917.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, NO. 1667, SUPERIOR COURT.—Dame Bernadette Auge of Montreal, wife common as to property of F. E. Wilfrid Corbeil real estate broker, of City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to the present, Plaintiff, vs. The said F. E. Wilfrid Corbeil, Defendant. An action in separation as to property, has been taken in this case on May 16th, 1917.

BERARD & SON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, May 16th, 1917.

POLICIES PROVIDING

Guaranteed Annuities, Payable Monthly.

A Policy that secures to the Beneficiary a definite income payable in monthly instalments throughout life is the ideal Life Assurance Contract. Such an income is guaranteed for twenty years, under Mutual-Life-of-Canada contracts issued on the Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowment plans. The income will be increased by an interest dividend during the twenty years of guaranteed payments. Write for our booklet—"Policies Providing Guaranteed Annuities Payable Monthly." Full particulars of any desired plan may be secured by giving age of the prospective beneficiary, as well as your own.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Company of Canada

WATERLOO ONTARIO

ASSURANCES \$109,645,581
ASSETS \$29,361,963
SURPLUS \$4,595,151



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P.M., on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

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

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

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

Comments on Current Commerce

By E. S. BATES

POOLING OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION.—The Federal Trade Commission of the United States has reported on its investigation of the paper industry of this continent conducted during the past year, and recommends to the U. S. Senate the pooling of the newsprint production of the continent, under a Government agency for distribution to publishers at a price providing a fair profit to manufacturers. In the course of a lengthy report the Commission outlines the results of its negotiations with the paper industry, which it is acknowledged have been unsuccessful in compelling manufacturers to sell their product in the United States at arbitrarily fixed prices. It therefore recommends:

"(1) That all mills producing and all agencies distributing print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account; that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency, and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton.

"(2) That pursuant thereto some Federal agency be empowered and directed to assume the supervision and control thereof during the pendency of the war.

"(3) That by reason of the fact that approximately 75 per cent. of the production of newsprint paper in Canada comes into the United States, proper action be taken to secure the co-operation of the Canadian Government in the creation of a similar Governmental agency for the same function, which shall be clothed with power and authority to act jointly with the Governmental agency of the United States for the protection of the consumers and manufacturers of print paper and the public of the United States and Canada.

"(4) That in case the Canadian Government shall not join in such a co-operative enterprise, then importation of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp into the United States shall be made only on Government account, or through the Federal agency charged with such supervision and distribution.

The whole question is a direct indication of the power exercised by the news press. The U. S. Government has held absolutely aloof from any attempts at regulating prices of other commodities, and even in the face of enraged public opinion over the speculation that has been rife in the country during the last two years. It has refrained from taking any radical steps toward price regulation, except in the case of newsprint. The Canadian authorities have acted in a very similar manner, with the exception that in our case the paper manufacturers have consented to give the Canadian publishers the concession of being able to buy their supplies of newsprint paper at 2½ cents per pound, that is below the actual cost.

It will be one of the rankest injustices ever perpetrated by any Government if any such action as is recommended by the Commission is taken. And more so, if the Canadian Government accedes to the pooling arrangement at the behest of the U. S. authorities. While most people recognize the importance of the newspaper as such, few will see any need for such arbitrary measures as are recommended. The publishers of this country are already getting their paper at ridiculously low price in view of the great increase in manufacturing costs, and there is surely little reason why the Canadian authorities should take it upon themselves to compel paper concerns to sell their product in a foreign country under any such terms. The development of the newsprint industry in this country is one of the most important features of Canada's industrial expansion. For many years prior to 1915 the industry had struggled along against almost insuperable difficulties. Everything was in favor of the publishers. Prices were lower than cost, contracts were mere scraps of paper, and our forest resources were being exploited for the benefit of the paper industry of the United States and the publishers of that country. The extraordinary situation brought about by the war changed these conditions, and bade fair to place the industry on a sound footing. It is probable that Commissioner Pringle, who has been investigating the question here in Canada, will recognize this situation. The paper concerns have shown a willingness to give Canadian publishers all possible consideration. It is now up to the Commis-

sioner to see that the publishers respect these concessions by conducting their businesses on a business-like basis, and cutting out waste. At least, the proposals made by the Federal Trade Commission should be absolutely ignored.

THE COAL SITUATION.—The appointment of a Fuel Controller by the Federal Government to investigate the fuel situation and bring forward measures likely to relieve the present shortage, and to prevent the repetition of the serious conditions, experienced last winter, is a step in the right direction. It now looks as though Canada's coal supply for next winter will be more seriously hampered than was the case last year. Manufacturers and dealers in Eastern Canada have found it impossible to contract for and secure delivery of any large supply of coal from the United States. Where supplies are being obtained prices are upwards of 100 per cent. above those ruling at this time last year. The Eastern situation is made more serious by the fact that shipments from Nova Scotia this summer are expected to be comparatively light, owing to the shortage of tonnage. Whereas in normal times upwards of two million tons of coal are imported annually into the Montreal district from Nova Scotia, this year it is estimated that no more than 200,000 tons can be expected from that source. In Western Canada the miners' strikes in the Alberta coal mines have caused a serious falling off in the production for Western requirements during the coming months, and the requirements of that section of the country will place an additional load. Canada has long been the principal foreign consumer of United States coal, but this year the demands on the American coal supply are coming from France, Spain, Italy, and South America and elsewhere. It is estimated that France will require one million tons monthly of American coal, and those other countries are in urgent need owing to the lack of bottoms and inability to secure coal from England. The situation confronting Mr. Magrath, the Fuel Controller, is a serious one, and it is hoped that he will not only be equal to the situation, but that his hands will not be fettered in his efforts to increase the available coal supply.

CONTROL OF GRAIN PRODUCTION.—All interests relating to the grain trade of this country are represented on the Commission named by the Dominion Government to control the grain production of Canada. The men appointed to the Commission are leaders in the trade, representing farmers' organizations, grain growers, grain traders, labour, flour milling, transportation and marketing. The Commission has been given wide powers. It will have authority to fix grain prices on shipments from storage elevators, and to act as the agents of the British and Allied Governments in the purchasing of grain in this country. While it is not given the power to regulate the price paid the farmer, it has arbitrary power to take grain from elevators without the assent of the owners and to fix the price paid to such owners. It is also given power to investigate the storage and accumulation of grain, and remedy any unfair restraint in marketing. Another important feature is the power to order that the Railway Commission shall order cars to any point and in any number, notwithstanding anything in the Grain Act to the contrary. The personnel of the Commission is such that it is taken for granted that they will carry out the control of the grain production in an equitable manner. Until the United States takes definite action in relation to the control of the grain production of that country, little can be done by the Commission other than preventing speculation on the Canadian exchanges. Official reports indicate that the entire grain supply of this continent available for export will be handled, or at least controlled, by the American and Canadian commissions, with a view toward eliminating speculative trading and facilitating the movement of the crops to the United Kingdom and Europe. In the meantime the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, as the Commission is called, will hold sessions this week at Winnipeg, to hear expressions of opinion from the various interests in the grain trade on the marketing of the grain crop under existing war conditions. This will give the Board a direct insight in all factors connected with the trade. It is to be hoped that such co-operation will continue throughout.

THE RAW WOOL SITUATION.—This year's domestic wool clip is bringing prices unheard of in previous history of this country. The Eastern clip is now practically all on the market, selling at from 45

to 52 cents per pound, according to quality and condition. At the sales held last week at Sherbrooke and Shawville, Quebec, the average price of 55 cents per pound was obtained. This price compared with 28 to 35c per pound last year, with some lots selling as high as 42 cents, which means an increase to Canadian farmers of several million dollars over last year's figures. These prices are slightly higher than the ruling prices on English and Cross-bred wools. The fact however, that the domestic wool is available as against the difficulties in securing wool from the United Kingdom enhances its value. It was announced last week that further restrictions had been placed on the consumption of wool in the United Kingdom. The woolen industry there is now working solely on military and export business under the control of the British Army Council. The wool supply is so inadequate, however, that the Council has ordered a reduction in the number of hours per week the mills are to run. An important feature last week was the announcement that the British Government would allow the export of 16 million pounds of Australian wool to the United States, to be used solely for the manufacture of military clothing. This wool will be distributed by officials of the United States Government to be used in the making of equipment for the American Expeditionary Force. The Canadian Wool Commission is doing all possible to secure adequate supplies of wool for the Canadian mills, but the importance of filling military requirements is recognized, and civilian business will be compelled to take second place.

BOUNTIES.—Canada's expenditure in the nature of direct appropriation for the encouragement of certain industries amounted to over twenty-six and a half million dollars for the fiscal year ended March 31st last, according to the official statistical report. This amount was handed over to seven industries in lieu of protection otherwise afforded by the custom tax. The amount paid to producers of pig iron was \$7,097,041, on a production of 5,431,547 tons, or at the rate of \$2.65 per ton. Steel \$6,706,990 for 4,144,780 tons, at the rate of \$1.28 per ton. Manufactures of steel \$2,868,122 for 499,312 tons, or \$5.74 per ton. Lead \$1,979,164 for 1,187,083,350 pounds, or approximately 3 cents a pound. Binder twine, \$367,962 for 108,048,641 pounds, or approximately 3 cents a pound, and crude petroleum \$2,537,012 for 169,134,123 gallons, or 15 cents a gallon. These figures are illuminative in that they indicate the approximate rate paid by Canada directly and indirectly in developing the industrial and commercial interests. Reduced to such cold figures the bill appears tremendous, but the importance of these industries in the development of this country more than justifies the means. We are now faced with the problem of encouraging the building of ships in the Dominion. For the moment, the question of price is scarcely considered, because of the urgent need for ocean going vessels, but consideration of after-the-war conditions is necessary, and it is recognized that Canadian shipbuilders will require some assistance in their competition with other countries. The principal of paying bounties on the ships built in Canada appears to be the only feasible way in which such assistance can be granted.

COST OF LIVING CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

The Labor Bureau, Ottawa, reports a further increase in the cost of living during May. Grain and flour showed the greatest increases, but meats and materials were higher in many lines. The usual seasonal decreases in the prices of dairy products were very slight. In retail prices of foods the cost of a weekly family budget rose from \$10.77 to \$11.82. In May, 1916, the same budget cost \$8.37, and in 1915,

TO TAX NEWSPAPERS.

A new tax of five per cent. on the net profits of all newspapers and magazine publishers written into the bill by the Senate Finance Committee at Washington in lieu of the 2 per cent. advertising tax previously agreed upon and of the second class mail rate increases proposed in the House bill.

Canadian Mines Output

Iron and Steel in Canada 1917

The Mines Branch of the Department of Mines has received from the producers complete returns of the production of pig iron in Canada and with the exception of three small plants, complete return of the production of steel ingots and castings during the first three months of 1917.

The total production of pig iron during the three months was 276,777 short tons, or an average monthly production of 92,259 tons, as against an average monthly production throughout 1916 of 97,438 tons.

Furnaces were in blast at Sydney and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, Hamilton, Port Colborne, and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and a small electric furnace was operated at Orillia producing pig iron from scrap steel. The blast furnace at Deseronto was idle throughout the period.

The total production of steel ingots and castings during the three months was 403,880 short tons, or an average monthly production of 134,627 tons, as against an average monthly production of 106,268 tons during 1916.

The monthly production exports and imports, 1916 and 1917, are shown in the accompanying tables:

Charged to blast furnaces, Imported ore	1,463,488	1,964,598
Charged to steel furnaces . .	74,872	55,059
Shipment from Wabana, Newfoundland	868,451	1,012,060
Pig Iron—Production by Provinces:		
Nova Scotia	420,275	470,055
Ontario	493,500	699,202
Production by grades:		
Basic	739,613	953,627
Bessemer	29,052	31,388
Foundry and Malleable	145,110	184,242
Total production	913,775	1,169,257
Exports of pig iron	17,307	23,304
Exports of ferro-alloys	9,238	22,802
Imports of pig iron	47,482	58,130
Imports of ferro-alloys	13,758	14,777
Steel:		
Production of ingots and castings	1,020,896	1,428,249

PIG IRON IN CANADA.

Monthly Production, Exports and Imports.

	Production.		Exports.		Imports.	
	1916 Short tons.	1917, Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
January	89,187	1,635	106	4,456	5,473	
February	562,097	83,801	1,393	732	4,101	
March	monthly	103,789	2,725	1,394	5,602	
April	average	80	30	5,963	6,489	
May	of	221	394	3,190	3,773	
June	93,683	394	3,902	3,961	5,001	
July	92,612	1,534	4,344	5,933	3,310	
August	87,864	4,055	2,991	6,351	58,130	
September	102,744	2,991	23,304	58,130	4,919	
October	113,608	1,942	4,919	4,919	4,919	
November	104,436	1,942	4,919	4,919	4,919	
December	106,496	1,942	4,919	4,919	4,919	
Total	1,169,257	23,304	58,130	58,130	58,130	
Monthly average	97,438	1,942	4,919	4,919	4,919	

STEEL IN CANADA.

Monthly Production, Exports and Imports.

	Production of steel		Imports*.	
	ingots and direct steel castings			
	1916. Short tons.	1917. Short tons.	1916. Short tons.	1917. Short tons.
January	130,944	4,212	13,322	13,322
February	589,563	120,568	7,288	15,213
March	monthly	152,368	5,206	32,590
April	average	10,877	8,542	8,542
May	of	8,542	11,368	11,368
June	98,259	11,368	10,742	10,742
July	100,817	13,412	13,412	13,412
August	107,273	10,433	12,958	12,958
September	113,411	12,723	12,723	12,723
October	123,469	10,309	10,309	10,309
November	124,431	10,309	10,309	10,309
December	116,265	10,309	10,309	10,309
Total	1,275,219	118,070	118,070	118,070
Monthly average	106,268	9,839	9,839	9,839

*The figures given hereunder represent the exports of steel ingots and billets from the United States to Canada and are compiled from the monthly reports of "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States," Washington, D.C.

IRON AND STEEL IN CANADA 1916.

Revised statistics and comparison with 1915, furnished by the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

	1915.		1916.	
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
Iron ore—Shipments:				
Hematite	205,989	45,541	205,989	45,541
Magnetite	59,217	19,113	59,217	19,113
Roasted Siderite and Hema- tite	192,906	210,522	192,906	210,522
Total shipments	398,112	275,176	398,112	275,176
Sold for export	89,730	140,698	89,730	140,698
Imports (customs record)	1,504,113	2,339,677	1,504,113	2,339,677
Charged to blast furnaces,				
Canadian ore	293,365	221,773	293,365	221,773

Production by ingots by classes:

Open hearth	962,411	1,377,387
Bessemer	19,448	1,416
Electric steel	—	17,939
Other steels	7,970	961
Direct castings by classes:		
Open hearth	28,384	23,496
Electric	—	1,700
Other castings	2,683	5,350
Electric steel, total produc- tion	5,625	19,639
Imports of steel ingots, bil- lets and blooms from U.S.	58,486	118,070
Production of steel rails	232,411	90,123
Production of wire rods	124,381	179,226
Imports of wire rods	71,839	66,166
Imports of tin plate	45,165	57,543

Value of total exports of Iron and Steel goods \$48,268,148 \$ 63,837,681
Value of total imports of Iron and Steel goods \$74,308,983 \$129,090,168

GOLD AND SILVER.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the past three months shows that, despite the scarcity of labor and the increasingly high cost of operating gold and other properties, the production of the Northern Ontario gold mines has exceeded all bounds. The amount of gold mined was greater by 18 per cent over the same period of 1916. Of the nine producing mines, the Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre output amounted to \$1,315,034, \$528,787 and \$425,408 respectively. The nickel-copper smelter at Copper Cliff and Coniston continue operating at the same high rate as last year. For the quarter year just ended, 18,995 tons of nickel-copper matte were produced, as compared with 80,010 tons during the same period of last year. Ore smelted during the period was 358,961 tons. As a basis of valuation, nickel and copper in the matte have been placed at 25 and 20 cents respectively, or the same price as on 1916 for nickel, but an advance of 1½ cents per pound for copper.

During the past two years the silver output has been declining. Deducting the amount of silver recovered from gold and copper ores, the total production from Cobalt and Gowganda amounted to 3,924,849 ounces, valued at \$2,815,091. This total was con-

NEWFOUNDLAND TO EXPORT PULP- WOOD.

It is reported that the Newfoundland Legislature, now in session, will enact a law permitting export to the United States of a considerable quantity of pulpwood, cut in the colony since the outbreak of the war. The wood was intended for shipment to England and France, but, because of the shortage of ships, its transfer to those countries has become impossible.

ARGENTINE TO EXPORT WHEAT.

The weekly trade bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, contains a statement from the leading journals of Chile that the Argentine Government has decided to grant permission to export for the benefit of the Allies 18,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of flour on condition that 20,000 tons of wheat will be supplied to Argentina from Canada from the next harvest. This arrangement is explained in a further despatch, stating that it had been made prior to the passing of the prohibition of export of wheat by Argentina and is simply carrying out the obligation assumed to the British and French Governments. It is also reported in South American journals that in addition to the failure of the wheat crop in Argentina the maize crop will only be about one-half the normal acreage and this is barely sufficient to meet the home demand.

CANADA'S AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE.

In the course of a general discussion of after-the-war trade in the Commons last week, when the House was in committee on the estimates of the trade and commerce estimates, Mr. MacDonal, of Pictou, brought up the subject of Canadian trade in South America and Sir George Foster made the suggestion that there might be a possibility of the business and banking interests backed up by the support of the Government getting together upon a plan of financing Canadian trade with South America.

The minister pointed out that there were at the present time two big obstacles to Canadian trade with South America—the lack of direct communication, and the absence of adequate banking facilities, operated as an auxiliary to Canadian export trade. Germany, said Sir George, had sent her banks ahead of her trade and the success of that method was being appreciated by Great Britain, where to-day a British "trade" corporation that was practically a banking concern was being formed, with the encouragement of the Government, to promote British trade in South America.

"Some kind of an organization like that might be formed, I would even say, ought to be formed, in Canada," he said. "The matter is being canvassed by business men in this country at the present time."

Sir George stated that the department was fully alive to the possibilities of South America as a purchaser of Canadian products. One of the best trade commissioners in the service had been doing excellent work there.

Sir George stated that the commissioners were doing a great deal of useful work. The war, he admitted, was preventing trade in some directions, but one effect had been the springing up of many new industries. Manufacturers, of necessity, were looking into many new lines of enterprise with success.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald said it would be an absurd thing to wait until the war was over to prepare for trade. If that was done the ships of Great Britain and her Allies would soon resume their regular work and the Canadian trade would be out of it. While Europe was partly shut off there was a vast continent to the South of us with great trade possibilities, and he urged that the Government provide to meet these opportunities. "There," declared Mr. MacDonald, "is the Mecca toward which the people of this country should look, and try by the construction of ships and the creation of banking facilities to increase our trade with them."

tributed by 20 mines. The silver mines shipping one-quarter million ounces or over are named in order as follows: Townsite City, Kerr Lake, O'Brien, La Rose and Coniagas. Production of bullion by the Nipissing mine exceeded shipments by 636,182 ounces, valued at \$481,438. As this company usually ships to London, no doubt the increase in ocean insurance rates has deterred marketing the entire product for the time being.

COMMODITY MARKETS

Week's Wholesale Review

With the arrival of midsummer the wholesale trade is quieting down in some lines, but there is a steady regular distribution in staple groceries. The approach of the preservig season has caused a demand for sugar and prices are lower. Molasses is held at record prices, fancy grades being held at 66 cents in round lots, and jobbed at 72 cents. Eggs, owing to more liberal receipts are lower, and butter and cheese are easier. Flour prices show further stiffening. Dry goods travellers report orders in fall goods. Deliveries of fall orders are now being made by the cotton and other textile mills. Boot and shoe manufacturers report business light, and the aggregate output of the local factories is not expected to come up to last year's figures. The demand for leather is only moderate, and prices remain steady. The call for lumber from the United States is very fair, but there is a difficulty in getting sufficient cars to ship it. The active demand for wool has caused prices to advance. Provision prices are easier. Better pasturage has caused a falling off in demand for millfeed. Hay and grain crops are promising better.

In the vegetables potatoes are up again to \$4.25 a barrel for Green Mountains. Tomatoes are easier, and some new carrots, turnips and onions are on the market. Rhubarb is more plentiful and cheaper. Canadian asparagus is abundant.

CANNED GOODS GROWING SCARCE.

The demand for canned goods is good, and further firmness in the market may be expected, as some time must elapse before the new crop of canned vegetables and fruits can come on the market. There is a shortage already in some lines of canned salmon.

Canned Vegetables:—

Tomatoes, 3s	2.25	2.30
Tomatoes, U. S. pack	2.25	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 1/2s	2.15	2.20
Peas, standards	1.35	1.45
Peas, Early June	1.45	1.60
Beans, golden wax	1.60	1.60
Beans, Refugees	1.50	1.60
Corn, 2s, doz.	2.00	2.00
Corn, on cob, gal. cans, doz.	8.50	8.50
Red raspberries, 2s	2.25	2.45
Simcoes	2.75	2.75
Red cherries, 2s	2.25	2.25
Strawberries, 2s	2.40	2.50
Blueberries, 2s, doz.	1.35	1.75
Pumpkins, 3s	1.70	1.70
Pumpkins, 2 1/2s	1.60	1.70
Pumpkins (gallon), doz.	3.75	6.00
Apples, (gallon)	3.75	4.00
Peaches, 2s (heavy syrup)	1.75	2.45
Pears, 3s (heavy syrup)	2.45	2.25
Pineapples, 1 1/2s	2.25	2.25
Salmon Sockeye—		
“Clover Leaf,” 1/2 lb. flats	2.45	2.45
1 lb. talls, cases 4 doz., per doz.	3.00	3.00
1/2 flats, cases 8 doz., per doz.	1.50	2.00
Chums, 1 lb. talls	1.45	1.45
Pinks, 1 lb. talls	1.75	1.80
Cohoes, 1 lb. talls	2.65	2.65
Salmon, Gaspe, Niobe Brand (case)		
Red Springs, 1 lb. talls	2.70	2.70
of 4 doz., per doz.	2.25	2.25
Canadian sardines (case)	6.75	7.00

HARDWARE MARKET.

There is no sign of any improvement in the hardware trade, although business is brisk, the goods are so scarce that it is becoming impossible to fill orders, and there is every indication that all metal products will become more scarce. The U. S. Government is spending \$80,000,000 on navy yard extensions, which will keep orders pouring in for all kinds of machinery and implements; there is also a demand for steel locomotives, after the needs of the Allied and the U. S. Governments shell orders have been filled. As there is a scarcity of output owing to the labor shortage, there is every indication that the amount of iron and steel available for domestic trade will become still more restricted.

Rope has increased in price considerably. Boiler tubes are higher. Black sheets and galvanized sheets have again gone up. Other lines showing advances in price include poultry netting, sad irons, iron washers, wrenches, electrical goods, scales, old cast iron, linseed oil, white lead, turpentine and varnishes.

Iron and Steel Prices.

Common bar iron, per 100 lbs.	\$4.30
Refined iron, per 100 lbs.	4.50

Horseshoe iron, per 100 lbs.	4.55
Norway iron	11.00
Mild steel	4.90
Band steel	4.90
Sleigh shoe steel	4.90
Lead sheets, 4 to 6 lbs. sq. ft.	16.75
Tire steel	5.10
Toe calk steel, per 100 lbs.	5.80
Mining tool steel, per lb.	0.17
Black Diamond tool steel, per lb.	0.17
Spring steel	6.35
Single reeled machinery steel	6.35
Iron finish machinery steel	4.95
Harrow tooth steel	5.05
Black Diamond cast steel, lb.	0.17

FISH MARKETS.

The prices are still low, owing to the large quantity of fish on the market, and competition between producers, which has been rather active. Lobsters are plentiful, and a drug on the market. Gaspe salmon is arriving in fair quantities, and much halibut is being received from both East and West.

Smoked Fish:

Haddies	0.10	0.11
Haddies, fillet	0.14	0.15
Digby herring, bundle of 5 boxes	0.90	0.90
Smoked boneless herring, 19 lb. box	1.40	1.40
Smoked eels	0.12	0.12

Salted and Pickled Fish:—

Herring (Labrador), per lb.	\$10.00
Salmon (Labrador), per bbl.	20.00
Salmon (B.C. Red)	17.00
Sea Trout, red and pale, per bbl.	15.00
Green Cod, No. 1, per bbl.	14.00 15.00
Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl.	22.00
Codfish (Skinless), 100 lb. box	10.00
Codfish (Skinless), blks, “Ivory” Brd., lb.	0.10
Codfish, Shredded, 12-lb. box	1.80

Shrimps, Lobsters.

Lobsters, medium and large, lb.	0.12	0.15
Shrimps, Imperial gal.	2.50	2.50
Prawns, Imperial gal.	3.00	3.00
Scallops	2.75	2.75

Fresh Frozen Sea Fish.

Halibut	0.16	0.17
Haddock, lb.	0.06	0.06
Mackerel (med.), each	0.20	0.20
Mackerel (large), each	0.25	0.25
Cod steak, fancy, lb.	0.08	0.08
Salmon, Western	0.15	0.16
Salmon, Gaspe	0.18	0.20

Fresh Frozen Lake Fish.

Pike, lb.	0.10	0.12
Perch	0.10	0.11
Whitefish, lb.	0.14	0.15
Lake trout	0.14	0.15
Eels, lb.	0.10	0.10
Dore	0.11	0.12
Smelts, No. 1	0.15	0.15
Smelts, No. 1 large	0.20	0.20

Oysters

Selected, gallon	2.00	2.00
Malpeque oysters (choice, bbl.)	12.00	12.00
Ordinary, gallon	1.75	1.85
Malpeque Shell Oyst. (ord.), bbl.	10.00	10.00
Cape Cod shell oysters, bbl.	12.00	12.00
Clams (med.), per bbl.	8.00	8.00

Fresh Fish.

Haddock	0.05 1/2	0.06
Steak Cod	0.06 1/2	0.07
Market Cod	0.05 1/2	0.06
Carp	0.10	0.11
Dore	0.14	0.15
Lake Trout	0.14	0.15
Pike	0.10	0.11
B. C. Salmon	0.15	0.16
Gaspe Salmon	0.16	0.17
Gaspereaux, each	0.03	0.03
Western Halibut	0.17	0.18
Eastern Halibut	0.16	0.17
Shad (Roe), each	0.50	0.65
Do., (Buck)	0.40	0.45
Flounders	0.06	0.07
Perch	0.09	0.09
Bullheads	0.12	0.12
Whitefish	0.15	0.16

SUGAR.

The local prices for refined sugar declined 15c. per 100 lbs. on Friday last, and the refineries are now selling 100 lb. bags of granulated sugar at \$8.20. There has also been a slight adjustment downwards of the yellow sugars, Yellow No. 2, being now \$7.85 instead of \$7.95, and dark yellow \$7.75 instead of \$7.85. There was a slight cessation of the heavy demand for sugar last week, which was welcomed by the refiners, who have experienced great pressure on productive powers in recent months. Supplies of the raw are coming in satisfactorily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter prices scored a sharp decline towards the end of last week. At the auction sales held here last week 2,125 packg. of creamery butter were offered, of which pasturized sold at 38 1/2 to 37 1/2 c; finest at 38 1/2 c to 37 1/2 c, and fine at 37 1/2 c to 36 1/2 c, and about 1,000 packages were disposed of at Gould's Cold Storage at practically the same figures, while at St. Paschal 37 1/2 c was paid, and at Monte Joli 37 1/2 c, but at St. Hyacinthe to-day prices dropped 3 1/2 c per lb. below those of a week ago, and all the offerings were sold at 34 1/2 c, and at Waterloo they were 1 1/2 c to 1 1/2 c off at 36 1/2 c, which are the low record figures of the season to date.

The receipts of butter for the week ending June 16, 1917, were 16,884 packages, which show an increase of 3,866 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 1,442 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 10,654 packages with the corresponding period a year ago.

We quote prices as follows:

Finest creamery	0.38	0.38 1/2
Fine creamery	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2
Finest dairy	0.33	0.34
Fine dairy	0.31	0.32
Lower grades	0.29	0.30

CHEESE.

The issuing of the orders by the commission caused considerable activity in the cheese market this week, and it is estimated that between 75,000 to 100,000 boxes were shipped; consequently the demand from exporters for fresh supplies at the different boards throughout the country had to be met; this created a stronger feeling in the market, and prices scored an advance of 1-16c to 9-16c per lb., as compared with those paid last week, the range being from 20 1/2 c to 21 5-16c, f. o. b., points of shipment in the country. The highest prices paid were 21 1/2 c to 21 5-16c, at Vankleek Hill, and the lowest were 20 1/2 c to 21c at Gould's Cold Storage.

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending June 16, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, Pkgs.	Cheese, Bxs.
Receipts, June 16, 1917	4,048	13,126
Receipts June 9, 1917	2,585	5,794
Receipts June 17, 1916	2,841	14,604
Week ending June 16, 1917	16,884	84,513
Week ending June 9, 1917	13,018	53,467
Week ending June 17, 1916	15,442	87,267
Total receipts May 1, 1917, to June 16, 1917	68,131	259,049
Total receipts May 1, 1916, to June 17, 1916	78,785	527,423

BEANS SCARCE.

There is an unprecedented scarcity of beans on the market, and we are using the imported beans mostly at a good price, except for a limited quantity of some Canadian hand picked, which are selling at \$10.50 per bushel, and some Canadian 3-lb. pickers quoted at \$9.50 per bushel.

Beans:—

Canadian, hand-picked	10.50
Canadian 3-lb. pickers, per bus.	9.50 10.50
Canadian 5-lb. pickers	7.90 8.50
Yellow Eyes, per lb.	0.15 0.15 1/2
Lima, per lb.	0.20
Chilean beans, per lb.	0.14 1/2 0.15
Manchurian white beans, lb.	0.15 1/2 0.16
South American	5.70
Peas, white soup, per bush.	5.00
Peas, split, new crop, bag 98 lbs.	10.00 10.10
Barley (pot), per bag, 98 lbs.	6.00 7.25
Barley, pearl, per bag, 98 lbs.	7.50 8.00

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Prices of provisions declined in sympathy with the weakness in the live hog situation at other Canadian centres. The demand for smoked and cured meats remains steady and prices show no important changes as yet in a whole jobbing way, but it is reported that they are being shaded for fair-sized lots. The demand continues fair for smaly quantities for immediate consumption and sales of 8 to 10 lb. hams were made at 30c per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 29c, and heavier weights at 28c, breakfast bacon at 35c, Windsor selected bacon at 37c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 38c. A fair trade continues to be done in pure lard, there being a steady demand from all sources for supplies.

MILLFEED AND ROLLED OATS.

Buyers from the United States made a brisk demand last week, for Canadian millfeed and one firm made sales of over 300 cars of bran and middlings for June and July shipment on the basis of \$25 per ton for the former, and \$30 to \$31 for the latter f.o.b. cars Fort William. Other millers were not disposed to sell at these figures, and they are storing their surplus output, as they believe it will all be wanted later on at higher prices. The domestic and country demand for mixed car lots is very limited at present. Bran is quoted at \$34; shorts at \$40; and middlings at \$42 to \$44 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

The market for rolled oats is steady. Standard grades in broken lots are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.40 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered to the trade.

FLOUR.

A further rise of 40 cents per barrel on flour was the feature of last week's flour market, sales being made at \$15.90 for first grade patents. The improved demand for spring wheat flour continues and further sales of lots ranging from 500 to 1,000 sacks were made for immediate delivery to fill actual wants. First patents are selling at \$13.90; seconds at \$13.40; and strong clears at \$13.20 per bbl. in bags, and 30c more in wood, in mixed car lots, delivered to the trade.

There was no change in prices for winter wheat flour, but the tone of the market rules very firm. The demand has been quiet, with sales of odd broken lots of 90 per cent patents at \$13 to \$13.30 per bbl. in wood, and at \$6.25 to \$6.40 per bag, delivered to the trade.

EGGS LOWER.

Weakness in the egg market was characteristic again last week and prices scored a further decline of 3c per dozen, with purchases of round lots at 33c per dozen f. o. b. points of shipment, and packers expect a further decline during the present week to 30c and 31c. The continued downward trend is due to some slight extent to the break in the Chicago market of 3c per dozen, with storage packed eggs being offered freely from the centre at 34½c per dozen f. o. b. cars, but the main cause of the break in price is the fact that very few eggs are being exported, while the dealers hold excessive stocks of them.

The receipts for the week ending June 16, 1917, were 13,353 cases, as compared with 16,514 for the previous week, and 20,213 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date were 127,934 cases, as against 137,207 for the corresponding period in 1916.

We quote prices as follows:

Selected eggs.....	0.40
No. 1 candled stock.....	0.37
No. 2 candled stock.....	0.34

LIVESTOCK.

The cattle markets are generally lower, prices declining 25 cents to 75 cents per hundred; hogs show a decline of 75 cents to \$1.00 per hundred.

CANADIAN CHEMICAL MARKET.

Prices have remained firm during the past week with a small volume of trade. Potash alum has shown a slight advance, due to scarcity, and caustic soda, 76 per cent., has shown a tendency to higher prices.

Alum, ammonia lb.	0.05½	0.06½
Alum, potash, lb.	0.07½	0.08
Blanc fixe-paste, lb.	0.04	0.04½
Blanc fixe-powder, lb.	0.05	0.05½
Bleaching powder, lb.	0.05	0.05½
Brimstone, f.o.b. mines, long ton		35.00
Casein, lb.	0.25	0.30
Caustic soda, 76 per cent. lb.	0.06	0.07
China clay, imported, ton	30.00	40.00
China clay, Canadian No. 1 white, ton	20.00	
China clay, Canadian, No. 2 white, ton	15.00	
China clay, Canadian, No. 3 white, ton	12.00	
Lime, ton	7.25	8.00
Sul soda, bags, 100 lbs.	1.25	1.30
Sul soda (barrels), 100 lbs.	1.35	1.40
Salt cake, 100 lbs.	0.85	1.00
Soda ash, lb.	0.03	0.03½
Starch, pearl, in bags, lb.	0.06½	0.07
Sulphate alumina, technical, lb.	0.03½	0.04
Sulphate alumina, iron free, lb.	0.05	0.05½
Talc, American, ton	13.00	18.00

WHEAT MARKETS.

The cash situation showed little or no change as regards wheat, but there was a slackening of demand for cash oats. Offers of both wheat and oats were fairly liberal. There was an active demand for July oats for export. The demand was sufficient to advance the price 2½c for a time. The price fell away towards the close, which was 1½c over Friday. October oats were ¼c higher. Flax was quite strong, July closing five cents and October four cents higher. There was no trading in October wheat, which nominally closed 1c higher. Cash wheat was down 4s one cent higher. Cash wheat was down four cents on No. 1 northern, 5c on No. 2, 6c on No. 3 and 5½c on No. 4 wheat, No. 6 and feed were unchanged. Basis contract prices were off 4c for June and July.

Fluctuations in grain today were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
October	\$2.08	\$2.08	\$2.08	\$2.08
Oats—				
July	69¾c	72¾c	69¾c	71¾c
October	58¾c	59¾c	58¾c	59c
Cash prices closed—				
Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$2.56; No. 2 northern, \$2.53; No. 3 northern, \$2.49; No. 4, \$2.36; No. 5, \$2.14; No. 6, \$1.88; feed, \$1.38; No. 4 special, \$2.36; No. 5 special, \$2.14; No. 6 special, \$2. Basis contract—June, \$2.53; July, \$2.48.				
Barley—No. 3 C. W., \$1.31; No. 4 C. W., \$1.26; rejected, \$1.09; on track \$1.09.				
Oats—No. 2 C. W., 71¾c; No. 1 feed, 68¾c; No. 2 feed, 66¾c; on track, 71¾c.				
Flax—No. 1 N. W., \$2.88; No. 2 C. W., \$2.84; No. 3 C. W., \$2.68; on track, \$2.89.				

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

The world's shipments of wheat and flour as wheat for last week were reported as 11,474,000 bus., being the largest for any single week since last October. Of this quantity 8,083,000 bus. went from North America, which is reflected in the large decreases in the American and Canadian visible supplies. Last week the United States visible supply decreased \$5,038,000 bus., and the total is now 23,858,000 bus. against 44,204,000 bus. a year ago. The Canadian visible decreased 5,151,465 bus., and the total is now 18,971,070 bus., against 25,765,868 bus. last year. These large changes in world's visible supplies show how the balance of the old crops is going out of sight.

HONEY.

There has been no appreciable change in the market for honey during the past week. The crop of old honey is limited, and the demand slight, but the tone of the market remains firm.

White clover, in comb	0.15½	0.16
Brown clover, in comb	0.13	0.13½
White extracted	0.13½	0.14
Brown extracted	0.12½	0.13
Buckwheat honey	0.10	0.11

HEMP AND JUTE.

Owing to the freight situation, there is an advancing tendency to rates that finds its reflection in hemp prices. Sisal is steady at the set quotation of the regulating committee. Istle is nominally repeated.

The jute situation shows no change and prices are nominally repeated. The same lack of activity is reported, since it is hard to get shipping room in Calcutta, and, in addition, the exchange situation is difficult.

Manila Hemp—Fair current, spot	a	..
Fair Current, shipment	23 a	..
25 per cent. over, spot	a	..
25 per cent. over, shipment	27 a	..
Midway, shipment	29 a	..
Midway, spot	a	..
Good current, spot	a	..
Good current, shipment	31 a	..
Sisal—Spot	18½a	..
Red	17½a	..
Shipment—June	16½a	..
Istle Hemp—Palma	5½a	..
Tula	4½a	..
Jaumaue	6½a	..
New Zealand—Spot, H. P. fair	a	..
Early shipment	15¾a	..
Jute—June	10½a	..

Pere Marquette Railroad which has been bankrupt for nearly ten years, has passed out of the hands of the receiver.

NIAGARA FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

There is not likely to be a particularly heavy crop of the Niagara Peninsula this year, say representatives of the Dominion Fruit Branch at Ottawa, who were through the district recently.

Peaches are a fairly good crop along the Niagara River and in the section in and around St. Catharines, but at Grimsby, Winona and Stoney Creek the crop is lighter and will probably be further reduced by "leaf curl," which is extremely prevalent there.

Pears, plums and cherries have set for a good crop, and unless a heavy "drop" takes place within the next few weeks, the nearby markets will be well supplied with these fruits.

Apples are almost a failure in Niagara, and reports from other sections of Ontario indicate a light crop generally in the province.

Strawberries are light in the Clarkson-Burlington section, but promise much better east of Hamilton to the Niagara River.

The help situation in Niagara is not so serious as has been generally supposed. The orchards are being well cared for, and appear to be in excellent condition. Many girls have offered their services to assist in harvesting the crop, and the growers are not anticipating any serious difficulties in securing labor at that time.

The season has been very much delayed by continued cold weather, and blossoms were about two weeks later than usual in coming out.

Speaking in a general way, the Niagara fruit crop will not be above average, and the Ontario apple crop is certain to be light, and quite possibly of poor quality. The spring weather has been very favorable to the development of apple scab, and unless orchards have been well sprayed, the fruit will be seriously affected.

POTATO CROP FOR ONTARIO.

If the weather is favorable, Ontario's potato crop this year will be larger than in an average year and considerably larger than that of last year, according to a statement authorized by Sir William Hearst, premier and minister of agriculture, before his departure for Sault Ste. Marie recently.

Sir William said: "From special reports received by the department it is now safe to say that the acreage planted or being planted to potatoes in Ontario this year will considerably exceed that of last year and possibly be a little more than average. Some time ago fears were expressed lest the high price of seed consequent upon the disastrous weather and short crop of last year might result in a decreased acreage. Careful enquiries made in the counties where potato growing is carried on to the largest extent reveals the fact that this is not the case."

Reports from other provinces, particularly the Maritime Provinces, where potato growing is a very important branch of agriculture, all indicate increased plantings running from ten per cent. to twenty-five per cent.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Concluded from page 14).

Marine disaster of some kind occurred in Japan when fifty lives were lost.

Constantine's abdication causes sensation in Berlin. Amnesty granted to all prisoners of Irish revolt by British Government.

The cost of living is still rising, the average workman's weekly budget for May being \$11.82, as compared with \$10.37 in April.

One of the German planes that raided London is reported to have been destroyed.

Up to date 100,000 prisoners have been captured by the British during the war.

Lord Northcliffe presented his credentials to Secretary of State Lansing at Washington.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Air raid on Kentish coast of England—two persons killed and sixteen injured.

British repulse attack of Germans on positions captured by British south of Ypres-Comines canal.

French repulse several attacks on the heights of the Meuse.

French troops successful in Thessaly.

Italians carry Corno Cavento, a strongly fortified Austrian position on the Trentino.

New Italian Cabinet appointed.

Russian Council and Duma declare for continuation of war.

FRENCH CROPS IMPROVE.

The official report of the Minister of Agriculture on the crop situation in France to June 1 shows a great improvement over the report of April 1. Fine weather seems to have repaired much of the ravages of the severe winter on wheat, while the acreage of potatoes is greater in every department than last year and growing under excellent conditions. The bean crop also is more extensive and more promising than a year ago.

LAST YEAR'S CROP.

The official report of last year's crop in St. John, N.B., has just been made public. It shows yields in staple lines as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	acre.
Buckwheat	45,210	1,082,183	23.9
Oats	154,311	5,883,963	30.2
Wheat	14,367	284,985	19.8
Potatoes	44,583	8,148,807	182.8
Turnips	9,135	4,189,203	453.6

CROP PRICE LEVEL ADVANCES FOR YEAR NEARLY 100 P. C.

The level of prices paid producers in the U.S. of principal crops on June 1 was 99.8 per cent higher than a year ago and 107 per cent above the past nine years' average on that date, the Department of Agriculture at Washington reports. Producers of meat animals on May 15 received 48.4 per cent more than a year ago and 71 per cent more than the average price on that date in the last seven years.

The composite condition of all crops on June 1, was 5.8 per cent below their ten year average on that date.

MEXICO PROHIBITS FOOD EXPORTS.

By its recent prohibition of food exports Mexico closes a door through which the United States has been receiving considerable quantities of food, even during the disturbances in that country, and which was of very considerable importance in former years. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York of the principal foodstuffs entering the United States from Mexico shows that the total amounted to over \$12,000,000 in 1916, and this total is much below the normal, which ranged from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in former years.

The prohibition, according to the announcement of the Department of Commerce, includes cattle, sheep, goats and other food animals, flour and other articles of prime necessity, provisions, coffee, peppers and beans.

LIVE STOCK OF BRITAIN TO BE REDUCED.

"The expectation is," according to the "Farmer and Stock Breeder," of the United States, "that live stock holdings in the United Kingdom will have to be reduced by 20 per cent owing to feed shortage. It is not anticipated that there will be any forced diminution in pure bred meat animals and the dairy stock will stand next in line for conservation. Horses, especially those kept for pleasure purposes, will be put on short feed, and it is quite possible some of them may be used for human food.

"This, however, is only part of a change which is promised in English agriculture. Three million acres of grazing lands are to be broken up this year, and more will be broken next year, the intention being to put the United Kingdom in a position to be permanently practically independent of foreign food supplies so far as grain is concerned. What the effect of a lessening of pasture and increase in grain producing area will ultimately be in the matter of the production of meat and dairy products it is difficult to say.

"In England the stock carrying capacity of a given area in grass is much more nearly equal to the carrying ability of an equal area in cultivated land than is the case in the U.S., because the pasture season there is much longer than with us. Still it is probable that with an increase in the cultivated area the country will, under normal conditions, be able to produce more wheat than now for human food without necessarily lessening live stock holdings. In fact, there may be an increase in the latter, and the United Kingdom may in future years be made wellnigh independent of imported meat and dairy products as well as wheat."

ECONOMY OF WHEAT URGED.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture in a statement dated June 12, says: The estimated wheat requirements for the Allied countries for 1917 are: Great Britain, 250,000,000 bushels in addition to home supply; France, 127,000,000 bushels; other European Allies, 156,000,000 bushels; the United States, for bread and seed for next year, 600,000,000 bushels.

None of this demand can be satisfied by Argentina as that country has had a crop failure. Australia and India are so far from the market as to make exportations to needy countries almost impossible in view of shipping difficulties. Russia's wheat supply is limited and unavailable to other Allied countries.

It is pointed out by the Department of Agriculture that under those conditions the Allies must depend in a great measure upon the wheat crops of Canada and the United States. Even with most favorable conditions, the yield in these two countries is not likely to meet the estimated need. It is, therefore, the imperative duty to exercise economy in the consumption of wheat so that the surplus for the Allied needs may be as great as possible.

CANADA'S CROP ACREAGE.

The estimated acreage under crop Manitobas, Saskatchewan and Alberta, June, 1917:

Wheat, 1916, 13,800,000; 1917, 12,750,000; 7.6 per cent decrease.

Oats, 6,376,000 and 7,470,000; 7.1 per cent increase. Barley, 1,335,000 and 1,400,000; 4.6 per cent increase.

Flax, 367,000 and 690,000; 8.3 per cent increase.

Reports indicate seeding about ten days late, but seeded in splendid condition, with good germination, except some late sown oats and barley, which did not germinate evenly on account of drouth. Grain situation, June 7th; wheat inspected to date 165,200,000; in transit, not inspected, 3,350,000. In store at country points, 120,675,000; used for seed, feed and country mills, 35,000,000; in farmer's hands to market, 11,500,000.

Total, 225,000,000, less dual inspection, 3,000,000; total wheat crop, 222,725,000. Oats inspected to date, 82,082,000. In transit, not inspected, 1,150,000. In store country points, 4,120,000. In farmer's hands to market, 9,500,000. Barley inspected to date, 8,500,000. In transit, not inspected, 120,000. In store at country points, 600,000; in farmer's hands to market, 1,000,000. Flax, inspected to date, 5,450,000; in transit, not inspected, 150,000. In store at country points, 300,000.

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ICED BUTTER CAR SERVICE.

Mr. Guy Tombs, Ass't. Freight Traffic Manager of the C. N. R. system in circular letter No. E. 66 has the following announcement to make as regards an iced butter car service over the C.N.R. for 1917:

Commenced May 14th, and continuing unless otherwise advised, until October 6th Iced Cars, for the transportation of Butter to Montreal will be run weekly as follows:

(1) TUESDAYS.

	A.M.
Leave St. George	10.23
St. Jacques	10.40
St. Alexis	10.48
Rawdon	Arrive 11.30
	P.M.
Rawdon	Leave 1.25
Leave Salomee	2.20
L'Epiphanie	Arrive 2.50
L'Epiphanie	Leave 3.15
L'Assomption	3.35
St. Paul L'Ermite	3.55
Charlemagne	4.20
Arrive Montreal, Tuesdays	5.45

(2) WEDNESDAYS.

	A.M.
Leave Joliette	4.00
Arrive Montreal, Wednesdays	6.00

(3) WEDNESDAYS.

	A.M.
Leave Montfort Jet.	8.30
St. Jerome	Arrive 9.00
St. Jerome	Leave 9.15
Lachute	Arrive 10.40
	P.M.
Lachute	Leave 1.10
Mirabel	1.35
St. Canut	2.00
Papineau	2.15
Paisley	3.36
Ste. Sophie	3.46
New Glasgow	3.55
St. Lin	4.25
Bissonnette	4.33
La Fourche	4.39
St. Julienne	4.43
Dugas	5.06
Montcalm	5.30
Arrive Joliette	6.00
	A.M.
Montreal, Thursdays	6.00

(4) WEDNESDAYS.

	A.M.
Leave	
Morin Heights	6.28
Christieville	6.36
St. Sauveur	6.48
Shawbridge	7.02
Filion	7.12
St. Jerome	Arrive 7.30
St. Jerome	Leave 8.40
	A.M.
Montreal, Thursdays	6.00

(5) TUESDAYS.

	A.M.
Leave	
Charette	10.00
St. Paulin	10.30
Ste. Ursule	11.25
	P.M.
Ste. Ursule Falls	12.30
St. Justin	1.15
Bois Blanc	1.45
St. Barthelemi	2.25
Ecrement	2.45
St. Cuthbert	3.15
St. Norbert	3.45
St. Pierre	4.10
St. Elizabeth	4.45
Arrive Joliette	5.15
	A.M.
Montreal, Wednesdays	6.00

NOTES.

- (1) This car remains at Rawdon from 11.30 a.m. Tuesday until 1.25 p.m. and at L'Epiphanie from 2.50 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Tuesday.
- (2) This car remains at Joliette from 9.00 a.m. Monday until 4.00 a.m. Wednesday.
- (3) This car will be at St. Jerome until 9.15 a.m., and at Lachute from 10.40 a.m. to 1.10 p.m. Wednesday.
- (4) Butter from Montfort Branch will be transhipped into Iced Car No. 3, at St. Jerome, 9.00 a.m.
- (5) This car remains at Charette from 7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Tuesday.
- (7) Between May 14th and October 6th inclusive,

APPLICATION OF RAILROADS FOR 15 P.C. INCREASE.

At the hearing of the application of the railroads for an increase of 15 per cent. in freight and passenger rates and protests against such increase heard at Toronto on June 12th, Mr. D. R. Hanna, for the Canadian Northern, stated that the increase in the price of materials would this year amount to \$5,517,485 and in addition they were facing a wage increase which, with other matters, would bring the cost of operation \$6,000,000 over the previous year. The proposed increase would provide an additional revenue of \$5,497,700. He would, however, give no assurance that the increased revenue would be devoted to new equipment and betterment of the service.

Mr. J. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk and representatives of the T. H. & B. and the C.P.R. endorsed Mr. Hanna's contentions.

Mr. T. Marshall, Traffic Manager of the Board of Trade, and Mr. S. B. Brown, for the Manufacturers' Association, said their organizations would not oppose the increase, provided that heavy commodities of little value, but carrying relatively heavy freight charges and tolls covering such services as switching, weighing, demurrage, etc., be exempt, and that it be considered a war measure, the rates to remain in effect for a limited period.

Coal, stone and sewer pipe representatives asked for exemption, and fruit growers, livestock men and united farmers opposed the increase on the ground that the industries could not stand it.

Decision was reserved and argument will be proceeded with at Montreal this week, as the board is hearing the pros and cons of the application in all the important centres of the country, Mr. D'Arcy Scott is presiding.

Objections to the change in demurrage were presented by the Toronto Board of Trade, the Retail Coal Merchants' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Steel Company of Canada. The objections centred principally about the following points: that the free time was reduced by the period of one day; the one day at present allowed to payment of charges and placement orders was eliminated; the raising of the demurrage charge from \$1 to \$3 per day; charging demurrage for Sundays and holidays, and not allowing for the same days when computing time exempted for loading and unloading. Those against the new charges did not think practicable the suggested rule of the railroads that no additional time be allowed to a shipper in inclement weather unless other shippers situated similarly also were delayed in loading and unloading. Furthermore the railways suggest that in cases of dispute the shippers pay the bill and then apply for a refund, the shippers prefer to have the matter of debt settled before they pay at all.

New demurrage charges were in force for some time last winter, and the railways will show to the board the effect of these, the shippers think that all these charges result in increases of revenue rather than in quicker handling of freight traffic.

The commissioners and the shippers will meet in conference in Ottawa on July 3rd.

In addition to above, an Iced Refrigerator car will arrive St. Raymond about noon Wednesdays, leaving by way-freight same night, and arriving Quebec Thursdays 6.00 a.m.

Butter loaded in these cars will be charged the current tariff rates without additional charge for icing.

If the special car or cars running on the different routes should be found on arrival at a point at which shipments may offer, to be fully loaded, such shipments can only be accepted for transportation in an ordinary car, at Owner's Risk, unless the shipment is of such a quantity as to warrant a special car being furnished for its transportation, in which event the butter will be held in our possession at Owner's Risk, pending arrival of the special car in question.

Cheese must not be loaded into these Special Iced Butter Cars, an ordinary car, refrigerator when possible, will be on same trains for accommodation of cheese, and agents should endeavor to have cheese shipped regularly on same days in order to insure prompt delivery at destination.

Special.—Commencing June 11th, and continuing until September 8th, Special Iced Refrigerator Cars for the transportation of Cheese will also be furnished without additional cost, upon previous arrangement with the Freight Traffic Department.

GOVERNMENT R. R. REPORTS.

Surplus on I.C.R. and Deficit on N.T.R.

In his annual statement with reference to Government Railways, before the House of Commons, last Tuesday, the Hon. Frank Cochrane reported a surplus of earnings over operating expenses amounting to \$1,137,713 on the Intercolonial Railway System and a deficit of \$1,966,626 on the National Transcontinental Railway during the past fiscal year. That system now comprises 4,063 miles of railway made up of the Intercolonial, 1,562 miles; Transcontinental, 2,009 miles; Prince Edward Island Railway, 275 miles; International Railway, 112; St. John Valley, 105.

The earnings of the Intercolonial, Mr. Cochrane said, were abnormally low during the four winter months because the road was engaged in hauling war materials and had to embargo many lines of freight which paid higher rates. Moreover, on that line, the operating expenses were augmented by increased cost of coal, materials and supplies and increased wages and also by the unfavorable weather conditions and the congestion of traffic at Montreal.

Earnings amounted during the year to \$16,802,290 and operating expenses to \$15,664,577, leaving a surplus of \$1,137,713, as compared with \$1,517,295 in 1915-16.

The surplus, the Minister of Railways said, would be absorbed by the equipment renewal account.

On the Transcontinental, earnings amounted to \$5,916,550, as compared with \$3,758,387 in 1915-16, and operating expenses were \$7,883,177, as compared with \$4,410,528. The deficit, Mr. Cochrane stated, was due to the comparatively small amount of traffic offering for that railway, to the fact that trains not warranted by business had to be established and to the necessity for maintaining the road at the standard of other transcontinental lines.

The operating expenses of the entire Government Railways System for the fiscal year ended March 31st last were \$24,645,433, as compared with \$17,797,061 in 1915-16; the earnings were \$23,465,565, as against \$18,373,143. The deficit for the whole system in 1916-1917 was, therefore, \$1,179,867. The total number of passengers carried on the system was 5,673,796, including 277,155 men of the military and naval forces who travelled in 443 special trains.

The total estimated cost of the work on the Prince Edward Island car ferry terminals and railways leading thereto is \$2,910,000, of which \$2,600,000 has been expended.

Rails have been laid on the Hudson's Bay Railway to Mile 232, which is the second crossing of the Nelson River. Of the 92 miles remaining between the bridge and Port Nelson, all is graded but 11 miles. The bridge across the Nelson will be completed this summer and the rails will be laid into Nelson this year. Work has been slowed up on the Nelson harbor owing to war conditions. The estimated cost of railway and harbor work is \$26,000,000, of which \$18,175,000 has been expended—\$12,565,000 on the railway and \$5,610,000 on harbor terminal work.

The estimated expenditure on the Welland Ship Canal is \$50,000,000, and of this about \$13,000,000 has been spent. Work has been suspended on the canal owing to war conditions, but is in such condition that no damage is anticipated during the period of suspended operation.

The Trent Valley canal is practically completed between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario. The section to connect the Severn River with Georgian Bay has not yet been placed under contract.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

St. Lawrence Special to the Seaside.

For the accommodation of their numerous patrons to the Seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, the Canadian Government Railways announce that the St. Lawrence Special service will again be in operation this summer, as follows, viz:

EASTBOUND: Leaving bonaventure Station at 8.10 P.M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the season, commencing Friday, next, June 15th, with through sleeping car service Montreal to Riviere Ouelle Wharf, with boat connection for Murray Bay, arriving latter point at 7.45 P.M.; Montreal to Riviere du Loup and Cacouna and Montreal to Metis Beach, via Mont Joli and the Canada and Gulf Terminal Railway, due Metis Beach at 7.50 A.M.

WESTBOUND: The St. Lawrence Special will leave Metis Beach at 7.40 P.M., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Sunday, June 17th, with through sleeping car service to Montreal. Through sleeping cars will also be attached to the train at Cacouna and Riviere Ouelle Jet. (with connection from Murray Bay points) arriving Montreal at 7.40 A.M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WAR'S EFFECT ON WORLD'S SHIP TONNAGE.

Loss Up Till April 30 Was About 5,811,000 Tons.

An estimate of the world's shipping losses during the war has been made by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. In the course of its computation some figures are given bearing on the progress of the world's shipbuilding industry.

In 1900 the total world's merchant marine amounted to 29,043,728 gross tons, of which 6,674,370, or 23 per cent, consisting of sailing ships. In 1915 it had increased to 49,261,769, an increase of 20,218,041, or 70 per cent. The sailing ships in 1915 amounted to 3,532,561, or only 7 per cent, and showed a decrease since 1900 of 3,141,809, or 47 per cent. In 1900 4,009,622 tons, or 13 per cent, were wooden vessels; 7,398,102, or 26 per cent, were iron, and 17,508,704, or 61 per cent, were steel. In 1915 the wooden vessels represented 4 per cent, the iron 7 per cent and the steel 89 per cent, indicating the rapid development of the steel construction and the rapid disappearance of the "wind jammer."

The following table, showing the total tonnage of the leading maritime nations in 1900 and 1915, indicates distinctly those who were the most active in building up a foreign commerce:

	1900.	1915.	Inc. %
British	14,261,254	21,274,068	49
United States	2,750,271	5,892,639	114
Austrian	416,084	1,018,210	145
Danish	519,011	854,996	65
Dutch	530,277	1,522,547	187
French	1,350,562	2,285,728	69
German	2,650,033	4,706,027	78
Italian	983,655	1,736,545	77
Japanese	574,557	1,826,068	218
Norwegian	1,640,812	2,529,188	54
Swedish	637,272	1,122,883	76

NO AUTHENTIC RECORD.

In 1916 British, Austrian, Dutch, French, German and Swedish show a decrease from 1915, reflecting the effect of the ruthless submarine policy of Germany, while the United States, Denmark, Italy, Japan and Norway show an increase. It must be remembered, however, that German interned ships have been seized amounting to over 1,000,000 tons—the United States alone having taken 636,036 tons. While these will probably be paid for at the end of the war, it is unlikely that the actual ships will be returned, so that Germany and Austria together will have lost about one-fifth of the vessels they owned prior to the war and the nations absorbing them will show a corresponding increase.

There are no authentic records of either the loss due to the war or the actual records of present construction. The New York Journal of Commerce for March 2 places the total loss since the opening of hostilities to February 28, 1917, at 4,811,100 gross tons. The British Admiralty reports losses of ships over 1,600 tons from March 1 to April 25 of 155 vessels. Allowing 3,000 tons to each vessel would give 465,000 tons March 1 to April 25. But this is undoubtedly much too low, and 1,000,000 tons would be much nearer the correct figure, as the Germans claim to have destroyed about 1,600,000 tons for the first two months of unrestricted warfare (February and March, 1917, and assert that the losses during April were much heavier.

OFFICIAL FIGURES CONFIRMED.

Taking these figures, then, as being as nearly correct as obtainable, it gives a total of 5,811,000 tons destroyed from the beginning of the war to April 30. The total gross tonnage on June 30, 1914, was 49,089,552 and June 30, 1916, it was 48,683,136, which shows a net loss of 406,416, not taking into account the average normal increase, which is about 5 per cent.

As but small loss occurred in 1914 the 1915 total may be taken, and adding 5 per cent it gives 51,721,857. Adding 5 per cent to this it makes a total for 1916 of 54,311,099, which might reasonably have been expected as the total 1916 tonnage had the war not broken out. Deducting the 1916 figures given by Lloyd's—viz., 48,683,136—from this, it leaves 5,627,963 difference, which represents the loss and practically confirms the estimated loss of 5,811,000. In normal times new tonnage runs very close to 3,000,000 tons a year, or somewhere around 200,000 tons more than the average loss by war, but the increase has been considerably reduced, owing to the greater activity in naval construction.

Should the present ratio of construction and destruction continue for another year, say till June 30,

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

The ship report issued by the British Admiralty states that twenty-two British merchant men of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the past week. Ten merchantmen of less than that tonnage also were sunk, together with six other fishing vessels.

A summary of the report follows:

Arrivals, 2,767; sailings, 2,822.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including one previously, 22; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 10.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, 23.

British fishing vessels sunk, 6.

This week's figures show a considerable increase in submarine activity as compared with recent weeks. Last Wednesday's statement reported a total of only 23 vessels sunk, against the 33 now announced. The aggregate is the largest of any for a month past. Last week only 15 vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and three of less than that tonnage.

The figures of submarine sinkings began to show a falling off early in May from the heavy totals of April, when during one week, that which ended on April 22, forty vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and 15 of smaller tonnage.

During the week ended May 6, the total of the larger merchantmen sent to the bottom fell to 24. For each of the three following weeks the total of vessels of the largest class stood at 18, while the number of smaller craft sunk each week was covered by single figures. Last week the minimum for the entire period since February was struck.

ITALIAN LOSSES.

According to the official statement on Italian shipping losses by mine or submarine, the number of steamers sunk in the week ending June 10 was five. Five sailing vessels were also sunk in the same period.

SUEZ TRAFFIC CUT IN HALF BY WAR.

In the report of the Suez Canal Company, published in the London Times of June 12, it is stated that the traffic of the canal, in 1914, dropped about seven and a half million tons since 1913, but, "thanks to increases in rates, the receipts had not fallen in the same proportion." The council proposes the distribution of a dividend of ninety francs; this means 18 per cent, as the shares are 500 francs. The dividend in 1913 was 164, and in 1914, 165 francs.

General shipping through the canal in 1916 was 3,110 ships of a net tonnage of nearly twelve and a half millions. The proportion which was purely commercial was 2,240 ships of a tonnage of eight and a half millions, the decrease being 56 per cent compared with 1913.

The report goes on: "State commerce is taking the place of private trade, so that the decrease in commercial traffic in 1916 may therefore not be really so marked as the above figures would lead one to suppose."

Of the 400,000 Suez shares, the British Government in 1875 bought 172,602, which in 1915 was valued at thirty million pounds, or seven and a half times the purchase price.

1918, we might figure a reduction in the world's total tonnage of about 2 per cent, making it approximately 47,709,474, or slightly more than it was when the war broke out. However, it must be remembered that many vessels have been commandeered by the belligerents, which are receiving very hard usage and lack of renewal and proper maintenance, consequently much of this tonnage will be practically worthless or laid up for repairs for long periods. On the other hand, owing to the unprecedented prices being offered for charter and sale there has been a very large increase in the building capacity, and this increase—constantly growing—will soon overcome the war losses, providing they become no greater.

FUTURE PROBABILITIES.

Therefore, from all indications should the war last until next year peace should see the merchant marine of the world greater than it was before the war, although possibly not quite as great as had no war occurred. It must be borne in mind, however, that the demand for tonnage will apparently be much greater after than before the war. The countries of Europe must be reconstructed and all the warring nations will undoubtedly, make supreme efforts to manufacture and market their goods, which means the importation of vast quantities of raw materials and export of finished products, all of which will require a much greater tonnage than ever before.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE

Between

MONTREAL AND GLASGOW

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

CUNARD LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

MONTREAL and LONDON

(Calling Falmouth to land Passengers)

AND

MONTREAL and BRISTOL

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



WHITE STAR LINE HAS GOOD PROFITS.

The profits of the White Star Line for year 1916, amount to \$12,000,000, being an increase of \$2,100,000 over the profits of 1915. Net profits, after taxes, depreciation, etc., were \$8,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over 1915. General reserve is raised from \$1,250,000 to \$2,750,000, and dividends of 20 per cent were paid from the year's profits.

HOLLAND SENDS SHIPS TO U.S. AGAIN.

The steamships Amsteldyk and Beukeldyk of the Holland-America Line have left the Hague for America. These vessels were the first ships to leave with cargoes in the last four months, or since the commencement of the ruthless submarining. They are also the first cargoes to sail under the new arrangements made by the British Government and concessions granted by the Dutch Government. England has now arranged that outward bound Dutch ships, leaving under oversea trust conditions, can call at Halifax or alternative ships will not be interfered with, provided the manifests are approved by the Allies.

NEW BRITISH SHIP.

Justicia Is the Largest Ship To Enter the New York Port, Since the Olympic Left in 1914.

An associated press despatch, dated June 12, from "An Atlantic Port," says: "Eleven large steamships, aggregating 169,000 tons, six of them being under the American flag, with a total tonnage of 77,274, have reached here within the last day or two, it was announced by the International Mercantile Marine, owners of the vessels.

"Among them was the Minnesota, 26,718 tons, being the largest merchant ship afloat under the Stars and Stripes. The other American ships were the St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Manchuria and Finland. The largest of the eleven arrivals was the British ship Justicia, a new vessel of 32,234 tons. She is the biggest steamer to come into a port of this country, it was stated, since the Olympic left in 1914.

"The other British ships belonging to the company to arrive were the Adriatic, Celtic, Raphael Gleniffer."



Where You Cannot Prophecy —PREPARE !

NOT even the best-informed man in government or business circles dares to attempt a prophecy of conditions after the war. We hope for the best—meantime wise men are preparing now for anything !

How ?

By regulating their expenditures according to their actual needs rather than by their prosperity—by husbanding the surplus—and by investing to the limit in Canadian War Loans that help so much to maintain present prosperity.

Money saved and loaned to Canada by Canadians is a two-fold safeguard for the future. The lenders will benefit directly from the excellent interest return and absolute security—and indirectly because the interest thus kept in Canada will help to keep business good after the war.



Canadian War Savings Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, repayable in three years. At the purchase prices of \$21.50, \$43 and \$86 respectively, they yield over 5% interest. Buy them at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.

The National Service Board of Canada,
OTTAWA.