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CANADA, February 10, 1917.

MORE CANADIAN TRENCH RAIDS.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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	1916	1915.
Gold	\$5,390,000	\$5,937,934
Silver	2,100,000	1,588,991
Lead	3,186,000	1,939,200
Copper	18,430,000	9,831,500
Zinc	3,648,000	1,460,524
Coal	7,094,000	5,638,952
Coke	1,623,000	1,475,226
Miscellaneous products	1,500,000	1,571,181
Total	\$42,971,000	\$29,447,508

INCREASE 1916 over 1915, \$13,523,492.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1916, **\$559,241,253.**

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CANADA

No. 579. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917. Vol. XLV. 6^D WOODS.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR SOLDIERS.

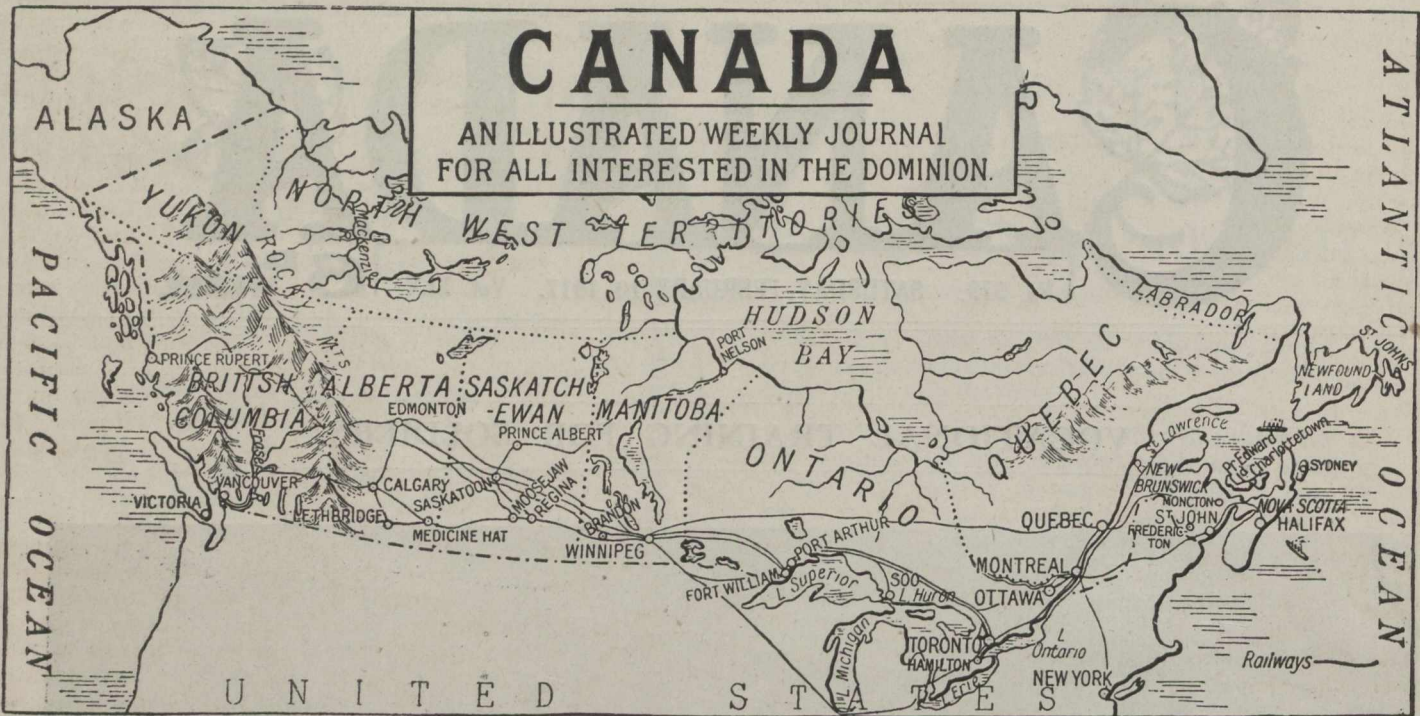


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COMMERCIAL SCHOOL ROOM, DEER LODGE MILITARY HOSPITAL, WINNIPEG.

The old Deer Lodge Hotel has been loaned to the Military Hospitals Commission by Mr. Roderick J. Mackenzie, of the C.N.R., and is being utilised for the purpose of training returned and wounded soldiers for civil life.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor. The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for. In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd. We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned. Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded)

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if, instead of purchasing by casual sale, they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

It was hardly surprising that the patience of the President of the United States was exhausted by the naked savagery of the Hun Note. It is peculiar, however, that the rupture of diplomatic relations should have been finally caused, after two and a half years of German international crime and gross provocation, by a word rather than a deed. What brought Mr. Wilson to his feet in the Senate Chamber was the insult to his flag contained in the German offer to allow one American passenger steamer each week to reach a British port, if suitably beflagged. The Note had other meanings equally detestable, no doubt, to Mr. Wilson, but the quick resentment which translated itself into action—sadly belated according to the judgment of the better half of the world—was primarily due to injured pride. In this is to be seen one of the fundamental differences between the American Republic and the British Commonwealth. Our national pride is of a different quality, never more clearly shown than in our action over the Venezuelan crisis, when the provocation from the President of that day—Mr. Grover Cleveland—was as gross as it was undeserved and unjustifiable.

So the United States Government has at last been

moved to stop intercourse with a people who have shown themselves to be merely disguised barbarians—and thinly disguised at that. This action will give satisfaction and self-respect to the many fine men and women who have so long deplored the inaction of their country in this vital and supreme struggle.

The position of the starving and enslaved Belgians is grievously jeopardised by this action of the United States. Wonderful things have been done by philanthropic Americans to feed and succour the ruined and destitute in Belgium, and who now can carry on this work? It truly looks as if the Hohenzollern and his Prussian military despotism, in their last frenzy of mad despair, have plotted the final annihilation of the innocent victims of their lust for power.

The Allies do not require the armed assistance of the United States to assist them "to break and bind a crazed and driven foe." While the entry of the United States into the war could be of financial and economic assistance, there is some fear of their ineptitude at the council chamber when conditions of peace come to be discussed. They were signatories to the Hague Convention, but the rape of Belgium and the deliberate employment of poison gas called forth no protests. Their President has given to both belligerent parties his pious and scholarly views

on a League of Peace, but these have hardly raised his reputation as a man of practical statesmanship.

If it comes to war, the real American people—not the riff-raff of Europe who call themselves Americans—can and will do much to throw the Hohenzollern from his seat and destroy the power of military despotism. We rather expect that they will act more quickly than their Government. But a few days ago, Lord Northcliffe wrote an admirable account of the American soldiers in France. There are hundreds of thousands more of this stamp of American citizen who will joyfully fling themselves into battle by their side, should the die be cast. These—the unhyphenated—men of our own stock and of our own shibboleths, we shall welcome as real brothers in arms, and all the Allies will go forward to the suppression of junkerdom with the same vigour and determination as the North fought for the suppression of slavery.

—* *—

CANADIANS IN IRELAND.

OF the many incidents which the war has produced, perhaps one of the most interesting was that of an Irish-Canadian battalion touring the land of their fathers before proceeding to the battle line. The American Hibernian has ever been held up as the man who ranged himself definitely against Great Britain as soon as he crossed the Atlantic, and this spirit to some extent pervaded the Irish community in the Dominion. But how superficial it is was demonstrated by the enthusiasm which was thrown into the recruiting for the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers. Nearly all the men who were recruited were either born in Ireland or associated with it by a step of one or two generations. It was only natural, then, that they should desire to see the Old Country.

The idea was taken up by Major Campbell Stuart, of Montreal, who recognised—and convinced the War Office—that such a visit would be productive of mutual good for both visitors and hosts. By dint of hard work, abundant discretion, and much patience, the tour became *un fait accompli*, and a perusal of the papers last week once more proved how the Irish people, as hosts, cannot be surpassed. Lord Mayors, Cardinals, Archbishops, Members of Parliament, City Councillors, and citizens, all vied with each other in extending that warm welcome which is expressed in the old Hibernian phrase, "Caed mille failthe." At the public luncheons the service was rendered by ladies who surpassed all that officers and men had thought of when they heard of Irish beauty. Nor was the cordiality of officials and citizens confined to one city or district. The southern cities of Cork and Limerick amply belied any doubts which Fleet Street scribes had expressed as to the attitude of the people in the South of Ireland; in fact, from start to finish, the tour was a triumphal march.

The presence of journalists, representing not only London, provincial, American, and Canadian papers, but also the neutral Press, probably indicated a double interest in the Dominion of Canada and in Ireland. In any case the presence of such a large and widely representative Press group attracted the attention of the authorities, and the journalists enjoyed hospitality at the hands of all the cities concerned, as well as from Lord Decies (Irish Press Censor), the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Rotary Club, the Ulster Reform Club of Belfast, and the proprietor of the *Belfast Telegraph* (Mr. Robert Baird). It is now more than likely that many of the newspapers represented will, in future, deal with the Irish problem in a clearer light.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Weather. We are experiencing the longest frost which has occurred in England for a generation, and many Canadians are regretting that they have not their hockey skates over here. The abnormally low temperature, while hard on our men in the trenches, may prove a blessing in disguise, for it brings the serious danger of ice-caking to enemy submarines resting on the surface.

The German Colonies.

Unlike the boastful and mendacious Hun, neither we nor our Allies have indulged in frantic words. The magnificent defenders of Verdun said, after they had taken measure of the enemy, "*Ne passeront pas*," and they kept their word. The new Colonial Secretary has lately said that the German Colonies in Africa will never return to German rule. It is well that this definite statement was made. We are looking for a better world when this carnage and destruction have ceased, and in that world there will be no place for a German to rule any race except his own. Their treatment of native races has always been appalling in its callous brutality, and now their treatment of prisoners, white men and women, in Africa, has exposed their complete ignorance of the primary ethics of a white man among coloured races. At the forthcoming War Council of the Empire the Dominions will most emphatically endorse the pronouncement made by Mr. Walter Long.

* * *

Paying for the War.

These extensive territories wrested from the Germans will be partitioned among the Allies, and those parts added to the British Empire should assist to defray a portion of the cost of the war. A new policy in regard to these Government lands should be planned, and the resources of the country largely and systematically developed, not by greedy private companies, but by State land banks. The land should not be alienated, but leased to ensure its development and cultivation. If the framers of the new policy take advantage of the experience of the Dominions, and thus avoid the mistakes which have cost them dear, they should conserve a most valuable asset, and help to reduce the National Debt.

* * *

The Vigour of the West.

A petition signed by many of the most prominent men in Winnipeg, which was typical of Western energy and decision, was recently addressed to Sir Robert Borden. The petition urged that the time had now come for compulsory national service, and, the more easily to obtain this, the petitioners suggested that the Cabinet should be enlarged to include business and labour men of the front rank. Compulsory national service would, they urged, provide for increased production of food products and munitions, more men for the Overseas battalions, and larger war loans. Compulsory military service in Canada presents peculiar difficulties, but Winnipeg evidently has the courage of its convictions.

* * *

War Service in Canada.

Almost every mail brings a report of some new action tending towards greater economy, or further direct war service in Canada. Recently the railways have arranged to reduce their passenger trains, so that raw materials and munitions may be moved with greater speed and facility. The great distillery of Gooderham & Worts has been given up by its proprietors to the Imperial Government for the manufacture of acetone. In these and in numberless smaller actions it is already shown that in Canada nothing is to be grudged that will help to expedite the day of victory, which all Canadians insist must be clear and conclusive.

* * *

The Food Question.

Mr. Prothero, the President of the British Board of Agriculture, is engaged on the work of increasing home-grown food supplies. It seems late in the day to enforce wider cultivation and to institute fixed prices, but better late than never. Mr. Prothero now wants an Imperial Food Policy, by which apparently he means that the Home Government should obtain from Australia, Canada, India, and Egypt all their surplus food products at a fixed price. Canada, very early in the war, commandeered grain in the elevators at Port Arthur, and Australia prohibited the export of grain, except to the Mother Country. The conscription of Imperial food supplies can be fully discussed next month at the sittings of

the Imperial War Cabinet, and it can be safely affirmed that the Dominions will give all the help they may be asked for.

To Increase Cultivation.

The Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, in a recent address, urged the necessity for greater production in the prairies, and advocated the New Zealand system of leasing Government lands, which gives the Government the power to control the conditions of residence and of cultivation. In support of his argument, he quoted figures to show that less than one-third of the arable land in the three Prairie Provinces which has been granted in freehold by the Canadian Government is under cultivation. Land companies and individuals who are tying up land for speculative purposes are likely to be forced, under the pressure of increasing taxation, to cultivate or else to sell.

Manitoba's Direct Legislation Act.

In these days, when current events have shown up so clearly some of the inherent weaknesses of the system of party Government and some of the abuses to which it is open, particular interest attaches to any experiment in regard to direct legislation. One of the most interesting measures passed by the Legislature of Manitoba during last year was intended to provide the people of the Province with the power, not only of approving but of directly initiating legislation. In countries which enjoy democratic freedom of self-government, legislation theoretically is direct even under the party system, for the elected legislators are supposed to represent the people, and the laws which they enact purport to express the will of the majority of the public. In practice, however, parties and groups prove frequently to be very liable to factional influence. Ultimate power, no doubt, rests with the people; the pressure of public opinion can and does make, or unmake Governments. But, in the ordinary course, party organisation is even more effective than unorganised public opinion, with the result that not only can active groups secure the passage of measures in which the majority of the public only tacitly acquiesce, but measures of which the public as a whole would cordially approve are not enacted because of the greater urgency from a party point of view of demands by organised groups or sections.

Ideas of this nature were no doubt the inspiration of the Act in question, which, if it became operative, would provide for the origination of measures by petition, which measures could be made law by vote of the people without needing the approval of the Legislature. This procedure is even more radical than is a referendum, for in that case the initiative rests with the Legislature. Interesting as it would be to watch such an experiment in direct legislation, it is doubtful whether we shall have the opportunity of doing so, as it appears that even the Provincial Government doubted the validity of the Act; and the Manitoba Court of Appeal, to which a case was submitted, unanimously decided that the Act exceeded the powers of the Provincial Legislature, so that the Act cannot become operative unless the decision of the Manitoba Court should, on appeal, be reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is probable after all that, under the present system, the public have all the power they need if they choose to use it, which brings us back to the old and very true saying that "A country gets the Government it deserves."

Owing to a considerable depletion in the North-West Mounted Police, due to its members enlisting for Overseas service, an arrangement has been made whereby the force will attend only to the policing of the International boundary and the enforcing of Dominion laws. In view of this decision, the Western Provinces are organising their own police systems.

The department maintained by the Y.M.C.A. for the guidance of Overseas soldiers in London appeals for more workers. They are wanted as honorary guides to take small parties of men to see the public buildings of London and as honorary secretaries of Enquiry Bureaux (which are established in all the principal Y.M.C.A. Hostels where the men stay), to give information as to how time may be spent in an interesting manner in the metropolis. Volunteers are asked to communicate with Mr. Allen S. Walker, secretary of the "Guide to London Department," Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road.

LAND FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Sir Robert Borden's Statement.

Sir Robert Borden announced on Monday that on his coming visit to England he intends to take up and determine extensive plans for the settlement in Canada of British soldiers after the war (says the *Morning Post*).

In the House of Commons he agreed to a proposal emanating from the Opposition for the appointment of a special Parliamentary Committee to deal with the question of returned soldiers. Reviewing the work already done, he said that Mr. Bruce Walker, immigration agent at Winnipeg, had been appointed to represent Canada on the Central Committee in Great Britain, which was dealing with this question. The Committee desired information as to opportunities of land settlement for the employment of returned soldiers in Canada. This information the Premier said he would furnish personally on his approaching visit to England. He further announced that a measure providing for the settlement of soldiers on the land would be introduced during the present session. The Bill would be modelled on British legislation governing the raising of funds for the benefit of returned soldiers.

VOTES FOR ALBERTA SOLDIERS.

Government Announcement.

The following extract from the King's Speech at the opening of the Alberta Legislature last Tuesday has been received by Mr. J. A. Reid, Agent-General for the Province, from the Hon. A. L. Sifton, the Premier:—

"My Government feel that legislative recognition is due to the many soldiers who have gone abroad in defence of the Empire, and while recognising the practical impossibility in case of a General Election before the conclusion of the war of taking their votes in the ordinary way for practically all the thousands of polling divisions of Alberta upon one day, have decided as a special recognition of what is hoped to be for many generations a very special occasion to create by legislation two constituencies at large for the Province of Alberta, of which the members will be elected solely by the votes of the soldiers of Alberta abroad, with ample time to be fixed by returning officers for nomination and election and under the sole supervision of the soldiers themselves."

Out of a hundred officers taking the artillery course at Kingston, Ont., 25 have signified their willingness to relinquish their commissions and go to the Front as gunners.

A Montreal cablegram says: It is possible that, if the United States enters the war, some Canadian officers may be lent for the organisation of forces. There are many officers in Canada back from the Front, and their experience should be very acceptable.

The *Times* understands that the Automobile Club is to be taken over by the military authorities, and used as a military Club, and that Overseas officers are not to be called upon to pay a subscription, but are to be the guests of the club as a whole.

The Committee of the King George and Queen Mary Victoria League Clubs have been honoured by a donation of £100 from his Majesty the King (who is Patron of the Victoria League as a whole as well as of the Clubs) as a donation to the fund they are now raising for maintaining and extending the work of their residential Clubs, which are proving so acceptable to Overseas soldiers in London. Donations should be sent to Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, Hon. Treasurer, Victoria League, 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W., marked "Soldiers' Clubs Fund."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

- HOWLEY.—On December 29, 1916, at Halifax, N.S., the wife of Engineer Lieut.-Commander R. A. Howley, R.N., of a daughter.
WILSON.—At Prince Rupert, B.C., on January 27, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, a daughter.
MORGAN-DEAN.—On January 28, at Seaford, a son to Mrs. Morgan-Dean, wife of Lieut. George Morgan-Dean, C.F.A.
RITCHIE.—On January 31, at 2, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone, the wife of Major C. F. Ritchie, M.C., Canadian Infantry, of a daughter.
ROOKER.—At Fort William, Ontario, on January 31, a daughter to Mrs. Rooker, wife of Lieut. Gilbert G. Rooker, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

MARRIAGES.

- MASTERS—HALDANE.—At 1, Hartington Gardens, Edinburgh, on January 31, by the Rev. W. R. Black, Pte. Walter Frederick Masters, Canadian Exped. Force, to Mary Henderson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Haldane.

DEATHS.

- MURRAY.—At her residence, "Ferncliffe," Massawippi P.Q., on January 15, Eliza F. Leggo, widow of the late Walter Gow Murray, Esq.
TRENHOLME.—At Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A., on January 12, Ida Ethel Hurst, beloved wife of Norman M. Trenholme, daughter of Mrs. William Hurst, Montreal.

CANADIAN TRENCH RAIDS: SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S PRAISE.

THE following is issued by the Canadian War Records Office, 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C., under date February 5:—

The very successful raid of the Canadians upon the German trenches before Lens on January 17 calls for a more extended description than it has hitherto received. It was one of the most brilliantly planned and executed of those operations, of which the Canadians are the inventors, and in which they peculiarly excel, and it possessed certain novel features, in the manner in which the several forms of barrage—smoke, gas, artillery, and machine-guns—were worked in combination.

This barrage was continuous, and in tremendous volume; and it effectually walled-up all the intervals between the bursting shells of the 18-pounders and 4.5's. It is perhaps not too much to say that the operation may be characterised as a special triumph for our machine-gunners; though this, of course, in no way detracts from the praise due to all the other services involved.

For the ten days immediately preceding the operation our artillery and trench mortars had been steadily at work, cutting the German wire in sections along a front of between 3,000 and 4,000 yards. The actual raid was to be made on a front of some 750 or 800 yards, but the Germans were kept in tension all along the line, not knowing where the blow would fall. The wire here was very heavy and deep, but it was found everywhere completely blown to pieces, so well had our gunners done their work.

For all our precautions, however, the enemy was not caught napping. We exploded a mine and immediately put up a furious barrage behind it.

Enemy Taken by Surprise.

Immediately our raiding parties, which had been waiting in their trenches for the result of this manoeuvre, sprang out, and darted across their zone of No Man's Land practically without opposition. It was now 7.45 a.m., and broad daylight, but the Germans, who had been prevented from showing a head above their parapets by a continuous sheet of machine-gun fire, were thoroughly taken by surprise. Our men were into their trenches and around the doors of their dug-outs, with bayonet and hand-grenade, before they could organise any effective resistance. One hundred and one prisoners were gathered in, and our parties set themselves to the work of blowing up their trenches, dug-outs, and machine-gun emplacements. In this task they were not disturbed, as the area in which they were working was enclosed by the steady crumping of our howitzers along the German communication trenches. The time allotted them for the job was just an hour, and it was sufficient. At 8.56 our men were all back in our own lines, with their prisoners and their spoils.

The following incident of the raid will serve to illustrate how patient and indulgent our men can be toward their enemies, once they have got them well beaten. One of our officers, with a handful of bombers, stood at the mouth of a deep dug-out crowded with Boches. In his best German, such as it was, he ordered them to come out and surrender, as he was going to blow up the dug-out. A voice replied, in excellent English, "Yes, we're coming." He waited, but no one appeared. He repeated his order, more emphatically. He got the answer, "Yes! Yes! One minute, please!" Again he waited, and still no one came forth. But time was short, and he had got more work to do. Once again he summoned them, adding that his next summons would be a bomb in their midst. Then, at last, and just in time, the Boches came clambering out, obviously much relieved, and in a great hurry to surrender. Finally appeared their officer, with dignified deliberation. "I had to wait to burn my papers," he explained apologetically. The Canadian glared at him indignantly. Then his face relaxed in approval. "All right," said he, "we'll call it square. But two seconds more and you'd have been in Kingdom Come!"

Four More Raids in the Snow: Canadians Clad in White.

The following is also issued by the Canadian War Records Office, under date February 6:—

The Canadians have not been slow to take advantage of the hard weather which has made ground, hitherto waterlogged, comparatively easy to move over. The German trenches have been entered on no less than four occasions by parties of various sizes, a number of prisoners have been taken, and severe casualties inflicted on the enemy.

One daring little enterprise was carried out on a bright starlight night. The raiders, dressed in white canvas to render themselves as invisible as possible against the snow, crossed to within ten yards of an enemy's post without being detected. When the German sentry did eventually detect his assailants, it was too late; the post, a particularly strong one, was rushed, and the defenders quickly disposed of.

Another operation on a rather larger scale was carried out one morning by an Edmonton battalion. Two parties, each

under an officer, stormed the enemy's trenches under cover of a bombardment. Many prisoners were taken, and all dug-outs in the neighbourhood were destroyed before the raiders returned to our lines. This excellent operation was carried out with a loss of two men slightly wounded.

By no means the least satisfactory feature of these raids, which have been carried out so frequently, is the remarkably few losses which our troops have suffered in their execution.

Of the many useful purposes they serve the two most important are wearing down the enemy's morale by keeping him in a constant state of nervous expectation, and the experience our men gain in what is known as "going over the parapet," or, in other words, getting accustomed to the element of uncertainty which most men feel in crossing "No Man's Land" to the attack for the first time.

Canadian raiding exploits are well known, and in capturing over 200 prisoners during the last three months of purely defensive warfare our troops have made for themselves a record of which they may be justly proud.

Since the above date two more successful raids—making seven in nine days—have been carried out by Manitoba and Alberta and Quebec parties, capturing 23 prisoners and two machine guns.

"MENTIONED" BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

Amongst the regiments mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig as having specially distinguished themselves in the capture of prisoners in minor operations, raids and patrol actions are the 20th, 21st and 49th Canadian Battalions and the Newfoundland Battalion.

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AMERICAN-CANADIANS IN FRANCE.

As Seen by Lord Northcliffe.

The following are extracts of an article written by Lord Northcliffe at the special request of the United Press Association of America, and dated from the Canadian Army Headquarters in France:—

Embedded in the heart of the great Canadian Army in France is a body of American citizens in khaki, who have already succeeded in effecting another of the several revolutions produced in warfare by the United States.

Stalwart Fighters for Freedom.

The great feature of the war on the Western Front at the moment is the day and night raids—a desperate form of individual fighting encouraged by the British leader, Sir Douglas Haig, in which the Canadians and British, who have a considerable force of Americans with them, are adepts. Each of these raids is a miniature battle, and it was in studying this form of warfare that I had the pleasure of seeing the Americans who are serving with a Canadian regiment reviewed by a general on their return from the firing line for a rest and a New Year's Day dinner that was a week late.

By a curious coincidence the setting of the scene was that of a thousand of American and Canadian lumber camps, even down to the log-houses. We were just out of shell range of the German guns, though the British artillery was talking all the time. As the men came down the hillside, through the tall pine trees, it did not take long for one who has visited most of the States of the Union to detect, despite the mud and fatigue, from which of the world's continents they came. They were in the highest of high spirits. Released from the cramped tension of the always shelled, water-logged trenches, they came tumbling over each other like schoolboys. All are in pleasant and happy relations with their Canadian and British officers, which make for good fighting and do not derogate from strict discipline. They were paraded for a moment or two for inspection; and, as company after company formed into line, I could not but admire the quickness, cumbered as they were with all sorts of equipment, and an extra suit of caked mud, with which they came to attention and eyes right. If I had any doubt as to the home of these stalwart fighters for freedom it would have been settled by a steady movement of the jaws, betokening a habit which is rapidly spreading among the English and French, and which is said by doctors to be quite a useful relaxation when under the fire of trench mortars and *Minenwerfer*. Before each company was dismissed I was allowed to make them a short speech and to mix and mingle as freely as I chose. I had brought with me a newspaper cutting from a German source, in which it was said that the Americans complained of their treatment. I had only to read it to the first group to have it hotly denied. "We are having a perfectly corking time, despite the mud," said a Californian with a figure several sizes taller and larger than Mr. Hearst's and a voice as resonant as Mr. Roosevelt's. "You will not find a 'grouch' in the whole 'outfit,' except that we had not expected to have to learn mud-swimming and that we

do not see enough home newspapers." "As for that," replied another, "I don't want to see mine. The folks sent it along at first, but I stopped it, for it gave only Fritz's side of the case."

Daring Deeds.

These American boys are proud, and rightly proud, of the deeds of their own American men and officers. In the midst of this vast army—the British Army in France has now been publicly stated to exceed two million men—they occupy an anomalous, if proud, position.

Among the heroic dead there is no greater story than that of the gallant officer, for 12 years in the American cavalry, who joined in the great Canadian attack on the Regina Trench—named after the Canadian town of Regina. Though not engaged in that particular operation, he could not resist the temptation to dash over the parapet with a cry of "Come on, boys!" Though terribly wounded, he endeavoured to struggle forward against the Germans, but was carried back and then killed by shell fire. He is one of the many Americans whose dare-devilry has endeared them to their Canadian and British associates.

An Army that Thinks.

There is little bitterness against the enemy among the Canadian, American, and British soldiers. They admire his mass fighting, his machine-like discipline, but they have no use for him in the kind of warfare now going on. "You will find the Canadians and Americans a thinking, independent army," remarked the distinguished British general who had given me permission to spend this very interesting day, and so I found them to be.

I put one question to a score of these whose mothers were not ashamed to raise them to be soldiers. I asked them why they had come. The reply of the American in France is the same every time, whether you meet him with the Canadian Army, the British Army, or the French Army. They all say words to this effect:—"The sort of thing that has been going on in Europe as the result of the horrible organised savagery of the Prussians has got to be stopped. We want to stop it before it reaches our own country. We have come over here to do it, and, thank God, we know that we are helping to do it, and that it is to be thoroughly done."

To which one of them added as I said good-night:—"If anyone asks you what sort of a time the Americans are having just hand them out one good home-word—'Bully.'"

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GROWING THEIR WINGS—II. Canadians in the R.N.A.S.

By C. D. Smith.

Here is a day's programme of the P.F.Os. in the R.N.A.S.:—
Assemble 7.15. P.T.I. Breakfast. Fall in for morning parade. Classes, 9.15 to 12.15. Lunch, 12.30 to 1.30. Parade, 1.30 to 2. Various courses of instruction, 2 to 4.30. Tea at officers' mess. Then to their residence to change from the white slacks they have worn during the day into the full smart naval uniform. Later, lectures, study, or go "ashore." Those who do the latter generally spend the evenings at the club (one of the best) inside the Palace, where there are splendid smoking, reading and writing and billiard rooms. There is no gain-saying that the boys look great in their naval uniforms, not yet, however, adorned by the "bird" (albatross) on arm, which will be added to the "executive curl" of gold lace after they have passed all their tests.

Flying is still dangerous work. So, for that matter, is bombing, going "over the top," and various other duties on the military side of the war. A lieutenant in the R.N.A.S., who explained many of the wonders of H.M.S. *Crystal Palace* to me, told me that last year he fell from a height of 7,000 feet, and that the first thing he afterwards knew about being alive was when he woke up in the hospital. Yet, said he, "flying is fine."

The R.N.A.S. is, of course, a naval auxiliary. The Fleet must possess aerial scouts in order to retain command of the sea. It is for this purpose, and for all the continued accomplishment that this purpose implies, that the Fleet must have aeroplanes. Pilots are needed, and observers are needed. The Royal Navy airmen render great service, reconnaissance duties being varied by bombing attacks on enemy works and ships, and everyone has an immense respect for the intrepid young fellows who carry out this adventurous work.

Canadian P.F.Os.

On the occasion of my visit I met several of the following Canadian P.F.Os.:—

From Toronto:—F. Stewart Strathy, H. S. Broughall (who previously served with the Royal Sussex Infantry at the Front), G. R. Marshall, A. G. A. Spence, H. M. Fitton, Norman I. Larter, William A. Davern, Robert J. Eyre, E. S. Campbell, Ralph E. Carroll, Theodore I. Glasgow, T. C. May, E. C. R. Stoneman. From elsewhere in Ontario: P. M. Briden, H. B. Kerruish, W. H. Comstock, D. A. Coon, David Pitt, Wallace N. Smith, Fred A. Major, Stanley F. Everson (Oshawa), Chas. C.

Inderwick, James Henry Forman (Kirkfield), P. W. Jenckes, Wm. Clarence Johnstone, Robert Franklyn P. Abbott, A. H. Lofft, J. P. Hales (Guelph), Gordon G. B. Scott, A. C. Burt, F. C. Cressman, Edward T. Langdon (Ottawa).

From Quebec:—Joseph St. James. From Montreal: R. K. McArthur.

From Manitoba:—F. J. Mackie (Winnipeg), H. E. Grundy (Winnipeg), J. N. McAllister, Cecil G. Brock (Winnipeg).

From Alberta:—H. L. Wallace (Lethbridge), P. B. Adderley (Calgary), Clair Becker.

From British Columbia:—Denis Daly (brother of Frank Daly, travelling passenger agent, C.P.R., Vancouver), D. F. Murray (Victoria), S. H. H. Ash (Victoria), William Davidson (Victoria), A. G. Hodgson (Nelson).

The Training System.

While in conversation, or, in naval parlance, "spinning a cuff," at lunch with the Staff Commander and the Commodore's secretary, on the subject of the training of the men for the Royal Navy and the arrangements in force aboard H.M.S. *Crystal Palace*, the former officer told me something of the aims in the training of the thousands of men aboard this ship.

"Severity," said the Staff Commander, "but only severity consistent with humanity, is what I might term our aim and watchword. Obedience is the first thing. A man must realise first of all that he must obey. After, and when he has learned that, and carries it out, he can command others."

"We find," he continued, "that the men like it, and take a great and real interest in all it means. It is a joy in life to train these men who have come here from every station in life and from every calling to 'do their bit,' and we all hope and pray that the man who has been here will not only learn to carry out his duty to his country, but also learn to be a better man in every way, now, and also after the end of the war."

Later on that day another officer said, "We do the best we can with the men in about three months. I do not know what they are like when they get on the ships; but here we have throughout had excellent results. They are intelligent, keen, clean and obedient."

The remark of a third officer may also be quoted, adding testimony, as it does, to the fine behaviour of the men. "I have never," he said, "had cause to report a single man for any offence as regards drills." And, be it remembered, that at least 40,000 men have passed through his hands.

"Doing their Bit."

Young Lord — is one of the A.C. (Air Craft) 1's or A.C. 2's. But here he altogether drops his title. Working alongside of him may be a former clerk, or an ex-grocer's assistant. Both signed on to "do their bit." Both are doing it. Thousands of the cleverest men in the country, and men of great wealth and high position, are among the different training sections, several having given up incomes of \$50,000 a year, and over. On the other hand, there are men who are dependent on the weekly pay-day.

In the many long rooms there goes on daily all kinds of work in connection with the R.N.A.S. Leading out of these rooms are dozens of others used for lecture purposes, in which the students handle the real models while the lecture is being given, simultaneously getting the theoretical information and seeing the practical object. Here, a couple of months ago, reposed many portions taken from Zeppelins which had been sent crashing to the ground in England. To-day, the stock of these souvenirs is low, it having been some time since the last Zeppelin came on a visit.

Instructional Aeroplanes.

In all these rooms aeroplanes of various kinds spread their lengths, some purely for instructional purposes, others for repair. A sister-ship to the one which brought down, blazing, the first Zeppelin to fall over England is here, fully spread, a graceful bird of yellow plumage. There are many blackboards covered with instructional designs, and hundreds of forms seat grimy-handed students, all working out problems with pencil and paper.

In an adjoining room fabric workers are bending over benches, putting an evil-smelling "dope"—as they call it—on top of neat patches (each initialled by the mender) on torn wings, to render them air and water tight. Other parts, too, are here for practical instruction. In another large room wire-splicing instruction continues all day. I handled a circle of wires so exactly and perfectly spliced that neither by touch nor by sight could the ends be discovered. Another piece of spliced wire was as pliable as a bit of string, and although less than a quarter of an inch round it had a bearing strain of 2,000 lbs. The engine-construction school is also full of men in course of being trained, after being apportioned, according to their trades and ability, as A.M's (Air Mechanics) 1 and 2. These do repair work, also make articles; also attend lectures. Later they are appointed, or not, as the result of their examinations, all men for "special" ships being selected on merit alone, thereby giving each aspirant something to work for.

(Concluded.)

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sir Sam Hughes' Defence and Charges.

IN the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday of last week packed galleries and a full attendance of members heard Sir Sam Hughes, formerly Dominion Minister of Militia and Defence, deliver a speech lasting two hours (says a Canadian War Records cablegram).

He devoted the major portion of his speech to a vindication of his administration of the Department of Militia, and declared that whatever the results had been, the sole object which had animated his actions was the interest of the troops. Sir Sam made no reference at all to the reasons for his retirement from the Cabinet, merely stating that his troubles were due to his determined insistence on the enforcement of soldierly discipline, on the Constitutional rights of Canada retaining full control of her troops Overseas, and on quick and decisive action. He urged immediate action in calling out single men of military age, under the provisions of the Militia Act, and declared that the great need of the moment was for more men at the Front rather than for greater attention to labour needs in Canada.

The Canadian Forces at the Front.

Sir Sam Hughes made a charge that there had been too much "kowtowing" by the Canadians to the British Permanent Corps Staff, and said that in his opinion a Canadian should be at the head of the Canadian Army Corps. In this connection he suggested the names of Major-General Currie, C.B., or Major-General Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., either of whom, he averred, were fully qualified for such an honoured and important command. Sir Sam also advocated having six Canadian Divisions at the Front, so that there might always be two Divisions in reserve, thereby creating an opportunity for alternative rests for the men in the firing line.

The only specific charge which Sir Sam Hughes made against his former colleagues was that there had been undue delays in ordering equipment in the early months of the war, and that these delays were due to indecision.

The debate on the Address in the House of Commons has now been concluded, and the interim Supply voted preparatory to an early adjournment.

War Finance.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, explained on the following day an arrangement made with the British Government, whereby Canada will pay the British authorities 6s. per man per day for the Canadians at the Front, for munitions, rations, and equipment. Canada owes on this account some \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. The National Debt now totals \$800,000,000.

The Minister announced that a new War Loan will be issued shortly.

The Estimates for the coming year total \$203,500,000, a decrease of \$67,500,000. The principal features of the Estimates are heavy reductions in ordinary capital expenditure and heavy increases in pension accounts due to the war. The estimated increase of the interest on the Public Debt due to war borrowing is \$18,000,000. There is an increase of \$5,000,000 in pension charges, the total estimate on this account for the coming year being about \$9,000,000. Against these increases the Government effects a reduction of \$3,000,000 on public works and \$12,000,000 on railways and canals.

The Ross Rifle.

In the course of a discussion on the Ross Rifle last Saturday, Sir Robert Borden stated that the Canadian Government had followed the recommendations of Viscount French when in command in the Field with regard to enlarging the chamber, and later of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in re-arming the troops with the Lee-Enfield rifle. The Premier further stated (says a Canadian War Records cable) that the

Ross was the only rifle available for the Canadians at the outbreak of war, and the Government was led to believe that the original troubles with the rifle were all due to defective ammunition. When Sir Douglas Haig recommended discarding the Ross Rifle in June last, Canada had already suggested to the War Office the adoption of a uniform type of arm for all the British Forces. It was finally decided in November last to proceed with the manufacture of an improved Enfield rifle in Canada. In view of this decision, twelve months' notice was given to Sir Charles Ross, under the provisions of the existing contract, to prepare for deliveries of the new rifle towards the end of the present year.

Mr. Carvell and other members of the Opposition made the charge that there had been undue delay in effecting improvements to the Ross rifle, after complaints had been received concerning its serviceability. These members stated that quicker action should have been taken to secure the manufacture of new rifles.

Sir Sam Hughes championed the Ross, declaring that all the tests had shown it to be better than the Lee-Enfield, in cases where the same ammunition had been used.

Mr. Carvell asked for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to consider all the facts concerning the Ross and other rifles.

The Premier promised to investigate the charges made, and to report to Parliament at a subsequent date.

The House adjourns at the end of this week for two months.

Ministers Coming to England.

It has now been definitely arranged that Sir Robert Borden will attend the Imperial Conference in London. He will be accompanied by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, and possibly the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works.

An Elective Senate.

Mr. W. M. German, the member for Welland, has given notice that he intends to introduce a resolution in the House of Commons providing for an elective Senate, each member to hold office for seven years. Mr. German proposes (says a War Records cablegram) that his scheme should become operative gradually, as vacancies are created through the deaths of present living members. The resolution, it is supposed, will probably have the support of a majority of Liberals in the Commons.

The Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, announces his intention to introduce a Bill to permit Chinese students to enter Canada without the imposition of a head tax.

Mr. Knowles, member for Moose Jaw, has introduced a Bill making it a criminal offence for any manufacturer or wholesale merchant to dictate the price at which food and other articles shall be sold to consumers.

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THE KING'S ESCORT.

The following is the official list of the Canadian and Newfoundland officers who formed part of the mounted Imperial Escort to the King when his Majesty proceeded to Westminster to open Parliament on Wednesday:—

CANADA.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Muirhead (in command), Major J. R. McGowan, Major H. W. D. Cox, Major F. H. Dunham, Major W. T. Colclough, Major H. W. Linton, Major F. J. Delaute, Major D. R. Dobie, Major F. B. Young, Major F. Varlow, Major W. D. Bruce, Major N. Lee, Major J. H. Bouteille, Major J. L. Evans, Major F. J. Tanner, and Major A. Johnson.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Major W. F. Rendell (in command), Capt. J. E. J. Fox, Sec. Lieut. F. G. A. Rendell, Sec. Lieut. A. J. Horder.



PIPE BAND OF THE 231ST OVERSEAS BATTALION AT HASTINGS PARK, VANCOUVER, WITH THE STEWART TROPHY.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS : CANADIANS AND ANGLO-CANADIANS.

(Canadian Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Killed.

Scott, Capt. A. G.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Howard, Lieut. C. M.

Died of Wounds.

Jellet, Lieut. L. G.

Wounded.

Bailey, Lieut. C. E.
Burney, Lieut. G. W.
Clark, Lieut. C. S.
Dibble, Lieut. R. G.

Little, Lieut. G. W.
Mortimer, Lieut. A.
Read, Lieut. A. C.
Ross, Lieut. W. E.

Missing.

Carbert, Capt. C. M., M.C., attd. R.F.C.
McRae, Lieut. D. J., attd. R.F.C.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Missing, Believed Killed.

Dougan, Lieut. W.

Hay, Lt.-Col. A. W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

Davis, Lieut. D. W., attd. R.F.C.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

LIEUT. C. M. HOWARD (now reported killed), formerly belonged to the 37th Haldimand Rifles, Cayuga, Ont. In August of last year he was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuously good work as bombing officer, which resulted in one instance in putting a machine-gun out of action and capturing thirty prisoners.

LIEUT. L. G. JELLET (died of wounds), formerly belonged to the 19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton.

LIEUT. REGINALD ERNEST PRYCE PRYCE-JONES (killed on November 18) was the eldest son of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. W. Pryce-Jones, of Calgary, and a grandson of Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Lieut. Pryce-Jones was born at the Forest, Kerry, on October 13, 1896. He was educated at Arnold House School, Llandulas, and at the University School, Victoria, B.C. At the latter he became an ardent member of the School Cadet Corps, in which when he was fifteen he was promoted sergeant. Upon leaving University School he passed through a business college, and in the final examination, open to the whole of the Dominion, he was one of two in Western Canada to obtain the highest certificate. Immediately on attaining the age of 18 he joined the 103rd Calgary Rifles as lieutenant, and in the following month he was offered a commission in the 50th Battalion, C.E.F., which was then being raised in Calgary. While in Canada he obtained his captain's certificate and qualified as instructor of musketry at the Canadian School of Musketry, Rockliffe, Ottawa. Upon arrival in England, in addition to qualifying in the various "schools" now required for modern warfare, he obtained at the Hythe School of Musketry a certificate with "distinction" in the Lewis machine-gun course, and for six months acted as musketry officer of his battalion. When the battalion left for France he was senior subaltern, and at the time of his death was acting as junior captain of his company. In private life he was an enthusiast at all games; entering particularly into the winter sports of Western Canada, he became one of the finest figure skaters in the Province.



LIEUT. R. E. P. PRYCE-JONES (KILLED).

Imperial Forces.

SEC. LIEUT. B. T. WHITER, London Regt., attd. Royal Fusiliers (killed), was a private in the C.E.F. when he received his commission a year ago.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Regarding Canadian officers reported wounded this week, the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., has received the following information:— Lieut. G. W. Burney (gunshot wound, hand), Royal Free Hospital, London; Lieut. R. G. Dibble (concussion), Le Touquet; Lieut. G. W. Little (gunshot wound, right buttock, slight), No. 20 General Hospital, Camiers; Lieut. A. Mortimer (gunshot wound, face, right eye, and right hand), Royal Free Hospital, London.

CAPT. C. M. CARBERT, M.C., attd. R.F.C. (missing), formerly belonged to the Campbellville (Ont.) Company of the 20th Halton Rifles. He was awarded the Military Cross in November last for conspicuous gallantry in action. "He led his men in the attack with great gallantry. Later, he assumed command of his company, displaying great courage and determination. He materially assisted in the success of the operations."

LIEUT. DAVIS, attached R.F.C. (prisoner of war), is at Crefeld.

LT.-COL. A. W. HAY (missing, believed killed) belongs to Quebec, having been formerly an officer in the 8th Royal Rifles. He was one of the best rifle shots of his district, and took a prominent part in athletics. He was connected with insurance.

LIEUT. D. J. McRAE, attd. R.F.C. (missing), formerly belonged to the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.

Imperial Forces.

LIEUT. W. H. HAY, R.F.A. (wounded), received his commission from the R.C.H.A. two years ago.

LIEUT. FORREST H. MITCHELL, R.N.V.R., who belongs to Halifax, is a prisoner in Constantinople, according to information received by Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

LT.-COL. GRANT THOROLD, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is in the King Edward VII. Hospital for Officers, Grosvenor Gardens, suffering from shell wounds in leg.

NEW RULES FOR BRITISH EMIGRANTS.

A new regulation has been added to Article 10 of the Aliens Restriction Order, 1914, which reads as follows:—

"Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Order, a person shall not embark at any port in the United Kingdom except after examination by an aliens officer, and an alien shall not embark at any port in the United Kingdom without the permission of an aliens officer."

In each case there is a proviso that in granting or refusing permission an aliens officer shall act in accordance with general or special instructions of a Secretary of State, and any refusal of permission may be revoked by a Secretary of State.

Article 10, to which this is an addition, applied to alien enemies only. The new Order covers British subjects and all aliens.

A 5.9in. German howitzer, captured by the Canadians at Courcellette, has been despatched to Edmonton, and will be placed in the Armouries.

Mr. Arthur P. Blathwayt, the honorary treasurer, presiding at the 104th annual general court of the London Orphan School, Watford, mentioned that among the 29 old boys who had died was Major A. F. Mantle, of the Canadian Forces, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

A public subscription list has been opened in Canada for the purpose of raising a sum of \$20,000 to provide a permanent memorial to the late Nurse Edith Cavell. It is understood (says a Canadian War Records cable) that the memorial will take the form of a monument, to be constructed at Ottawa.

Pte. (Actg.-Cpl.) Leo Clarke, Canadian Infantry, who some time ago was awarded the Victoria Cross, and died in hospital before the award was announced, was for several years engaged in the Survey Department of the Canadian Northern Railway at Toronto. Two other officials of the company who have won distinction on the field are Major J. B. Harstone, formerly of Edmonton, having the D.S.O. conferred upon him, and Cpl. James Rodgers, of Winnipeg, being awarded the Military Cross.

The Duke of Devonshire, writing from Government House, Ottawa, to the secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Derbyshire Freemasons, says:—"You will remember that a wreath was placed on the coffin of the young Canadian soldier who died of his wounds at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. I am sure you will be glad to hear that action was most sincerely appreciated. A few days ago I met the father, and he told me how touched he had been and how grateful he was for what had been done."

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s. AND MEN: LATEST CANADIAN LISTS.

List of Thursday, February 1.

Killed.

ENGINEERS.—Oudenkirk, 486625 2nd Cpl. W.
M.G.C.—Ekins, 107198 J. D.
INFANTRY.—Cowper, 412333 L.-Cpl. F. J.; Dobbins, 470222 J.;
Hatcher, 195097 H.; Saul, 210902 D.; Welch, 726034 C.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Maybin, 106392 R.
INFANTRY.—Mook, 409297 H.

Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Brew, 424503 E.; Robb, 144985 E.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Purvis, 622573 A. B.

Wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Gaspard, 476606 Cpl. A. G.
INFANTRY.—Cowin, 760800 W. B.; Dineen, 210258 T.; Gauthier, 805766
W. R.; Hunt, 443976 H. A.; Lennox, 460344 W. H.; Walden, 454076 H.;
Wilson, 148739 G. A.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Missing, Believed Killed.

INFANTRY.—Burlington, 405256 J. T.; McIntosh, 434130 W. J.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Prisoners of War.

INFANTRY.—Greig, 434654 D.; Stryan, 709608 H.

List of Friday, February 2.

Killed.

INFANTRY.—Gunby, 424856 P. E.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Henderson, 491356 J. R.
INFANTRY.—Wood, 473027 J. M.

Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Wilder, 427617 H. H.



CHRISTMAS IN NO. 2 GENERAL HOSPITAL, FRANCE.

The nurse in the foreground is Miss Alice M. Powers, of St. John, N.B.

Wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Crammond, 86378 Sgt. R.
INFANTRY.—Ashby, 787071 W. S.; Barker, 841829 W.; Blackburn, 59070
Sgt. J.; Bodden 5522-3 A.; Boynton, 72-273 J. D.; Bridges, 190231 G.;
Brown, 195026 E. G.; Burr, 745906 J. H.; Butler, 445574 J.; Cattnach,
454156 Sgt. W. J.; Chard, 193468 W.; Charnaud, 71884 L. H.; Christie,
715658 J. W.; Colby, 144502 W.; Cook, 141649 Cpl. G. W.; Cummings, 787642
T.; Drain, 195727 T.; Essier, 706584 H.; Franks 841266 J. H. E.; Galbraith,
59348 Sgt. T.; Gannon, 59350 M. J.; Hall, 70214 T. R. K.; Hartlin, 415489
J.; Jones, 171135 W. J.; Jowett, 190386 F.; Layle, 210530 J. R.; Leek,
126621 W.; Leveille, 448583 H.; Lewis, 724303 J.; McDougal, 817680 L. A.;
McKenzie, 715722 A.; McMillan, 210659 W. D.; Miller, 1953-2 H. J.; Morris,
405087 W. W.; Neale, 190385 G. D.; Parsons, 211240 C. E.; Pruden, 624952
W.; Skelton, 766105 W. H.; Shepherd, 455755 W.; St. Ours, 121785 E.;
Tucker, 901009 H. A.; Williamson, 784990 E. J.; Wright, 160785 H. H.;
Young, 211065 C. R.
PIONEERS.—James, 430165 L. Sgt. A.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Wounded and Missing.

INFANTRY.—Camfield, 406489 W

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Prisoner of War.

INFANTRY.—Westwick, 160152 J. A. V.

Lists of Saturday, February 3.

(A)

Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Barnhart, 159036 Sgt. L. W.; Holt, 111241
W. H.
INFANTRY.—Bail, 219156 P.; Barber, 472746 W. R.; Barr, 850474
W.; Beyor, 454978 L.-Cpl. H.; Birdgenaw, 195013 F.; Bondar,
210069 A.; Boyce, 57799 R. E.; Brown, 726070 W.; Burton,
189540 A. F.; Charbonneau, 121124 H.; Cocks, 57163 Sgt. H.;
Crane, 427917 L.; Dalton, 455759 M. J.; Dent, 59254 W. A.;
Fanning, 887034 J. E.; Gordon, 163542 G. B.; Grant, 123169 G.;
Grist, 195086 J.; Grout, 195472 E. J.; Hatuaway, 624478 H. H.;
Hill, 195549 H. J.; Hillam, 213562 C.; Hodge, 211209 P. J.;
Hodkinson, 141222 J.; Kerr, McG46 J. S.; Kirkness, 135762 C.;
Lee, 724138 W. G.; Lindsay, 148506 M.; McArthur, 195317 H. N.;
McClelland, 148738 F.; McEachern, 725598 M.; McKenzie, 67531

L.; MacLean, 180406 Sgt. H. S.; Maniex, 171805 D.; Markle,
57451 R.; Marshall, 887089 R. M.; Morley, 440557 W. T.; Mosher,
733027 B.; Moore, 408838 E.; Norgate, 210673 A. R.; Ostapuk,
478672 M.; Paul, 405102 Sgt. T.; Plato, 210709 E.; Power, 625253
R. F.; Richardson, 410181 A. E. P.; Rosenberg, 130243 F.; Smith,
681778 C.; Truax, 213471 J.; Walker, 163476 J. F.; Wallis, 724139
C. G. B.; Wheatley, 101577 G.; Wicker, 195246 F.; Wilson, 745220
R. T.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Rowe, 163673 G. S.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Sutton, 109631 E. W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Dark, 109294 C.; Wingate, 401114 F.
INFANTRY.—Beatty, 163146 A. N.; Boville, 163291 R.; Cunning-
ham, 164529 J.; Evans, 1 0328 A. R.; Fluker, 219594 J. K.; Graham,
474007 A.; Hamill, 219966 J.; Middleton, 138780 L.-Cpl. J.;
Wyville, 474276 W.

Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Johnson, 195312 W.; Kenny, 437691 R.

Previously Reported Killed, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Miller, 192850 G. W.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Clementson, 201563 J.

Died.

INFANTRY.—Moss, 226623 S.

Wounded.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Lambert, 835914 L. B.
ARTILLERY.—Callaghan, 89974 Dvr. J.
ENGINEERS.—Garton, 502957 Spr. F.; Langley, 193106 Spr. H. C.; Laurie,
541605 Spr. W. L.
INFANTRY.—Atkinson, 445719 Cpl. R. E.; Ballantyne, 602711 A. M.; Billings,
788632 J.; Blake, 761100 J.; Boyes, 887015 G.; Brannen, 457662 E.; Colborn,
734275 H. H. T.; Platt, 453026 Sgt. A.; Flinn, 220203 A. E.; Given, 886151

J. H.; Goshgarian, 174281 S.; Greenhill, 138581 T.; Hodgson, 782350 W.;
Hooker, 141453 G.; Houlihan, 489223 J. T.; Jardine, 442594 Cpl. J.; Johnson,
208152 C.; Kennedy, 130263 F. L. C.; Kennedy, 455117 J.; Kent, 105266 J. H.;
Lacroix, 440521 S. J.; Laevens, 888042 G.; Latour, 24848 E.; Lewes, 629384
C.; Lytle, 145283 Act. L.-Cpl. W. L.; MacKinlay, 790482 L.-Cpl. R.; Mc-
Pherson, 715561 M. A.; Mainland, 888125 J.; Martin, 889228 L.; Martin,
644598 J.; Middlemiss, 886224 A. M.; Miller, 443375 J.; Mills, 790309 W.;
Mondy, 887171 J. H.; Moran, 457161 S.; Moser, 488694 L. A.; Myers, 782409
B. G.; Nicol, A34524 J.; Page, 190150 G. E.; Pearson, 541150 L.; Robertson,
458223 W.; Romanik, 624610 P.; Sater, 460631 J. A.; Smith, 745181 H.;
Sweeney, 410632 G.; Vaughan, 147513 C.; Welch, 410221 Sgt. J. E.; White,
769542 J.; Whitehead, 410945 Cpl. A. W.; Whyte, 160853 W. D.; Wilson,
628551 A. H.; Wood, 715323 W.; Wright, 624885 W.; Young, 460519 R.
PIONEERS.—Dawson, 102712 R.; Oleinik, 417991 M.; Savoie, 166650 G.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Wounded and Missing.

INFANTRY.—Green, 474224 H. G.

Missing, Believed Killed.

INFANTRY.—McGarman, 189347 J. J.

Missing.

INFANTRY.—Donnachie, 448216 W.; Hoey, 142479 J.; Hutton, 219810 J. A.;
Jardine, 770085 W. A.; Storm, 210801 F.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Missing.

INFANTRY.—Blaine, 187531 E. J.; Choules, 160242 R.; Harrison, 443437 J.;
Jerram, 442409 J.; Mabey, 472495 W. J.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.—Chatterton, 12602 G.

Previously Reported Prisoner, Now Reported Wounded and Prisoner.

INFANTRY.—Sheppard, 434972 G.

(B)

Killed.

INFANTRY.—Frost, 669708 F.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Fraser, A22457 H. W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.
MOUNTED RIFLES.—Lamont, 111275 Cpl. J. W.

Died of Wounds.
INFANTRY.—Gilbert, 902377 A. C.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.
INFANTRY.—Campbell, 446372 A.

Died.
INFANTRY.—Graham, 8331 L.-Cpl. T.

Wounded.
ENGINEERS.—Boyle, 504555 Spr. J.; Harper, 319 Sec. Cpl. W.
INFANTRY.—Asseoin, 751013 A.; Bennett, 733826 P. G.; Biggs, 781035 A.; Rland, 454125 P.; Blight, 888146 P.; Butler, 733023 J.; Campbell 446177 L. E.; Champagne, 474316 P.; Cleveland, 733174 L. H.; Crowell, 733855 R.; Crozier, 132172 H. R.; Deschene, 161256 E. A.; Dobson, 715765 D.; Fin-ayson, 441210 N.; Gray, 412877 W.; Hanton, 706191 A.; Harris, 715537 H.; Hawkins, 171116 A.; Humphreys, 53691 A.; Ledger, 406347 J.; McLaren, 461476 J. R.; McNeil, 469378 J.; Marsden, 41001 Sgt.-Maj. W. H.; Martin, 133141 J.; Morrell, 7-2850 G. C.; Pettitt, 178098 W.; Rodgers, 210761 P.; St. Arnaud, 416114 A.; Stanley, 104054 W.; Stevens, 790602 G. D.; Still, 204908 G. L.; Terrett, 628610 J.; Weber, 654766 M. L.; Wilson, 158198 C. A.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Wounded and Missing.

INFANTRY.—Arnold, 437810 J.; Lightbound, 177118 R. W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Rejoined.
INFANTRY.—Uttley, 436899 J.

List of Monday, February 5.

Killed.
ARTILLERY.—Burchell, 301241 Cpl. F. C.
ENGINEERS.—Pixton, 501014 2nd Cpl. H.
INFANTRY.—Ash, 716258 R.; Clooney, 715342 J. W.; Empringham, 57173 G. E.; Godfrey, 775295 P. T.; Grant, 654265 A. H.; Hull, 445244 R. E.; Hutchinson, 716066 H. E.; Ind, 775639 G.; McBain, 715930 W. A.; Nyblad, 148272 O.; Richards, 415324 A.; Tinker, 410906 A.; Waywell, 669449 G. A.; Winkworth, 669607 W.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Petit, 61206 R.; Preston, 454591 G.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Parker, 475172 H. E.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.
INFANTRY.—Meagher, 67985 T. R.

Died of Wounds.
MOUNTED RIFLES.—Main, 124141 G.
INFANTRY.—Bird, 76612/ W. H.; Hopley, 211039 F. J.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.
ENGINEERS.—Denley, 436772 Spr. F.
INFANTRY.—Abbott, 887011 W.; Cook, 463965 L.; Hudson, 65456 A.; Jackson, 148186 A. L.

Died.
INFANTRY.—Atkins, 138302 Sgt. W.

Died During Internment in Switzerland.
INFANTRY.—McKay, 471 Arm.-Cpl. H. S.

Wounded.
CAVALRY.—Fraser, 551343 S.
ARTILLERY.—Walker, 31906 Gnr. E. A.
ENGINEERS.—Haxton, 8034 Spr. J.
MACHINE GUN Co.—Crokin, 414184 J. P.
CORPS CYCLIST BATT.—Terry, 41 W. A.
INFANTRY.—Adam, 445182 M. B.; Anderson, 129300 D.; Banks, 466019 A.; Bartlett, 733963 E.; Baxter, 733598 A. B.; Bearisto, 70276 Amr.-Cpl. S.; Bell, 187511 H.; Bodmaruk, 716215 A.; Boutlier, 733976 F. F.; Brook, 907060 W.; Brooks, 725582 C. A.; Brown, 733014 W. E.; Burlocka, 716114 S.; Carter, 470666 P. L.; Chaban, 417849 J.; Cossitt, 733211 W. H.; Cox, 435528 S. W.; Dagle, 445514 G.; Danahy, 69244 J. W.; Dean, 715602 W. A.; Dunlop, 812116 W. A.; Dutton, A4065 H.; Eaton, 101593 H. W.; Edwards, 408963 W.; Edwards, 681753 W. F.; Farran, 469692 R.; Fleetwood, 129323 P. G.; Forester, 466398 W.; Fox, 440984 H. J.; Francis, 444963 B. P.; French, 781525 J.; Gartland, 42519 L.-Cpl. J.; Gerdron, 211305 A. B.; Gilchrist, 147119 J.; Goodburn, 226094 E. J.; Grant, 67729 Act. L.-Cpl. E.
Hannaford, 681119 J. H.; Hatfield, 817066 R. E.; Heywood 435237 H. H.; Hoag, 210414 W. H.; Howe, 724110 J. E.; Hutchinson, 467519 W.; Hutton, 886567 G.; Ingram 69454 L.-Cpl. A. E.; Jackson, 69469 R. P.; Jackson, 129911 G. F.; Johnson, 460546 A.; Kinney, 81003 P. G.; Langill, 715969 J. W.; Larose, 416041 Z.; Lawrence, 730278 G.; Laycock, 105965 F. W.; Leigh, 455709 T.; Lockhart, 129376 D. P.; McAtee, 214201 J.; McAvoy, 412870 F.; McCorry, 715551 J. G.; McLean, 454005 H.; Marlow, 47263 A.; Martin, 715464 A.; Martin, 120653 G.; Mattin, 859321 F. W. A. H.; Maxwell, 87709 J. R.; Mayhot, 120976 A.; Mercer, 715467 A.; Milne, 808505 R. McK.; Mills, 715287 G. M.; Moore, 153945 A. H.; Morrell, 69590 V. A.; Morgan, 434208 B. A.; Morsette, 624392 S.; Morris, 178039 H.; Morrison, 716130 K.; Munro, 129722 G. H.

Patterson, 213295 H.; Pattullo, 129493 Sgt. J. S.; Pott, 148549 E.; Potts, 405399 H. R.; Pettier, 57456 A.; Read, 41464 P. W.; Reid, 669213 D. M.; Richardson, 148043 F.; Rivers, 126976 B.; Robertson, 733035 R. M.; Robicheau, 733507 C.; Rosa, 715950 A.; Sabean, 444661 A. C.; Schryver, 455379 Le R. D.; Selmes, 724712 A.; Silvester, 120651 E.; Sloan, 127691 T. E.; Smith, 69019 R. S.; Smith, 129581 D. McI.; Stronach, 57728 G.; Tann, 90221 F. G.; Taylor, 120409 J.; Tucker, 147205 W.; Tuckwell, 60004 J. T.; Tulley, 412954 J. P.; Turner, 123732 A. F.; Upper, 211035 J. A.; Vothkalm, 70012 J.; Walker, 159206 G. W.; Watts, 700070 A. M.; Waugh, 715376 H. W.; Weir, 105444 H. J.; Wilson, 404296 R.; Withrow, 69099 W. F.; Woodford, 190293 R. D.; Yvastuk, 716261 J.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Wounded and Missing.

INFANTRY.—Aggett, 201524 E.; Baldwin, 436999 A.; Yankel, 486613 L.-Cpl. M

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Missing Believed Killed.

INFANTRY.—Wardhaugh, 410654 E.

List of Tuesday, February 6.

Killed.
INFANTRY.—Kissack, 460098 G.
Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.
INFANTRY.—Hurd, 440499 H.; Page, 540032 R. T. N.; Paul, 461022 A. W.; Reynolds, 725080 C.; Waugh, 461346 S. E.; Wilmot, 460657 A.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed
INFANTRY.—Hathaway, 439688 C.

Died of Wounds.
ENGINEERS.—Cox, 505165 Spr. W.
INFANTRY.—Bradbury, 841627 A.; Pryke, 103160 H. C.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.
ENGINEERS.—Langley, 193106 Spr. H. C.
PIONEERS.—James, 430165 D.-Sgt. A.

Died.
INFANTRY.—Newsam, 847633 W. S.

Wounded.
MOUNTED RIFLES.—Soan, 425341 E.; Thomas, 213953 C. R.
ENGINEERS.—Jarvis, 141016 Spr. H.; McDonald, 901668 Spr. P.
INFANTRY.—Andrews, 58134 Cpl. T.; Atneron, 2.0054 J.; Ball, 457359 L.-Cpl. W.; Barry, 724669 O.; Barwis, 447866 F. D.; Beardwood, 678756 W.; Beatty, 157536 G. A.; Biddiscombe, 44431 E.; Bilson, 62231 R.; Boucher, 467549 G. F.; Bradley, 57765 Co. Sgt.-Maj. F. J.; Brignall, 211092 G. T. B.; Brooks, 454032 F. G.; Brown, 214313 C. B. J.; Brown, 622524 Sgt. L.; Burd, 210100 C. E.; Coeman, 59185 M. F.; Comlort, 793019 H.; Dekin, 225327 J. E.; Denning, 704018 Cpl. W. E.; Dobson, 445121 H.; Donaldson, 213461 J.; Dougias, 58164 J.; Fall, 226563 W.; Forbes, 40435 I. D.; Giles, 56084 Cpl. C. I.; Graves, 733792 H. C.; Hackford, 754371 T.; Hall, 214038 E.; Hamilton, 725602 W. D.; Harvey, 445673 H. A.; Hodgkins, 435228 Act. L.-Cpl. A. R.; Ingram, 59492 Cpl. A. G.; Jenkins, 850581 W. E.; Jones, 427350 L.-Cpl. C. T.; Katzenmeier, 123396 W. H.; Kennard, 136063 A. A.; Kirkland, 455558 C. R.; Lasota, 210532 S.; Logan, 726001 W. A.; Lunn, 190275 A. F.
MacFarlane, 418001 R. Sgt.-Maj. P. W.; MacKinnon, 59622 M.; McDougall, 472199 H. L.; McEachern, 59711 D. S.; McGinnis, 59719 L.-Cpl. D.; McKenzie, 147201 L. C.; McLean, 444762 R. H. G.; Martin, 455284 D. H.; Martin, 400584 T. J.; Maybee, 412396 O. W.; Mitchell, 189029 J. W.; Montgomery, 124226 E. J.; Muldoon, 210570 E.; Nelson, 405366 R. T.; Nichols, 445433 G.; Oliver, 461510 J. J.; Orrell, 123465 D.; Paquette, 449343 A.; Pilling, 59801 W.; Ranger, 211042 P. T.; Reed, 444576 A.; Rudd, 225636 P. J.; Russell, 657347 T. A.; Sandford, 171197 R.; Scott, 724216 W.; Shute, 769325 A. H.; Smit, 746112 W. F. L.; Smith, 485592 A.; Smith, 412681 D.; Spaulding, 226169 D. L.; Spencer, 726077 J.; Stevens, 57118 Sgt. C.; Strohm, 141777 H. E.; Strutt, 59932 A. F.; Styles, 405436 W.; Sutherland, 418971 A.; Taylor, 769084 E.; Thomas, 724670 J.; Thompson, 219834 M. R.; Thornton, 405125 C. W.; Tilbrook, 603052 S. T.; Walker, 190299 G. F.; Welham, 681398 E. H.; Whitelaw, 69058 Sgt. A.
PIONEERS.—Jackson, 430503 Cpl. W.

Previously Reported Killed, Now Reported Wounded.
INFANTRY.—Beyer, 454978 L.-Cpl. H.

List of Thursday, February 8.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.
PIONEERS.—Holmes, 166794 H.
INFANTRY.—Patterson, 65767 L.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.
INFANTRY.—Duthie, 428157 A. A.

Died of Wounds.
INFANTRY.—Anderson, 475751 F. J.; Short, 769243 R. W.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Cummings, 787642 T.; Wood, 715323 W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Died of Wounds.
INFANTRY.—Vincent, 402857 A.

Wounded.
MOUNTED RIFLES.—Mitchell, 116246 W. C.; Smith, 107541 A. C.
ARTILLERY.—Griffiths, 300790 Dvr. J.; Holland, 339101 Gnr. F. H.; Steele, 302010 Dvr. J.
ENGINEERS.—Brown, 115742 Spr. W. A.; Conely, 43 Spr. T.; Curtis, 87 Spr. P.
INFANTRY.—Buckner, 766993 E. J.; Carlin, 406207 A.; Clement, 793841 L.; Daly, 678861 J. J.; East, 766180 J. E.; Evans, 457021 J. H.; Gallacher, 700610 W.; Gardner, 216994 A.; George, 444834 R. C.; Golden, 139588 Cpl. R.; Hayhurst, 859865 F.; Hendry, 700306 Act. Sgt. G. W.; Hunter, 755002 C. A.; Kirkland, 628137 J.; McLean, 457456 J.; Mathers, 192697 J. T.; Mitchell, 148715 D.; Nelson, 472034 H.; Plummer, 746155 W. W.; Shields, 208087 C.; Vermoen, 790094 C. A.; Watson, 452581 G.; Wilkins, 163741 W.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Wounded.
INFANTRY.—Storm, 210801 F.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Missing, Believed Killed.
MOUNTED RIFLES.—Gough, 158584 B.

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OBITUARY.

Mr. Abner Reid McClelan, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, 1896-1902, and a member of the Senate, 1867-1866, died, in his 87th year, at Moncton, N.B., last week.

Major E. H. Drury, Acting Assistant Director of the General Engineer Services, Headquarters Staff, died suddenly in Ottawa on February 1.

The Rev. James Woodsworth, superintendent of the Methodist Missions for the Western Provinces, died at Winnipeg last week.

The Rev. Canon A. E. Willoughby King, M.A., died on January 9 at Quebec, in his 73rd year.

Information has been received at Ottawa of the death in Belgium of the wife of the Hon. Dr. Beland, M.P. Dr. Beland himself is a prisoner in Germany.

Mrs. Hamber, mother of Mr. Eric W. Hamber, of Vancouver, died at Winnipeg on January 5.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught entertained a number of wounded officers of the Overseas forces at Clarence House on Thursday afternoon.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire has formally opened the new club house at Ottawa for returned soldiers, established by the Soldiers' Aid Commission. The Governor-General was accompanied by her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire.

The Duke of Connaught was present at a memorial service for Brig.-General Walter Long, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last Tuesday, among others attending being Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir E. and Lady Worthington, Mrs. T. Rivers Bulkeley, the Dean of Ontario, and Lieut.-Col. W. Grant Morden.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are to set out upon a tour of the West towards the end of this month.

Lady Mount Stephen has given a pendant formed by an uncut scarab, mounted in gold, with diamond clasp, for the Red Cross Art Sale next month.

Sir Rodmond Roblin, ex-Premier of Manitoba, is unwell.

Mr. H. W. Laird, of Regina, has been appointed the new Senator for Saskatchewan.

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is leaving for Russia to investigate the facilities of transportation in that country in connection with the development of the business of the railway by the Pacific route, via Vancouver and Vladivostok.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Constitutional Club, held at the Hotel Cecil on February 1, for the purpose of a discussion on "Problems of the Imperial Conference." The Earl of Selborne presided.

Mrs. G. McLaren Brown has been the guest of Lady Hendrie at Government House, Toronto.

Major Hamilton Gault has left England for Montreal on leave of absence.

Among the recently elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are Mr. S. A. Bray (Montreal), Mr. Maurice Ginsburg (Vancouver), Mr. M. Medlen (Halifax), and Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Stewart (Toronto).

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville will be at home to officers of the Canadian Overseas Forces and their wives on Sunday afternoons from 3.30 to 6 p.m., at her residence, 16, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. The Countess of Minto is among the ladies who will assist in receiving the visitors.

The Hon. G. J. Clarke has resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick, owing to ill-health; and the Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, has been called



HIS HONOUR GEORGE J. CLARKE,
New Brunswick's New Lieutenant-Governor

upon to form a new Cabinet. Mr. A. R. Slipp, of Queen's, has been selected as Minister of Lands and Mines. Mr. Clarke will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in succession to his Honour Josiah Wood, whose term of office has expired. A provincial general election is to take place in New Brunswick on February 24.

The Rev. C. S. Quainton, of St. Matthew's Church, Brandon, has accepted the Deanery of Columbia, with the rectorship of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria.



THE HON. J. A. MURRAY,
New Brunswick's New Premier

In consequence of cablegrams from her relatives in Montreal, Lady Drummond has deferred paying her intended visit to Canada.

Much sympathy is being expressed for Major-General Turner, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., in regard to the illness of Mrs. Turner, whom he left in a nursing home prior to a visit to France.

It was with great pleasure the chaplains of the Canadian Expeditionary Force heard of the conferment of the C.M.G. on the Director of Chaplain Services, Col. R. H. Steacy. Col. Steacy has done faithful service at his arduous post since the beginning of the war, and his kindly interest and impartiality towards men of all creeds and denominations in the Chaplain Service has made him deservedly popular.

Lieut.-Colonel Maurice Alexander, Judge Advocate-General, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, who has been given the C.M.G., was born in Montreal 28 years ago, and educated at McGill University. He is a son of Mr. John L. Alexander, for many years Collector of Customs to the Government of Cape Colony, and for two years Deputy Minister of Customs in that Government. Lieut.-Col. Alexander's first military experience was obtained in the Officers Training Corps attached to McGill University. In February, 1912, he was given a commission as lieutenant in the 1st Canadian Grenadier Guards, of Montreal, and in August of the same year was appointed signalling officer of the regiment. Later on he was made adjutant. By profession he is a barrister, being a member of the law firm of Davidson, Wainwright, Alexander and Elder, of Montreal. Before leaving McGill he obtained the gold medal for Law and Arts in 1909, and in 1908 carried off the Inter-Universities Gold Medal for Debate. During the years 1908 and 1909 he was editor of the *University Annual*. Lieut.-Col. Alexander, who holds the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving two lives at St. Agathe, P.Q., joined the First Canadian Contingent on Salisbury Plain in January, 1915, and was for a time Divisional Paymaster to the Second Division before taking on the post of Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

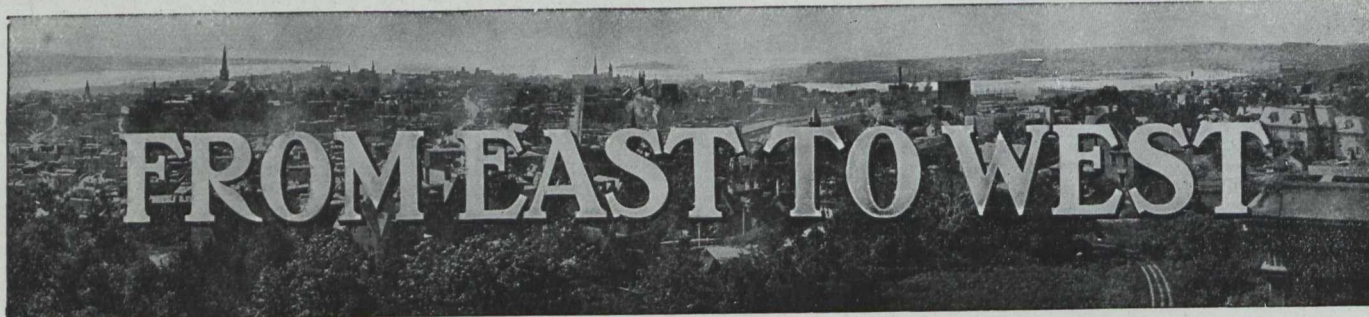
ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage took place on Thursday, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, W., of Major A. D. Cameron, M.C., Lord Strathcona's Horse, to Miss Betty Galt, youngest daughter of Mr. G. F. Galt, of Winnipeg, a director of the Canadian Board of Commerce.

The marriage of Capt. David Shepherd, Canadian A.S.C., and Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Swan, Westlea, Broughty Ferry, will take place to-day at 2 p.m., in St. Stephen's Church, Broughty Ferry.

Capt. Peter Stewart Browne, M.C., one of the officers of the original 22nd Battalion, was married at Montreal on January 17 to Miss Jeannette Desaulniers, daughter of Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C., at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, at Waltham, B.C., between Gilbert Kniveton, eldest son of Mr. C. B. Kingdon, of Stamford Hill, Stratton, Cornwall, and Naomi, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hunt-Grubbe and of Mrs. Hunt-Grubbe, Eastwell, Potterne, Wilts.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The statistics of immigration into Canada for 1916 give a total of 65,732, representing an increase of 36 per cent. over 1915. These figures show that the cessation of immigration consequent upon the war has to some extent been modified owing to the great prosperity of Canada attracting settlers from the United States, but there is also, owing to the great demand for labour, a considerable increase in the influx of Japanese and Chinese.

—Mr. J. S. Dennis, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been elected president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

TORONTO.—Colonel E. D. Hardy, who recently returned from the Front, has been appointed Commandant of the Base Hospital at Toronto. The Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission is preparing for the return of 12,000 soldiers.

—Mr. Walter Brown defeated Mr. James Richards in the presidential election of the Toronto District Labour Council.

—The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission operates 450 miles of 110,000 volt power lines, and 1,250 miles of lower tension lines, 44,000 volts or less. The rates charged to municipalities, industries and other customers are from \$15 per h.p. upwards, according to amount used.

—The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier, points out that this Province now yields 45 per cent. of the annual production of the Dominion. "We are accustomed to speak of the farm as the basis of Ontario's prosperity, and so it is; yet, while the farm yields \$350,000,000 in an average year, our manufactured products represent \$700,000,000. Besides this, the mines of Ontario produce \$60,000,000 and the forests \$50,000,000. Altogether, therefore, the usual production of Ontario reaches \$1,152,000,000, as compared with \$2,493,500,000 for all Canada."

—An immense new store, 250 feet by 250 feet, eight storeys high, is to be erected at the corner of Yonge and Carlton Streets, for the T. Eaton Company.

—The Humane Society of this city have decided to present a special medal to "Bob," the collie dog which saw service at the Front with Pte. Chapman Roe, of the Princess Pats.

—In 1916 16,604 new recruits joined up for general service from this city; in January the recruits totalled 2,983, but after May there was a falling off to 338 only in December.

—The Gutta Percha Rubber Company has donated \$5,000 to endow a bed in the Toronto General Hospital in memory of the late Captain Trumbull Warren, 15th Toronto Highland Battalion, who fell in action on April 20, 1915. Capt. Warren was president of the Gutta Percha Rubber Company and a son of Mrs. W. P. Warren, of this city.

—In addition to the names previously published in this column, the following Mayors have been elected:—

Alexandria, D. Orville; *Amherstburg*, Dr. Fred Clark; *Barrie*, John Craig; *Blenheim*, George Morgan; *Bracebridge*, T. H. Thomas; *Brampton*, H. Milner; *Brantford*, J. W. Bowlby, K.C.; *Bridgeburg*, J. H. Atwood; *Campbellford*, J. W. Cairns; *Chatham*, J. E. Kerr; *Chelsey*, C. J. Halliday; *Cobourg*, Dr. A. E. Campbell; *Cochrane*, — Rothschild; *Collingwood*, W. B. H. Patton; *Cornwall*, J. E. Chevrier; *Durham*, William Laidlaw; *Dundas*, C. E. Dickson; *Dunnville*, G. M. Marshall; *Essex*, James R. Gay; *Goderich*, B. C. Munnings; *Grimsbey*, C. Farrell; *Harriston*, J. R. Barton; *Huntsville*, W. E. Hutchison; *Ingersoll*, J. Verne Buchanan; *Leamington*, L. Wigle; *Listowel*, J. Watson; *Mount Forest*, A. S. Clarke; *Napanee*, S. Casey Denison; *Niagara Falls*, Chas. N. Clendening; *Niagara-on-the-Lake*, W. R. McClelland; *Newmarket*, W. H. Eves; *North Bay*, T. J. Patton; *Oshawa*, G. D. Courant; *Paris*, C. B. Robinson; *Penetanguishene*, C. E. Wright; *Palmerston*, R. Treleaven; *Petrolia*, John McRoble; *Port Arthur*, — Cowan; *Prescott*, F. S. Evans; *Ridgetown*, J. M. Sheldon; *Sandwich*, E. H. Donnelly; *Sault Ste. Marie*, F. Crawford; *St. Catharines*, W. B. Burgovne; *St. Mary's*, William Weir; *St. Thomas*, Wm. Trott; *Steelton*, Walter Stringer; *Sudbury*, — Morrison; *Thornbury*, Dr. S. McCallum; *Thorold*, Joseph Battle; *Tillsonburg*, C. H. Denton; *Wallaceburg*, Dr. A. G. Campbell; *Walkerville*, Dr. C. W. Hoare; *Weston*, Dr. Charlton; *Whitby*, Frank Warren, M.D.; *Welland*, M. Baughan.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—From May 1 the C.P.R. Chateau Frontenac Hotel here will be operated on the European plan, and the rates for rooms will be from \$2 per diem without bath and from \$3 per diem with bathroom.

—According to the report of the Department of Lands and Forests the total revenue for 1915 was \$1,807,259. An area of 339,725 acres was sub-divided during the year, and 103,658 acres reverted to the Crown. There is now at the disposal of the Government 7,465,637 acres.

MONTREAL.—Sir Donald Mann, the vice-president of the C.N.R., announces that the Norcross Company, of this city, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the station at the corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Monique Streets, to be used first as a temporary station, and subsequently as an express office when the main depôt is completed. It is hoped that the tunnel under Mont Royal will be completed and through trains running from here to Vancouver in August.

—Fires here in 1915 were very infrequent and the losses the lowest in 15 years.

—The Harbour Commission reports that 693 sea-going vessels visited this port between April 22 and December 3, when navigation closed.

—The St. Denis Theatre, the largest playhouse here, has gone into bankruptcy.

—Mr. B. A. Macnab, editor of the *Mail*, has resigned.

—Mr. E. G. Daoust has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce here.

—The Wholesale Dry Goods Association has elected the following officers: President, Mr. W. E. Cushing; vice-president, Mr. Geo. S. Cleghorn; treasurer, Mr. P. H. Bartley. The retiring president, Mr. G. Sumner, having represented the Association on the Council of the Board of Trade to the great satisfaction of the members, was unanimously nominated for re-election.

—Mrs. Duncan McIntyre has forwarded \$10,000 to the General Hospital for X-ray equipment in memory of her late husband.

LACHINE.—After having given prohibition a year's trial, as a result of a local option vote, the electors have now vetoed their previous decision by 17 votes.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Provincial Dairymen's Association has elected Mr. D. W. Murray, of Scotsburn, president; Mr. A. M. Wheaton, Wolfville, vice-president; and Mr. W. A. Mackay, Truro, secretary. The creameries made 1,586,579 lbs. of butter in 1916, an increase of 362,196 lbs. over 1915.

DIGBY.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade here the retiring president, Mr. P. W. Holdsworth, said that, notwithstanding the great war, Nova Scotia was prosperous, and Digby was enjoying perhaps the best times in its history. The officers for the ensuing year are:—Dr. W. F. Read, president; Mr. E. R. Mowbray, vice-president; Mr. F. W. Nichols, secretary.

SYDNEY.—The Port Hood coal mine in Cape Breton, which has been lying idle for a considerable time, is about to be reopened.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—A bill providing for the building of a new home for nurses at an expense of \$100,000, and the addition of a \$25,000 wing to the northern end of the General Public Hospital, has been approved by the Finance Committee of the Municipal Council.

—In 1916 there were 4,305 moose, deer, caribou and bear killed in this Province, excluding the counties of Restigouche and Victoria; in 1915, 3,616; 1914, 4,028; 1913, 4,673.


**PRINCE
EDWARD**

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—That the fame of Prince Edward Island foxes is spreading is shown by the fact that Mr. W. K. Rogers, of this city, has received a cable from a party in Norway purchasing a pair of silver-black foxes.

—In the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Sullivan, in charging the grand jury, commented in severe terms upon the non-enforcement of the prohibition law, and recommended that the importation of liquor to the Province be prohibited.

—It is estimated that 1,600 fox skins will be exported from the Island this year, almost all to the American market. Mr. Chester McClure, manager of the Fur Sales Board, says that the board will handle 75 per cent. of the exports. The Sales Board was organised a year ago for the purpose of collecting skins all over the Island and marketing them in large numbers co-operatively, the owners to receive whatever prices they realise in the market, less a commission to the board for handling them.

MANITOBA

PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the second session of the Provincial Legislature on January 11, said there would be introduced a Rural Credits Bill and a new Election Bill, which will make it illegal for any party to spend more than \$25,000 in any general election, or for any private individual to disburse money for election purposes; also a measure for "extending the scope and improving the efficiency" of the Civil Service.

—Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, states that it is intended to continue the extension of a number of lines this year. Other railways are considering similar work, while work on the Greater Winnipeg Water District, directly tributary to Winnipeg, is to be pushed on at double the speed maintained last year. New contracts for additional work on the aqueduct scheme, now being arranged, will add to the development work being done in the immediate vicinity of this city.

—A tourney has been held in Duluth between Canadian and United States curlers for the Hill Challenge Cup. The Canadians were defeated by 130 to 115.

BRANDON.—The building permits taken out here in 1916 were valued at \$246,748, as compared with \$36,155 in 1915.

SASKAT.

CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The total railway mileage in the Province is officially recorded as 6,101, divided as follows: C.P.R., 2,762; C.N.R., 2,206; G.T.P.R., 1,131. Stretched out in a straight line Saskatchewan railways would reach from Vancouver to England.

—The session of the Provincial Parliament opened here on January 26. Dr. Mitchell, of Weyburn, was elected Speaker. The principal items of legislation promised are bills of rural credits, workmen's compensation, compulsory school attendance, and a new liquor prohibition law.

—That the population of this city should be in the neighbourhood of 40,000, instead of the 26,000 given as a result of the Dominion census taken last June, is the opinion of Mr. Stuart Muirhead, chief of the vital statistics branch of the health department.

—Building permits issued here in 1916 totalled \$222,075, compared with \$464,065 in 1915.

—In 1916 there were 17 co-operative creameries in this Province producing 2,500,000 lbs. of butter, compared with 11 creameries turning out 850,525 lbs. in 1913. The wool handled was 176,556 lbs. at 32½ cents in 1916, compared with 68,404 lbs. in 1914 at 16 cents per lb.

ALBERTA

PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The United Farmers of Alberta have passed a resolution calling for a Prohibition Act for the Dominion.

—Mr. J. D. McArthur, president of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, states that at present the steel is laid for about 100 miles past Lac la Biche, and the 90 miles to McMurray will soon be completed. On the Edmonton and Dunvegan road there is no active construction going on now, says Mr. McArthur, but the northern traffic is developing satisfactorily. A survey party is now out from Peace River, locating the proposed extension of the Central Canada Railway to Vermilion. Some surveying has been done for the 2,000-ft. bridge across the Peace River at the Landing, which will cost about \$1,000,000, for which Government help will be sought.

CALGARY.—In 1916 the building permits issued here totalled \$663,500, compared with \$152,550 in 1915.

—Vacant houses and flats in Calgary are filling up at a rate that astonishes the real estate men. A large proportion of the incoming tenants are farmers and ranchers who have prospered, and are sufficiently well off to spend the winter in town instead of in the country as in former years.

—Never before have trappers made such money out of muskrat; 200 per cent. more skins came into the city in 1916 than in 1915. It is estimated that \$24,000 worth of raw furs are being shipped weekly from the city. Trappers are operating on a large scale.

BURDETT.—The farm, homestead and pre-emption of Emerson Brown, situated three miles south of here, has been sold to Mr. Wm. Owen, from Ontario, for \$40 an acre.

BRITISH

COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Provincial Legislature will meet on February 22.

—Mr. M. A. Granger, a well-known timber expert, has been appointed chief forester of this Province.

—Building permits issued here in 1916 totalled 101, valued at \$170,265.

—Mr. F. Napier Denison has been placed in charge of all the meteorological work in British Columbia. This will include the supervision of over 130 observation and recording stations throughout this Province. He will continue as director of the Gonzales Heights Observatory, which will be the headquarters for the work on this coast.

—Mr. George Herbert Dawson, Surveyor-General of British Columbia, has resigned.

VANCOUVER.—The G.T.P. *Prince Rupert* is now undergoing overhaul by Yarrows, Ltd., at Esquimalt. Since June 14, when she went on the Skagway run, the *Prince Rupert* has steamed 50,418 miles, and carried 8,600 passengers.

—The new Government dock at the foot of Salisbury Avenue at which grain from the prairies will be loaded from the elevator, was opened on January 5 by the Japanese steamer *Unkai Maru No. 5*.

—The name of Kitchener, B.C., on the Sirdar sub-division of the British Columbia District, has been changed to Cadorna, in honour of the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army. This is to avoid confusion with Kitchener (formerly Berlin), Ont.

—The Canadian Club here has elected Rev. W. H. Vance president, Messrs. R. H. Maitland and C. Spencer vice-presidents, and Mr. J. R. V. Dunlop secretary.

—9,300 boxes of McIntosh and Jonathan apples have left here for Australia and New Zealand, being the first consignment of 34,000 boxes that the Okanagan United Growers will ship this year. About 1,300 boxes have also been shipped to South Africa, and others are to follow. The United Growers also shipped 8,000 boxes to the United Kingdom in October.

FRASER VALLEY.—Last year was one of the most prosperous in the history of the Fraser Valley. Practically every municipality is in a better financial condition.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The Merryfield block here has been destroyed by fire.

WHERE CANADIAN SOLDIERS CAN VISIT THEIR PROVINCES WHEN IN LONDON.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CANADIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Agent-General.—SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.

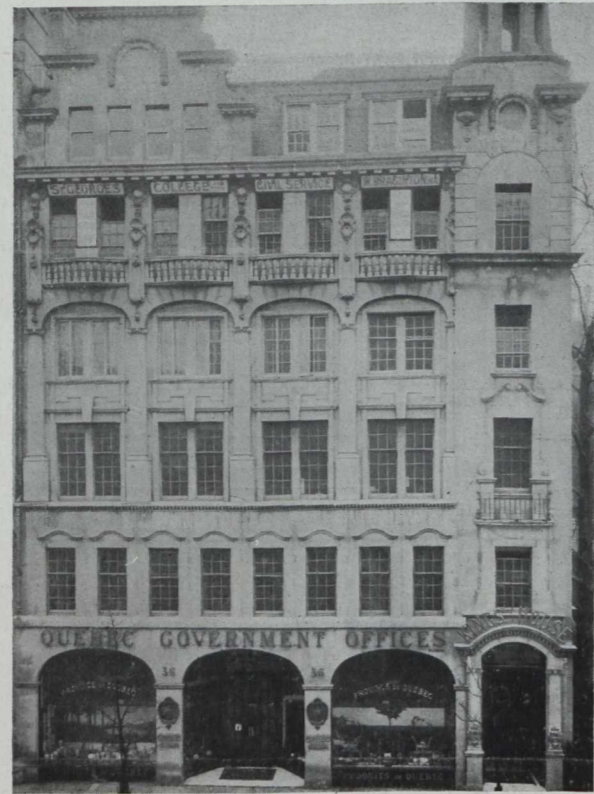
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.



THE NOVA SCOTIA OFFICE, 57A, PALL MALL, S.W.



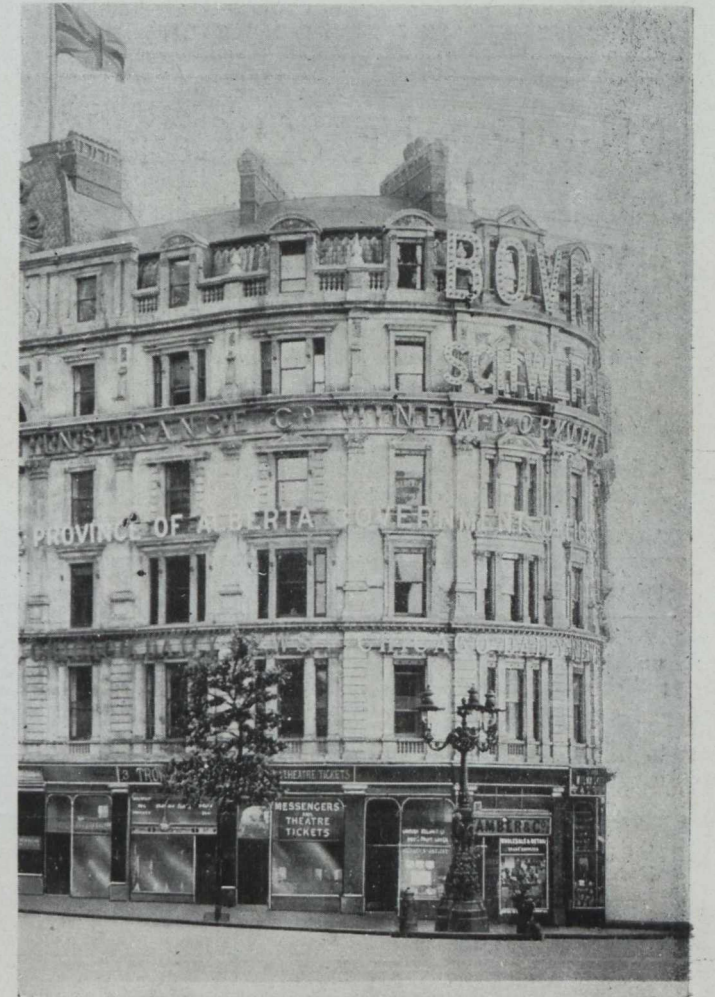
THE QUEBEC OFFICE, KING'S HOUSE, 36-38, KINGSWAY, W.C.



THE ONTARIO OFFICE, 163, STRAND, W.C.



THE BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE, BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING, 1-3, REGENT STREET, S.W.



THE ALBERTA OFFICE, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, 1-3, CHARING CROSS, S.W.



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IMPERIAL MIGRATION.

The Immigration Commission Department of the Salvation Army is the largest Empire Home making Agency. Its organisation is utilised by governments and other authorities. It is completely organised throughout Canada, and has transferred nearly 90,000 people to that Dominion. It gives disinterested advice re suitability, prospects, localities, conditions, &c., and finds work for those who place themselves under its guidance. It arranges ordinary booking to and from all parts of Canada.

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CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

The Command of the Fifth Division—Appointments and Commissions.

It is understood that the command of the Fifth Division will be given to Brig.-General Garnet B. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Capt. A. E. Genower (Vancouver), Assistant Paymaster of the B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to duty with the Paymaster, Canadians, Hastings.

Major C. M. Scott (Winnipeg), C.A.S.C., has been appointed to the command of the C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe Area.

No. 10 Canadian Stationary Hospital, in command of Lieut.-Col. E. Seaborn (London, Ont.), has taken over the Canadian Military Hospital, Eastbourne, and the Canadian Military Hospital, Seaford.

Lieut. C. L. Turnbull, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from Shorncliffe to the Canadian Headquarters in London, as Officer-in-Charge of Graves Location and Marking.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Nasmyth (Calgary), Alberta Res. Batt., has been transferred from Shorncliffe to Bramshott.

Capt. J. N. Gwynne (Halifax, N.S.), C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to H.Q., Canadians, Crowborough.

No. 4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station has been transferred from Shorncliffe to Ramsgate.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. McLeod (Edmonton), lately in command of a now absorbed Alberta Res. Batt., has been appointed to the command of the Garrison Duty Depot, Canadians, Hastings.

Bdr. H. H. McElroy, C.F.A., has been appointed to a commission in the C.E.F. with the rank of Temp. Lieut., posted to the General List, and attached to the Res. Bde., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. F. B. Lukes, General List, attached to the Can. Cav. Trng. Bde., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to France to rejoin his unit.

Commissions in the Imperial Army.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the C.E.F. have been appointed to commissions in the Imperial Army:—Pte. L. H. Barlow (Lord Strathcona's Horse), Pte. J. A. Lewis (21st East Ont. Batt.), Pte. P. E. H. Van Baele (9th C.M.R.), Pte. J. E. Murray (C.A.M.C.), Pte. E. H. Stokes (Alberta Res. Batt.), Pte. J. E. Heron (1st McGill Coy., C.A.M.C.), Pte. H. S. Edmonds (32nd Sask. Res. Batt.), Pte. E. E. Bishop (11th Man. Res. Batt.), L.-Cpl. J. H. Wardlaw (19th Cent. Ont. Batt.), Pte. F. Fuller (15th Toronto High Batt.), L.-Cpl. A. H. Shaw (10th Alberta Batt.), Pte. W. Boddy (16th Can. Scot. Batt.), L.-Cpl. J. P. Soward (8th Winnipeg Batt.), Gnr. A. B. Holmes (R.C.H.A.).

Canadian Soldiers' Dependents.

An official return, giving the next-of-kin and children resident in the British Isles of members of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, at present stationed in the United Kingdom, shows the following:—

OFFICERS.—Wives, 945; others, 148; children, 677. OTHER RANKS.—Wives, 5,176; others, 7,474; children, 5,186. TOTAL, 19,606.

The largeness of this figure is, of course, to a great extent explained by the fact that so many of the soldiers are British-born.

"OUT TO KILL GERMANS."

Major-General Turner, V.C., Commanding the Canadian Forces in the British Isles, opened at Brighton Art Galleries on Monday, the exhibition of Canadian official war photographs.

As an illustration of the sanguinary nature of the operations depicted in the photographs, Major-General Turner mentioned that one battalion on the Somme lost all its officers when it went over the parapet, but the assault was carried on by non-commissioned officers, and the objective was reached and consolidated. He recollected the great satisfaction felt by all ranks at the opportunity, which came after many months, of meeting the Boche and causing him greater casualties than he caused the Canadians. The doctrine he had tried to inculcate in his men was that they were "out to kill Germans," and that this renegade, outcast nation must be beaten to its knees before there could be any real peace.

CANADIANS DECORATED BY THE KING.

The following honours were conferred on Canadians by the King at Buckingham Palace last Monday:—

C.M.G.—Col. John Fotheringham, C.A.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. Maurice Alexander, Judge Advocate General; Lieut.-Col. James Ross, Chief Paymaster; Rev. Richard Steacy, Director of Chaplain Services.

D.S.O.—Lieut.-Col. Claude Hill, Royal Can. Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Elmer Jones, Can. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Ernest

McKenzie, Can. Inf.; Major Owen Hodgins, Can. Engrs.; Major John McDonald, C.F.A.; Major John MacKay, C.F.A.

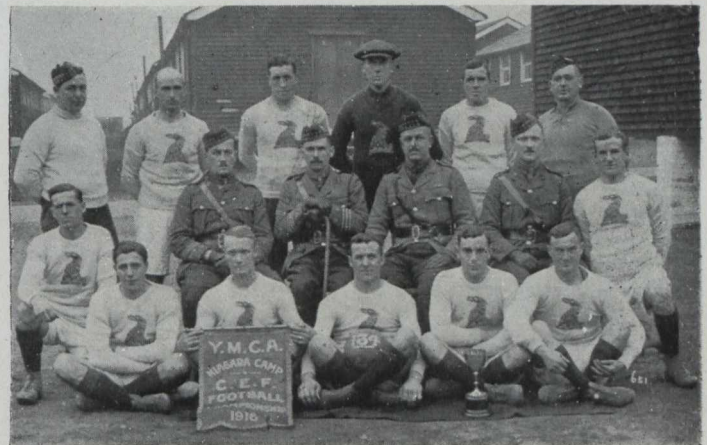
VICTORIA CROSS.—No. 101,465 Pte. John Kerr, Can. Inf.

For most conspicuous bravery. During a bombing attack he was acting as bayonet man, and, knowing that bombs were running short, he ran along the parapet under heavy fire until he was in close contact with the enemy, when he opened fire on them at point-blank range, and inflicted heavy loss. The enemy, thinking they were surrounded, surrendered. Sixty-two prisoners were taken and 250 yards of enemy trench captured. Before carrying out this very plucky act one of Private Kerr's fingers had been blown off by a bomb. Later, with two other men, he escorted back the prisoners under fire, and then returned to report himself for duty before having his wound dressed.

MILITARY CROSS.—Major William Kirkpatrick, Can. Inf.; Major Kenneth Mahaffy, Can. Inf.; Major Edward Vince, Can. Engrs.; Capt. George Chaffey, Can. Inf.; Capt. Harry Price, Can. Inf.; Capt. George Robertson, Can. Inf.; Lieut. Francis Alford, M.G.C., attd. R.F.C.; Lieut. Harold Barnum, Can. Inf.; Lieut. Thomas Chutter, Can. Inf.; Lieut. William Dougall, Can. Inf.; Lieut. Robert Herbert, Can. Inf.; Lieut. Frank Hunter, Can. Inf.; Lieut. Alan Johnson, Can. Engrs.; Lieut. James Linton, Can. Inf.; Lieut. Gilbert Tyndale-Lea, C.F.A.

BOARD OF TRADE SILVER MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA.—James Davis, Boatswain's Mate, of the steamship *Corinthian*, of Glasgow.

On September 7, 1916, when the steamship *Corinthian*, of Glasgow, was in the North Atlantic Ocean, a man of unsound mind jumped overboard, and Davis jumped in after him. A lifebuoy was thrown from the vessel to the man in the water, and as soon as possible the vessel was stopped,



FOOTBALL TEAM OF THE 48TH HIGHLANDERS OF TORONTO, WITLEY, WITH OFFICERS.

Back row (left to right): N. Graham (trainer), P. Rigby, J. Hutchinson, W. Dady, J. Colquhoun, D. Kerracher (manager). Middle row: J. Cameron, Capt. Murphy, Lieut.-Col. Miller, Maj. Allan, Capt. MacEachern, A. Scott. Front row: J. Carson, J. Hunt, R. Scott, H. Wood, W. Porter. Absent on Active Service: G. Smail and G. McLaren. The team have won three camp championships—Niagara, Bramshott and Witley—and will now play for the championship of the Aldershot Command. They have played 24 championship games, losing none, and have scored 77 goals, having had 10 scored against them.

and a boat was launched. Davis succeeded in reaching the man, and placed him on the lifebuoy, and both men were picked up by the boat. Considerable risk was incurred in rendering the service.

ROYAL RED CROSS.—Matron Edith Rayside (First Class) and Sister Catharine Hare (Second Class), Can. Nursing Service.

RUSSIAN ORDER FOR CANADIAN SOLDIER.

At the quarters of the Russian Military Attaché on Thursday of last week, the Grand Duke Michael presented Sergt. H. H. Weeks, of the Canadian Infantry, formerly a policeman in Vancouver, with the Order of St. George, in recognition of his gallantry at Ypres, where he fought a machine gun single-handed. Sergt. Weeks was presented by Capt. I. W. Dowding, also of Vancouver. He holds the British Military Medal for an act of bravery subsequent to that which earned the admiration of the Czar. He is now unfit for the Front, and is doing duty in the Canadian Record Office in London.

Capt. (temp. Major) Roger Lewis Campbell Sweeny, M.C., Indian Army (Montreal), has been awarded the D.S.O. for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in the field.

Sergt. John Leith Potter, 2nd C.M.R. Batt., one of the four sons of Mr. Walter Potter, proprietor of the *Hackney and Kingsland Gazette*, fighting in France, has been given a commission on the field.

The Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir John S. Hendrie, a cheque for £47,225, a further addition to the amounts collected in the Province for "Our Day."

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

The undermentioned appts. are made to the Staff in the British Isles:

ASST. MIL. SECS.—Graded for pay as a G.S.O., 2nd Grade: Capt. F. F. Montague. Graded for pay as a D.A.A.G.: Capt. L. P. Sherwood, 52nd Bn. G.S.Os., 1st Grade: Lt.-Col. H. F. McDonald, D.S.O., Gen. List. 2nd Grade: Lt.-Col. A. C. Crichtey, D.S.O., Lord Strathcona's horse. Staff Capt.: Capt. S. A. Flavene, 21st Bn. Dir. of Supplies and Trans.: Maj. D. M. Hogarth, A.S.C.

CORPS CAV. REGT.—Sgt. J. W. Barnard to be temp. Lt.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Lt. E. K. Lethbridge is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-martial.

2ND BN. CAN. MTD. RIF.—Lt. A. K. Strachan relinquishes his temp. com. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is granted the hon. rank of Lt.

5TH BN. CAN. MTD. RIF.—Sgt. T. S. Hall to be temp. Lt.

MACH. GUN. SERV.—batt. Sgt.-Maj. W. Back to be temp. Lt.

R. CAN. REGT.—Sgts. to be temp. Lts.: A. W. Hunt, W. P. Littlewood.

P.P.C.L.I.—Maj. A. S. A. M. Adamson to be actg. Lt.-Col. To be temp. Lts.: Cpl. R. H. Simonds, Pte. C. F. H. Bidduph, L.-Sgt. J. T. Lownsbrough.

3RD BN.—Regtl. Qmr.-Sgt. J. I. Matthews to be temp. Qmr. with the hon. rank of Capt.

4TH BN.—Maj. W. Rae, D.S.O., from 3rd Bn. to comd. the Bn., and to be Lt.-Col. L.-Cpl. H. E. Salisbury to be temp. Lt.

13TH BN.—Sgt. J. Renahan to be temp. Lt.

16TH BN.—Maj. C. W. Peck to be temp. Lt.-Col. Cpts. to be temp. Majs.: G. K. Killam, H. M. Urquhart. Lts. to be temp. Cpts.: F. M. Bressy (actg. Capt.), J. A. Scroggie. Lt. A. Mackintosh to be actg. Capt.

21ST BN.—L.-Cpl. C. W. Topping to be temp. Lt.

25TH BN.—Lt. T. M. Fullerton is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-martial.

29TH BN.—Lt. J. A. Jackson, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Lt. D. S. Montgomery to be actg. Capt. To be actg. Majs. whilst comdg. a Co.: Capt. J. A. Jackson, M.C., Lt. (actg. Capt.) D. S. Montgomery.

31ST BN.—Cpl. W. Curtis to be temp. Lt.

32ND (RES.) BN.—Lt. H. C. Beet, V.C., to be temp. Qmr. with the hon. rank of Capt.

42ND BN.—Lt. R. E. Lyon is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-martial.

45RD BN.—To be temp. Lts.: Lt. H. W. R. Gemmell, from 72nd Bn., Co. Sgt.-Maj. R. Shankland.

44TH BN.—To be temp. Lts.: Lt. W. E. Brown from C.A.S.C., Sgt. A. R. Roes.

60TH BN.—Lt. R. R. Macdonald to be actg. Capt. whilst comdg. a sec. Trench Mortar Batt.

75TH BN.—Capt. J. M. Langstaff to be actg. Maj. whilst holding the appt. of Adjnt.

102ND BN.—Sgt. J. L. Lloyd to be temp. Lt.

151ST BN.—Capt. G. J. Dawson to be temp. Maj.

170TH (RES.) BN.—Lt.-Col. Le G. Reed relinquishes his temp. commission.

1ST PNR. BN.—Maj. J. A. Macdonell to be temp. Lt.-Col.

2ND PNR. BN.—Co. Sgt.-Majs. to be temp. Lts.: J. S. Leete, J. J. Thompson.

3RD PNR. BN.—Capt. R. H. Winslow to be actg. Maj. whilst comdg. a Co. Lt. H. H. B. Abbot to be actg. Capt.

C.A.M.C.—Lt.-Cols. relinquish their temp. coms.: J. McCombe, G. E. Armstrong. Capt. E. R. Selby to be temp. Maj. The surname of Lt.-Col. G. R. Philip is as now described and not Philip as in *Gazette* of Nov. 17, 1916.

CHAPLNS.—Chaplms. and Hon. Cpts. to be temp. Hon. Majs.: W. Barton, L. W. Moffat, A. H. McGreer, W. T. Workman, D. V. Warner.

RAILWAY TROOPS.—Majs. to be temp. Majs.: J. H. Thornley, T. N. Elliott, W. F. Graham. Cpts. to be temp. Cpts.: A. H. Greenless, H. M. Pardee. Lts. to be temp. Lts.: E. A. Ternan, C. W. Gamble, C. H. Pozer, M. A. Burbank, H. B. Lumsden.

GENERAL LIST.—Maj. W. Gow (35th (Res.) Bn.) to be temp. Lt.-Col. Capt. G. R. Whitmore to be temp. Maj. To be temp. Lts.: James Morrison, Sgt. A. J. Davies.

Imperial Forces.

PERSONAL STAFF.—Lt. D. S. Montgomery, 29th Can. Inf. Bn., to be A.D.C.

A.G's. AND Q.M.G's STAFF.—Maj. F. S. Morrison, D.S.O., R. Can. Dns., to be A.A. and Q.M.G., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. Maj. R. J. Brook, D.S.O., 3rd Can. Inf. Bn., to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G.

ATTD. TO HD. QR. UNITS.—Lt.-Col. H. A. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.H.A., to be Brig.-Gen., R.A. and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld. Lt. W. O. Bell-Irving, M.C., 11th Hrs., to be Brig.-Maj., from an A.D.C., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. vice Capt. G. K. M. Mason, D.S.O., 14th Hrs. Capt. J. A. Delancey, 25th Can. Inf. Bn., to be Staff Capt., vice Capt. W. H. Collum, M.C., 27th Can. Inf. Bn. Capt. D. E. A. Rispin, 18th Can. Inf. Bn., to be Staff Capt., vice Maj. R. J. Brook, D.S.O., 3rd Can. Inf. Bn.

R.N.A.S.—Lt. H. H. Reade, Can. Gen. List, entered as Proby. Flt. Officer (temp.).

R.F.C. (MIL. WING).—Lts. B. Harvey, 224th Can. (Forestry) Bn. and J. McC. Elliott, Can. Gen. List, to be Flying Officers. Sec. Lt. E. J. D. Townesend, R.A., to be Flying Officer and to be secd. Temp. Sec. Lts. O. Matson, D. P. Collis, and C. P. Lowry, all Gen. List, to be Flying Officers. Temp. Sec. Lt. T. G. Gordon, Gen. List, to be Equipment Officer, 2nd Class, and to be temp. Lt. whilst so empld., from 3rd Class. Temp.

Sec. Lts. F. P. Holliday and H. D. Addis to be temp. Lts. whilst serving with R.F.C. Sgts. L. K. Brereton, Can. Engrs., and H. Fall and F. M. McLaren, from C.A.S.C., and Pte. H. J. Bennett, from C.A.S.C., to be Sec. Lts. for duty with R.F.C.

LONDON R. (T.).—Sec. Lt. A. C. Woodman to be temp. Lt. whilst serving with the R.F.C.

LEIC. R.—Sgt. F. R. Pierson, from 60th Can. Inf. Bn., to be temp. Sec. Lt. (on prob.).

A NEW TORONTO HOTEL.

The accompanying illustration shows the new Devonshire Hotel, to be built on the site of the Yonge Street Arcade and the Canadian and Dominion Buildings, at a cost of \$20,000,000.

The hotel is being built by the Anglo-American Hotel Co., Ltd., incorporated in Ontario, of which Mr. W. S. Dinnick is the secretary. The directors of the company are: Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway; Sir Henry M. Pellatt; Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., a vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada; Mr. G. P. Scholfield, general manager of the Standard Bank of Canada; Mr. Herbert C. Cox, president of the Canada Life Assurance Co.; Mr. Alfred Rogers, president of the Elias Rogers Company; Mr. Fred D. Corey, president of the Ontario Power Company; and Mr. John McE. Bowman, president of the Biltmore, Commodore and Manhattan Hotels, New York. Another member



THE PROJECTED DEVONSHIRE HOTEL, TORONTO.

of the company incorporators is Mr. Frank A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company, which will be financially interested in the new hotel.

The hotel as planned will be 14 storeys high, with a frontage on Yonge Street of 87 feet and on Victoria Street of over 170 feet. There will be 600 guest rooms, and handsome ball and banqueting rooms, dining and grill rooms.

It is expected that the demolition of the buildings will be commenced in April, and that the hotel will be ready for occupation next year.

A BRITISH CHARITY THAT NEEDS HELP.

The National Refuges and Training Ships "Arethusa" and "Chichester."

2,300 BOYS HAVE JOINED THE ROYAL NAVY. OLD BOYS ARE SERVING IN 100 BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Funds are Urgently Needed

THE WAR HAS MEANT TO US GREATLY INCREASED EXPENSES OWING TO RISE IN PRICES OF FOOD AND MATERIALS.

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CANADIANS, HELP!

The total expenditure by the

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY

directly consequent upon the war from August, 1914, to the close of 1916 was £28,723, comprising relief afforded to

825 Widows. 1,584 Orphans. 260 Aged Parents, and 14,082 Sailors and Fishermen.

Patron - - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RT. HON. LORD LEITH OF FYVIE.

Chairman: ADMIRAL W. F. S. MANN.

Secretary: G. E. MAUDE, Esq.

Central Office: 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

For the information of several of our readers who have written to us in regard to the proposed exchange of the Common stock of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company for Preferred stock of the Southern Canada Power Company, we may mention that the latter company's field of operations lies in the Province of Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence River. It owns water powers on the St. Francis River, which are stated to be capable of a present development of 90,000 h.p., and an ultimate development of about 150,000 h.p. Pending the development or its own power the company is filling its contracts with power which it purchases partly from the Shawinigan Company and partly from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company. When the company's own power is developed, it expects to reverse this situation by supplying a considerable amount of power to the Shawinigan Company. The company states that it controls the entire lighting and power business of several cities and towns, and has contracts with several others. There is considerable industrial activity in the district which the company proposes to serve, which now has a population of over 400,000 within sixty miles of the company's power site. It is evident that the company is as yet only in its early stages of development. We have no figures as to its present earnings.

* * *

Under the United States Income Tax Law, which came into force on January 1, 1917, a tax of 2 per cent. is imposed on the net income received from sources within the U.S. by any person, whether resident in the U.S. or non-resident, and whether a citizen of that country or otherwise, who derives an income of \$3,000 from such sources, and an additional tax if the income exceeds \$20,000 per annum. Those whose income from such source does not reach \$3,000 can secure exemption from the tax by filing with the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland, an accurate return of their total income from American sources. The tax will be deducted at the source from interest on Bonds or from other fixed interest, but not from dividends on American shares. Thus holders of small amounts of American bonds should take steps at once to secure exemption; but those whose holdings consist of shares only need not do so. Having secured such exemption, bond-holders can re-claim amounts deducted.

* * *

It is reported that the annual statement of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company for 1916 will show that the company's earnings were approximately \$2,300,000, which would be about \$380,000 in excess of those for the previous year. Net earnings are expected to be close to \$1,400,000, or about equal to 9½ per cent. on the company's capital stock outstanding at the end of the year.

* * *

Prior to the recent declaration by the Brazil Traction Company of its usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., rumours were again current in Toronto and Montreal in regard to a possible suspension of the company's dividend, or that the dividend might be paid in script instead of cash. The basis of these recurrent rumours is undoubtedly the knowledge that, at the current adverse rate of exchange, the payment of dividends in cash causes the company expense disproportionate to the amounts received by the shareholders. On the other hand, the company decreased its dividend rate from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum in 1915, and as, since that date it has largely increased its earnings in Brazilian currency, it may quite well be able to continue regularly its payments at the lower rate.

* * *

In addition to the regular dividend for the current quarter, the directors of the Dominion Bridge Company have declared a bonus of 2 per cent., instead of the 3 per cent. bonus which has been paid in respect of each of the last five three-monthly periods. In explanation of their decision to reduce the bonus, the directors authorised a statement that, while the company's position is exceedingly strong, and would justify the continuation of the bonus at the higher rate, they felt that, in view of the developments which might occur in the next year or so, it would be wise to maintain an unusually strong cash position so that, should the war end within a reasonable time, the company should have ample resources with which to branch out after the inevitable period of readjustment. In this position the shareholders will probably cheerfully concur, especially as the distribution at the rate of \$16 per share per year represents at the current price of the shares a yield of over 11 per cent. per annum.

* * *

Apropos of the slump in Canadian Car and Foundry shares following the destruction of that company's New Jersey plant, Canadian papers quote the Montreal secretary of the company as stating that the company was not only well covered by insurance, both as to fire and explosion, but that it was insured against loss of profits which might be occasioned by stoppage of operations and consequent non-fulfilment of con-

tracts. This, though reassuring, does not seem to have dispelled the fear that, as a result of the explosion, a further deferment of preferred dividends may occur.

— * * —

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Mr. John Aird's Review.

In his address as general manager at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in Toronto last month, Mr. John Aird said:—

"The shadow of the great European war has been the dominating influence in business affairs during the year through which we have just passed. No important new transaction could be undertaken without considering the effect of the war, and in the conduct of the affairs of a great fiduciary institution such as a bank it has been necessary to give more consideration to the factor of safety than to the factor of profit. Under these circumstances we feel that you will be well content with the results which we lay before you to-day.

"The bank's profits for the year under review were \$2,439,415, an increase of \$87,380 over the figures of the preceding year, a trifling sum when you consider the increased amount of business on which it has been earned, and the great activity which has prevailed throughout the year. We have felt it our duty to render a large amount of assistance in their financing to both the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government, and as rates of interest on this class of business are naturally low, our profits have been reduced accordingly.

"Apart from this, however, there has been a greatly-increased turnover during the past year which is not reflected in an increase of the profits of the bank, and this tendency towards a steady reduction in profits has been apparent for some years past. The ratio of our profits to total average assets during the five years ending 1915 ranged from 1.45 per cent. to 1.13 per cent., but in almost every year the tendency has been downwards. We have paid the usual dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with bonuses of one per cent. at the end of each half-year; the war tax on our note circulation has called for \$147,288, the Officers Pension Fund for \$80,000, and sundry subscriptions for patriotic purposes for \$71,700, leaving a balance of credit of profit and loss of \$802,319 to be carried forward to the accounts of next year. . . .

"Our deposits show a satisfactory growth, the increase being \$35,373,000, of which over \$25,000,000 is in deposits bearing interest; these include the savings of the people, and are therefore less subject to fluctuation than demand deposits not bearing interest. . . . Our total holdings of coin and legals are \$46,291,000, an increase of \$6,389,000 over the figures of a year ago, but of this sum \$6,000,000 is represented by a deposit in the Central Gold Reserves to cover the issue of note circulation in excess of our paid-up capital, already referred to. These holdings of cash represent 18.5 per cent. of the total of our deposits and circulation and 17.9 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public, and in view of the uncertainties of war conditions we are sure that you will approve our policy of keeping strong in this respect. Our immediate available assets total \$129,341,000, equal to 56 per cent. of our deposits and 50 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public."

Mr. Aird mentioned that at November 30 last 1,207 of the bank's officers had enlisted, as against 748 a year ago, representing about 60 per cent. of the male staff; 264 had attained to commissioned and 168 to non-commissioned rank; and the casualty list at December 31 was: Killed, 84; wounded, 175; missing, 8; prisoners, 9; ill, 20—296.

The financial statement of the bank appears on page 175.

— * * —

BARNARDO BOYS FROM CANADA.

Mr. Bogue Smart's Tribute.

Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of Immigrant Children, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has written as follows to Mr. William Baker, LL.B., Hon. Director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes:—

"The conduct of your boys in Canada in this national crisis is wonderful. Just consider these young fellows—at one time almost forgotten—coming forward voluntarily, leaving comfortable homes and good and profitable situations to the number of nearly four thousand (this number has risen to 4,700), to answer the call of King and country. This action on the part of "Barnardo boys" has placed an entirely new phase on the value of the work of your Homes—God's work, for which you and your associates have for so many years unselfishly laboured—in the minds of the Canadian people, and it should, after conditions have righted themselves, do the same in England.

"Another feature which has immensely pleased me is that notwithstanding the innumerable deserving and most urgent calls for support made on the people of the Motherland, the cause of the necessitous child has not been overlooked, and that the work of your Homes is not forgotten. May it continue to be blessed of God."

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Photographs of officers and men of many of the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have appeared in "Canada" since the beginning of the War. If readers will mention the battalions or individuals in whom they are interested, copies of the issues containing these photographs can be obtained from the Publishers of "Canada," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

CANADIANS visiting or residing permanently in the United Kingdom can increase and spread knowledge of the Dominion simply and effectively by introducing "Canada" to their British friends. A form will be found on page 178 which gives full information in regard to subscriptions.

If the subscription is for the purpose of placing a copy of "Canada" in a local Free Library a special rate will be quoted on application.

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J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

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Canadian Finance :

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed. Feb. 21.	Thurs. Feb. 22.	Fri. Feb. 23.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has preserved a quietly steady appearance during the past week. Some temporary slackening of the rush for the War Loan, following the expiration of the period during which additional interest was allowed upon early subscriptions, caused a corresponding slackening of security sales to provide subscription money, and this more than offset the German announcement of an intensification of submarine warfare. The last two days markets have benefited from the rupture between the United States and Germany, which it is thought will tend to shorten the war, and at the present time the general tone is confident. Wall Street, after some pronounced unsettlement, is now stable again.

Canadian securities have displayed some irregularity, but they are now mostly steady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the old Fours have further fallen a point to 79½, but the 4½ per cents. have held at 94.

Canadian Pacific were not very seriously affected in the railroad group by the slump at Wall Street prior to the week-end, and on balance the stock is only a little over a dollar down at around 170. The traffic for the concluding period of last month recorded a gross increase of \$338,000, but there was one more working day this year than last. Grand Trunk receipts over the same period increased by \$21,608. Quotations in this group have been irregular, with a downward tendency predominating, the approach of the dividend announcement accounting for some unsteadiness. On balance junior stocks are ½ to ½ down, while the Guaranteed Fours have lost 1½ to 56½, and there are one or two other falls of a point in extent. Canadian Northern issues are about unchanged.

Among industrials there was a sharp set-back prior to the week-end, mainly in sympathy with the war slumps at New York and Montreal; but prices have rallied again, and net falls are rarely important. Canadian Car Preferred "marked" at 73, and the Common has fallen to 35. Steel of Canada has lost 11 points at 56. Otis Steels are well over the lowest, but 2 down on balance at 106½; the Preferred has not varied. Dominion Steels have lost 5 at 62. All quotations in this group are now tending forward again. Nova Scotia Steels, after being back to 93, closed 104. Canada Cements have drooped to 61½.

In the land section Hudson's Bays have eased slightly to 6 13-16ths. City Services have flattened 25 to 290.

There has been a decline of 2 to 48 in Brazilian Tractions, but Mexican traction issues have held steady. Canadian Mining Corporation has given way.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 18.

The feature of business at the end of last week was the slump which occurred in Canadian Car. The stocks naturally fell heavily on the news of the fire, and

though reassuring statements were issued in regard to the company being covered by insurance, including loss of profits, markets have not displayed any great feeling of reassurance. The bad news in regard to Canadian Car unfavourably affected the market for other stocks. In Toronto considerable doubt was entertained whether Brazil Traction would be able to maintain its 4 per cent. dividend rate, and the stock declined to 43. The declaration of the usual dividend improved matters. This week, both in Montreal and Toronto, there has been some general improvement, but the markets are irregular and a spirit of caution is very clearly evidenced. Yesterday the steel group were, as usual, most prominent in the trading, but the leaders all finished lower than the prices of the day previous. On the other hand, Canadian Car made some recovery, and Sherwin Williams and Canadian General Electric both showed strength. Toronto Railway has improved several points from its recent very low price, and in Toronto, Maple Leaf Preferred and Russell Preferred are both higher. Bonds of the second Canadian War Loan are quoted at 98½.

Contrary to most expectations, the Dominion Bridge Co., which for the last five quarterly periods has declared a 3 per cent. bonus along with the regular quarterly dividend payments of 2 per cent., has only declared a bonus of 2 per cent. with the regular dividend for the quarter to end of January. It is understood that the company's earnings are fully sufficient to enable the company to continue the former rate of distribution, and the decrease is taken as fresh evidence of the spirit of caution.

Changes are announced in the executive of the Home Bank. Senator James Mason becomes Hon. President, and is succeeded in the presidency by Mr. M. J. Haney, who in turn is succeeded as vice-president by Mr. R. P. Gough.

Among current market quotations Scotia is 116, Dominion Steel Corporation 67½, Steel Co. of Canada 67, Dominion Bridge 164½, Canadian Car Common 32½, Preferred 70, Cement 63½, Canadian General Electric 113, Civic Power 82, Rioridon 91, Wayagamack 93, Quebec Railway 32, Toronto Railway 81½, Maple Leaf 100, Russell Motors Common 78, Preferred 108, Ames-Holden Common is quoted at 23-21, Steamships 32-35, Penmans 70.

In the mining markets the features have been a demand for Boston Creek, in the gold group, and for Kennabeek, in the silver group. Price movements other-

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN

COMPANY (Incorporated 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	184,931
TOTAL ASSETS	798,214

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers.
Agents in Great Britain.
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES:

Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton
Paid-up Capital - £308,719 3 7
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Assets under Administration over £12,000,000.

Acts as Executor, Trustee.—Exceptional facilities offered for investing British Capital.—Also Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited. 28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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Bankers: Bank of Scotland, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

wise have not been specially noteworthy recently. Temiskaming has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable February 22, and Kerr Lake has declared the usual dividend of 25 cents per share, payable March 15. Hollinger has declared the regular four-weekly dividend of 1 per cent. payable January 29. During December Nipissing mined ore valued at \$259,836, and shipped bullion valued at \$301,901.

Newray shareholders are to be asked at the forthcoming annual meeting to increase the company's capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, and to authorise the issue of 200,000 new shares at \$1 each.

Among current mining prices Hollinger is \$6.85, Dome \$22.25, Jupiter 32½, McIntyre \$1.98, Boston Creek \$1.28, Newray \$1.40, Dome Lake 61½, Dome Extension 23. Among the silver stocks Kennabeek, which has been notable in recent trading, is 33, Nipissing \$8.20, Temiskaming 61, McKinley 50, Hargraves 18.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND NO. 120.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. has been DECLARED upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st March next, to shareholders of record on 14th February, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
C. CAMBIE, London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London,
20th January, 1917.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60, and TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st April, 1917, on the above-mentioned Loans, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st March, 1917, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.,
1st February, 1917.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC THREE PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.—

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st April, 1917, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st March, 1917, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle-street, E.C.,
1st February, 1917.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The Directors of the Bank of British North America do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the Yearly General MEETING of Proprietors will be HELD, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, on TUESDAY, 6th March next, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 5, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London, E.C., at 12 o'clock noon precisely, when the election of Directors in the room of those going out by the provisions of the Deed will take place.

Messrs. N. E. Waterhouse and F. S. Price offer themselves for re-election as Auditors.

JACKSON DODDS, Secretary.

5, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.,
6th February, 1917.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded for cash bargains.

Government and Provincial Government.

Table listing various government and provincial securities including Canada 3 1/2% 1914-19, Alberta 4% 1922, British Columbia 4 1/2% Registered, 1941, Manitoba 4% 1914, Nova Scotia 3 1/2% Registered, Ontario 3 1/2% Registered, Quebec 4 1/2% Obligations, Saskatchewan 4 1/2% 1919, Municipal securities like Calgary 4 1/2% 1930-42, and Victoria 4 1/2% 1902.

Railways.

Table listing railway securities such as Alberta and G.W. 5% 1st Bonds, Algoma Central & H. 5% Bonds, Canadian Northern 4% Perpetual Debentures, Grand Trunk Pacific 3% Bonds, and Toronto Grey and Bruce 4%.

Financial, Land and Investment—continued.

Table listing financial and investment securities including Hudson's Bay Preference, Investment Corporation of Canada, Land Corporation of Canada, San Antonio Bonds, Southern Alberta 6% "A" Debentures, and various steel and mining bonds.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,414,423.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
CAPT. HERBERT MOLSON.

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D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
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{ SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.*
{ A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

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Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

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EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.

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CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ... \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund... \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$12,900,000. Reserve Funds, \$14,300,000. Aggregate Assets, \$270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

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C. E. NEILL, *GENERAL MANAGER.*

320 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 32 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: St. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. BRITISH HONDURAS—BEIIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM. AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

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ESTABLISHED
1869.

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Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, *Agents.*

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,250,984 (£1,489,928).
Deposits (Oct. 31), \$85,342,483 (£17,536,126).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Managing Director.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

Ontario after the War—AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Ontario is eight times the size of England and twice the size of Germany. With a land surface of 230,000,000 acres in extent, there has so far been brought under cultivation only 13,500,000 acres. On this area are produced crops and stock yielding \$750,000,000 per annum.

Everything will be done to encourage settlers after the war. Free gifts of 100 or 200 acres of land; cash advances

by Government; Government building of highways; liberal aid for the erection and maintenance of schools; Government experimental farms and agricultural colleges, etc.

Millions of acres of the most perfect soil are simply waiting for the plough. Ontario's enormous harvests could easily be trebled.

No country in the world offers such wonderful agricultural opportunities as the Province of

ONTARIO

Ontario is the MOST BRITISH Province in Canada, and the newcomer enjoys all the advantages of social life. Electric light is in general use in most private houses and on many of the farms.

For further particulars apply to—R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

New Regulations The latest announcement of the Treasury for Canadian and Newfoundland connection with the regulation of the Securities. Exchanges have caused considerable disturbance to the market, not so much owing to their character as to the uncertainty as to the securities which will be included in the new lists, and some ambiguity as to the actual meaning of the new regulations. The explanations of the different clauses have helped to clear up doubtful points, but it is obvious that the latest steps taken by the Treasury will tend to limit dealings in the foreign and Colonial securities affected. So far as Canadian and Newfoundland securities coming within the new regulations are concerned, these may be sold only in Canada and Newfoundland, and the proceeds must be remitted to this country, and "retained" here. It was at first stated that the proceeds must be "re-invested" here, but this was subsequently modified by an amendment of the clause governing such transactions to "retained." It is impossible to set out here in extenso the complicated regulations issued, but it would appear that these—especially those relating to the cablegraphic instructions and the shipment of securities—are unnecessarily restrictive, and it would not be surprising if the Treasury eventually simplified the procedure in this respect. The point for holders of Canadian securities to bear in mind is that they are likely to be called upon to place their holdings at the disposal of the Treasury, and that they will have no choice in the matter. It is a little doubtful at present as to how the regulations will apply to those whose holdings are in the Dominion, and have not been in physical possession since the commencement of the war, but doubtless this and other questions will be cleared up when the new lists are issued.

The New Investment Standard in Canada.

Whilst in these days it is unpatriotic to even suggest the purchase of securities outside the Mother Country, and indeed practically impossible of achievement, those who are already holders of Canadian investments will be interested in the recent variation in the yields on Canadian public utility and industrial issues, reflecting as they do the investment conditions in the Mother Country. The following table, taken from the list of Canadian investment yields, compiled by Messrs. Oswald Bros., of Montreal, shows the materially higher returns obtainable on capital invested in Canada as compared with the pre-war period:—

Security.	Yield %	Rise or fall in 1916 on the Canadian Security Market.	
		Rise.	Fall.
Shawinigan Water and Power	5.42	—	6½
Bell Telephone	5.44	1	—
Mackay	6.02	—	—
Lake of the Woods Milling	6.06	—	5
Canadian Pacific	6.32	—	19
Montreal Cottons, Preferred	6.26	—	—
Canadian General Electric	7.07	—	3½
Penmans	7.14	9	—
Dominion Coal, Preferred	7.36	—	—
Canadian Cottons, Preferred	7.40	—	—
Dominion Textile	7.40	6	—
Canada Steamships Preferred	7.60	20	—
Ogilvie Flour Milling	8.57	3	—
Canada Cement	9.37	24½	—
Canada Cement, Preferred	7.44	—	—
Toronto St. Railway	10.38	—	33
Dominion Bridge	11.3	—	66½

Western Canada's Recovery.

A Winnipeg correspondent of a Canadian contemporary has much to say that is reassuring for those interested in Western Canada. He asserts that the Canadian West is recovering slowly but surely from the commercial depression which started in 1914, before the war, and was greatly aggravated, almost before it was well under way, by the international situation. This writer essays to defend Western Canada from the criticisms levelled at it by Eastern Canadian publicists, and says that much of this criticism was based on ignorance or lack of understanding. It was the old story of cities growing at such a rapid rate that large ambitious policies were demanded, and conservative programmes designed to provide for moderate growth of population proved inadequate and unacceptable to those who demanded big programmes for public works, etc. And this correspondent is of the opinion that while much of the development is burdensome at the present time for the reduced populations of the Western cities, "the future may prove that the West was economically extravagant." It is pointed out that comparatively few people in Eastern Canada—and we might add in the Mother Country, too—realise how severely most of the Western cities were affected by the collapse. "But because the set-back was severe, the recovery is all the more gratifying." Whilst the boom period in the West has passed—for the present, at all events—Western Canada to-day is forging ahead. The people are prosperous; above all they are

chastened by recent events and wiser, and withal optimistic and enthusiastic about the future of the vast country west of the Great Lakes. The reaction has been checked, "and has been followed by a steady, solid development which spells true, lasting progress."

* * *

B.C.'s Record Mineral Output for 1916.

British Columbia's mineral production for 1916, as cabled by the Minister of Mines to the Agent-General this week, is the highest in the history of the Province, the \$40,000,000 mark being passed for the first time. The actual output was \$42,971,000, against \$29,447,508 last year, an increase of no less than \$13,523,492. The previous highest record was in 1912, when the production for the first time passed the \$30,000,000 mark, with \$32,440,800. Whilst the high metal prices during 1916 are no doubt largely responsible for this fine showing, it is none the less satisfactory, and affords concrete evidence of the rapid progress being made by the mining industry of the Pacific Province. It is interesting to note that ten years ago the total production was \$24,890,546, whilst in 1896 it only amounted to \$7,507,956, about a sixth of the output for last year. The total production of the Province from all sources to date now reaches the splendid total of \$559,241,253. Copper heads the list in the increased production, the aggregate value having practically doubled (\$18,430,000, against \$9,835,500 in 1915). Silver is up about \$500,000, lead has risen from \$1,939,200 to \$3,186,000, metallic zinc from \$1,460,524 to \$3,648,000, and coal from \$5,638,952 to \$7,094,000. Gold alone shows a contraction, the production being down from \$5,937,934 to \$5,390,000.

* * *

The Effect of the Latest War Crisis on Canadian Industrials

The past week has witnessed a severe slump in the Canadian list, in sympathy with the corresponding movement on the Canadian markets, which reflected the week-end alarm caused by the Germanic-American crisis. As a glance at the following table shows, the decline was especially severe in those Canadian industrials which have been most prominent during the past twelve months, and therefore most susceptible to the developments which exercised such a sinister influence on the American and Canadian exchanges. We give the lowest Canadian prices in the recent December slump, and those current in Canada on January 4, showing the effect of the rally after the severe reaction then experienced, on January 29, and on February 8, together with the London quotations, where the issues are quoted here:—

	Lowest in December.			Latest London Feb. 5. quotations.	
	Jan. 4.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 5.
Dominion Iron ..	60½	69	59½	60½	62
Nova Scotia Steel ..	104	120	100	—	104
Steel of Canada ..	53½	69	—	—	61
Canadian General Electric ..	110	112	—	—	112½
Canada Cement ..	56½	67½	60	60½	61½
Canadian Car & Foundry ..	32	43½	28	30½	35
Pref.	69	88	67	73½	75
Dominion Bridge ..	160	168	139	141	—
Laurentide Paper ..	190	195	182½	182½	—
Dominion Textile ..	82½	82½	80	80	75½
Civic Investment ..	79	81½	79½	80½	81½*
Ogilvie Flour Milling ..	140	140	141½	140	145
Lake of the Woods Milling ..	126	130	129½	129½	—
Shawinigan Water & Power ..	128	130	126	126	127½

* Last marking (exceptional bargain).

—* * —

Seven hundred men joined the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1916.

The Dominion Government has submitted a resolution to Parliament, providing for a salary of \$7,000 for the Minister of the Overseas Forces, and \$5,000 each for the Parliamentary Secretaries for External Affairs and Militia and Defence.

It is announced at Ottawa that during the first week of the issue of War Savings Certificates applications were received aggregating half a million dollars. These applications were all of small denominations.

The Right Rev. Lennox Williams, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, paid a visit to the Ontario Military Hospital recently, and preached to a large congregation composed of wounded soldiers and the staff. His Lordship was very pleased with the warm reception he received from Col. Chambers, the officer commanding, and the medical staff, last and not least, from the men from Quebec and Montreal. The Bishop was assisted by a large staff of chaplains and clergy—Capt. Carruthers, Capt. Buckland, one of his own clergy, the Rev. J. Kennedy, of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, and Corpl. (Rev.) J. Frost, of the Diocese of Huron, who has been badly wounded. The Bishop gave an address which appealed to all present. After the service the Bishop visited several wards, and spoke cheery words to the men in bed, who in return showed their appreciation by asking the Bishop to come again.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked. Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

C. J. K. (St. Leonards).—Thanks for your letter. We will endeavour to ascertain the position of affairs.

MINING INVESTOR (Shorncliffe).—Latest Vancouver papers announce that the control has passed into other hands. The late receiver is to be retained as manager, and the directorate has been reduced from seven to five. The stock is reported as having been selling recently around eleven cents.

ANXIOUS (Nottingham).—The mills, while now enjoying a little better experience of labour, are still far short of their needs and much behind their deliveries. An estimate of earnings, covering a nine-month period ending December 31 last, has, we believe, been issued, but we have no copy at hand.

T. I. B. (Austin Friars).—No, there is no evidence of any such large transactions having taken place. It is expected that the listing of the stock will occur in the course of the next few months, and it is then probable that regular dealings will be recorded. Consult our Toronto Letter from week to week for particulars of further developments.

C. B. (Leicester).—We understand that the matter has been under informal discussion for some time, and that in declaring a 3½ per cent. dividend on the preferred, a statement has been made to the effect that a continuance of distributions on account of dividend arrears is not assured and will depend upon future profits. The outlook is said to be good.

SHOESMITH (Northampton).—Good progress is reported from a financial standpoint, the balance of the first mortgage bonds which was offered two months ago having been disposed off. The existing plant is to undergo important alterations, which will materially add to productive capacity and other operating economies are to be effected. The shares have lately been less active, and no statement has so far been issued as to the trading position.

M. E. B. (Tooting Bec Common).—Yes. The advance in the selling price of its product has been due to the rising cost of materials. Shortage of transportation facilities and advances on coal are considered to be the chief contributing factors. So far as the effect on consumption is concerned, this is not expected to be in any way adversely affected. There has been less activity than usual in the stock lately, but this is to be attributed to the general market tone.

GENERAL.

CANADIENNE.—The offices of the Canadian War Contingent Association are now at 123, Victoria Street, S.W.

X. (Cambridge).—The population of enemy nationality birth is given in the Official Year Book of the Dominion as 167,441, of whom 121,430 were Austrians and Hungarians; Germans, 39,577. Those of our Allies' nationalities total 177,720, of whom 89,984 are Russians, 34,739 Italians, 17,619 French, 8,425 Japanese, 7,991 Roumanians, and 7,975 Belgians. The population in Canada born in neutral countries is given as 407,571, of whom

303,680 came from the United States, 49,194 from Norway and Sweden, and 27,083 from China. The great majority of the foreign-born are in the four Western Provinces.

*—

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the new War Loan the Hudson's Bay Co. have subscribed £800,000 (£750,000 new); the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, £500,000 (£450,000 new); Debenhams, Ltd., and Marshall & Snelgrove, and their directors £225,000 (£156,000 new).

Mr. James Carruthers, of Montreal, president of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., and a director of the Dominion Bank, has, through the London branch of the latter institution, subscribed £40,000.

*—

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Somerset Maugham's four-act Canadian play, "The Land of Promise," was revived at the New Theatre last Thursday.

*—

Prince Rupert, B.C., will soon embark on the deep sea trawling industry, which will give an impetus to the business of the port.

Miss Gertrude Peppercorn is to give a pianoforte recital of music suitable to children at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W. (E. A. Michell) this afternoon at 3.15. The programme is both novel and attractive.

Under the editorship of Capt. W. F. Orr, and the news editorship of Sgt. J. W. Campbell, the *Listening Post*, the "trench journal" of the 7th Batt., continues to interest and amuse its readers very effectively, as the latest issue to hand shows. It is "printed twice monthly (Huns permitting)."

We have received copies of the *Bulletin* of the Massey-Harris Convalescent Home at Dulwich—an artistically produced publication, with excellent photographs—and also of the *Canadian Hospital News*, printed and published by the patients of the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate—also illustrated—which claims to be now "the only khaki journal published regularly every week."

The Canadian Vickers Company state that during 1916 they completed a million-dollar ice-breaker for the Dominion Government (lent to Russia for service at Archangel); a dredger, No. 16, costing \$850,000 (one of the two largest dredgers in the world); and a quantity of small craft for the Navy and private buyers, besides dry-docking and repairing a large number of ocean steamers. At the end of the year two large steel steamers for Norwegian buyers were in hand.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada) Limited.

Paid-up Capital (over) ... \$656,000
Head Office:
Canada Life Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
London Office:
3, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Land for Sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles).

HUTS AND MEN WANTED FOR THE FRONT TRENCHES

THE CHURCH ARMY

IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MORE RECREATION HUTS

(PORTABLE)

AND CLUBS UNDER SHELL FIRE IN THE DEVASTATED REGION RECENTLY TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

In addition to the Hundreds already on the West Front, and at Home and in other theatres of the War,

CHURCHMEN (INELIGIBLE) TO MAN THEM ARE AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

PRAY HELP US TO SUPPLY BOTH HUTS AND MEN.

EACH HUT COSTS £300 and its EQUIPMENT £100

(Week's Working £5 abroad, £2 at home).

Kitchen Cars on Western Front.
Naval Hospital in Scotland. Named Bed £50.
Munitions Canteens for Ordnance Workers.
Hostels for Men on Leave.
British Prisoners in Germany, 6s. parcels.
Treats for Troops, 6s. parcels for men at Front.
Recreation Rooms for Soldiers' Wives.
Rest Huts for Girls on Munition Work.
Hostels for Girl Worker and Soldiers' Wives.
Wives and Widows in Fresh Air Homes.
Friends for Wounded in Distant Hospitals.
Relatives of Wounded escorted Abroad.
Distress during and after War.

Cheques crossed "Barclay's, a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Sec., Headquarters, Bryanston-street, Marble Arch, W.

OXO

is absolutely unrivalled for use on the Field, in the Hospital, in the Canteen and in Training

It aids and increases nutrition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist climatic changes; it is invaluable for all who have to undergo exertion either to promote fitness or to recuperate after fatigue.

OXO, Ltd., Thames House, London, E.C.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 579. Feb. 10, 1917.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

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

JOHN AIRD, *General Manager.*

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

Authorised Capital	- - -	\$25,000,000 (£5,136,986).
Paid-up Capital	- - -	\$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).
Reserve Fund	- - -	\$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

STATEMENT of the RESULT of the BUSINESS of the BANK for the YEAR ENDING 30th NOVEMBER, 1916.

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year	£94,909 7 4	This has been appropriated as follows:—	
Net profits for the year ending 30th November after providing for all bad and doubtful debts	501,249 13 10	Dividends Nos. 116, 117, 118, and 119 at 10 per cent. per annum	£308,219 3 7
		Bonus of 1 per cent. payable 1st June	30,821 18 4
		" " " 1st December	30,821 18 4
		War-tax on bank-note circulation to 30th November	30,264 14 6
		Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)	16,438 7 2
		Sundry Subscriptions	14,732 17 6
		Balance carried forward	164,860 1 9
	<u>£596,159 1 2</u>		<u>£596,159 1 2</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th NOVEMBER, 1916

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	£3,957,400 4 2	Current Coin	£4,310,040 7 6
Deposits	47,238,935 7 6	Dominion Notes	3,968,933 8 6
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	29,037 16 6	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	1,232,876 14 3
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,031,893 13 3	Notes and Cheques on other Banks	2,321,601 2 1
Bills payable	449,350 0 1	Balances due by other Banks	1,480,107 2 5
Acceptances under Letters of Credit... ..	429,994 10 11		
	£53,136,611 12 5	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	571,635 15 11
Dividends unpaid	428 4 11	British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities	3,551,283 5 7
Dividend No. 119 and bonus, payable 1st December	107,876 14 3	Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks, not exceeding market value	1,604,889 7 11
Capital paid up... ..	£3,082,191 15 7	Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks... ..	7,369,822 7 7
Reserve Account	2,773,972 12 1	Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	165,814 12 2
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	164,860 1 9		£26,577,004 3 11
	6,021,024 9 5	Other Current Loans and Discounts (less rebate of interest)	30,871,756 14 9
	<u>£59,265,941 1 0</u>	Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	429,994 10 11
		Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	47,411 19 7
		Real Estate and Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	319,288 6 7
		Bank premises at cost, less amounts written off and mortgage assumed	994,409 0 6
		Other Assets not included in the foregoing	26,076 4 9
			<u>£59,265,941 1 0</u>

B. E. WALKER, *President.*

JOHN AIRD, *General Manager.*

Certified by the Auditors: T. HARRY WEBB, C.A., of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co., and JAMES MARWICK, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Toronto, 18th December, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank was held on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1917.

The Bank has 377 Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Seattle and City of Mexico.

London Office: 2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

C. CAMBIE, *Manager.*

A. R. PHIPPS, *Assistant Manager.*

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business and places at the disposal of customers the experience of nearly half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada,

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SOLDIERS.

Tribute by General Lloyd.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London District, paid a visit to the 3rd London General Hospital on Friday afternoon of last week, when he decorated two Newfoundlanders, Pte. O. Goodland and Sgt. J. J. Morrisey, with the Military Medal.

"Newfoundland is a comparatively small country of 240,000 inhabitants," said Sir Francis Lloyd, "but she has sent a quota to the Army equal to any part of the Empire, whether it be the Motherland or any other of the great Dominions."

A telegram was read from the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Walter Davidson, and the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, expressing the gratitude of the Government and people of Newfoundland for the honour conferred on the two soldiers, who showed and represented the old fighting strain in the loyal and ancient colony. There were nearly 5,000 more like them in the Army and Navy, the telegram concluded.

—* *—

NEWFOUNDLAND LOSSES ON H.M.S. "LAURENTIC."

Among the casualties which resulted from the loss of H.M.S. auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic*, the Admiralty announces the death of Seaman S. M. Hooper and Deckhand A. E. White, Newfoundland R.N.R., while the following other Newfoundland Royal Naval Reservists appear in the list of missing, believed dead:—

Ayles, A., deck hand, 1697X; Benoit, J. J., seaman, 2272X; Brenton, G., seaman, 1502X; Brinston, L., seaman, 305X; Cumby, E., seaman, 1777X; Freake, E., seaman, 2213X; Goss, E., seaman, 357X; Mugford, J., seaman, 531X; Murphy, L., seaman, 1817X; Puddicombe, W., seaman, 2136X; Randall, F., seaman, 816X; Rogers, S., seaman, 1138X; Smith, L., seaman, 979X; Tucker, J. C., seaman, 895X; Young, W., seaman, 1884X.

—* *—

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1917," retains its excellence as a reference book. Its "Diary of the War" is a valuable compilation, giving dates and concise details of the notable events. In the Overseas Section relating to Canada we notice the omission of the name of Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., who has represented the Province since January, 1916, as Agent-General in London. A very useful feature is the inclusion of the bank branches throughout the Dominion. London: 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. (pp. 858; 2s. 6d.).

"SIR CHARLES TUPPER," by the Hon. J. W. Longley.—Judge Longley, of Halifax, the author of this volume in the "Makers of Canada" series, was for many years an intimate friend of the late Sir Charles Tupper, and when the biography was in course of being written some time ago, he freely talked with him on several occasions regarding different details of his public life. The judge, who also wrote "Joseph Howe" in this series, possesses a knowledge of public affairs in Nova Scotia during the whole of Sir Charles Tupper's career that is perhaps unequalled, and he is enabled to present with authority its various phases and the complicated problems involved. "One of the greatest and strongest men of his time" is the verdict of a biography which has the advantage of being reasonable in length and convenient in form. Toronto: Makers of Canada (Morang), Limited. (Pp. 304.)

"THE WORLD FOR SALE," Sir Gilbert Parker's latest novel, is a romance of two rival towns in Western Canada—one of them largely French-Canadian—that should have a wide vogue. With the hero a railway king and the heroine a gipsy princess, and plenty of exciting incidents thrown in, there are ingredients enough to satisfy most palates. The local colour, however—to change the figure—is somewhat bizarre to those who know the West. London: William Heinemann. (Pp. 332; 6s.)

"STARS AND FISHES AND OTHER POEMS," by George Rostrevor.—Canadians will have an additional interest in these poems when they learn that the author, who embodies his Christian names in his pseudonym, is a nephew of Lady Drummond, being a son of her eldest sister, Mrs. Chetwode Hamilton. Several of them have appeared in leading literary reviews, whose names carry a weighty imprimatur. In themselves the poems, which take their title from one of their number, will be found pleasing and effective. Of a reflective cast, they are couched in language often very beautiful. London: John Lane. (Pp. 90; 3s. 6d. net.)

"THE COMING WAR," by Ambrose Poynter, is a discussion of the principal problems that have arisen out of the war, and that face us in the near future. They are treated strikingly and with a refreshing candour, and are suggestive of many developments along various lines of trade and other phases of national life. London: John Murray. (Pp. 180; 3s. 6d. net.)

—* *—

The Irish-Canadian Rangers left Dublin on the night of Friday, February 2, on the conclusion of their tour in Ireland. They were accompanied to North Wall by several military bands.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution's Splendid Record.

The Life-Boat Institution of the United Kingdom is a truly wonderful organisation, which deserves the attention and the generous support of all Canadians who come to the Old Country, whether on business or pleasure, in time of peace, or on the greatest business of all, namely, that of the defence of our common interests in this great war.

A fleet of 263 life-boats dotted around the coast of the United Kingdom wherever danger most threatens and an efficient crew could be obtained; each life-boat the very epitome of human ingenuity applied to the purpose of saving life at sea; 100 costly life-boat slipways—absolutely essential for the prompt launching of the boat on her errand of mercy; life-boat houses which shelter and preserve the boats from deterioration; and, above all, the life-boatmen, a race of heroes, drawn from the hardy fishermen and boatmen on the coasts, men whose ordinary work demands the exercise of all those qualities of fine seamanship, prompt decision in the face of danger, and physical endurance which are the first essentials of a good life-boatman. And to these you must add the deep humanity and the spirit of self-sacrifice which impels men to risk their lives in order to save the lives of their fellow-men.

This briefly summarises the work performed by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, a work carried out entirely by voluntary contributions. The United States Life-Boat Service, which is run by the Government, costs about £430,000 a year; the whole of the life-boat service of the United Kingdom, which maintains about the same number of life-boats, costs only about £112,000.

A Record of Service to Humanity.

And what a record of service to humanity, and especially to the Empire, which, before the war, had a mercantile marine tonnage four times as big as the United States or Germany, and 42 per cent. of the tonnage of the whole of the rest of the world combined!

In peace time the work of the institution has been one of beneficent activity, fruitful in the saving of valuable lives. But its operations since the outbreak of war have been still more remarkable. In that period, amid the daily widespread destruction of human life, the institution has granted rewards for the saving of over 2,900 persons, and the great majority of these lives have been saved for Britain and her Allies, the rest being neutrals engaged in the transport of food and raw material for the Allied cause.

But the most noteworthy fact is this: Over 760 of the lives which have been saved have been those of soldiers, sailors, doctors, nurses and others who have been rescued from his Majesty's ships and other vessels which have been mined, torpedoed or otherwise placed in jeopardy from causes arising directly out of the war. Twenty-one gallant life-boatmen have lost their lives in the same period, and every one of these men was as truly "killed in action" in the service of humanity as any of their brave comrades who are fighting Britain's battle on sea or land.

Britons' Comparative Ignorance.

When we reflect on these facts we are struck with wonder at the comparative ignorance of the majority even of home-staying Britons with regard to the magnificent work which is being carried out within a few miles of them, and we are further led to ask whether the vast burden which rests on the institution could not be materially alleviated if it were provided with an income double that which is at present obtained, so that the best kind of motor life-boats could be placed at any spot on the coast which would seem ideally suitable for the purpose, even though such a step would necessitate the building of a costly slipway to launch the boat into deep water.

For what, after all, is a few thousand pounds compared to the value of the lives saved by the instrumentality of the life-boats!

The war has shown us that man-power is, after all, the greatest factor in national strength and efficiency, and an institution which, year by year, saves for the nation hundreds of valuable lives, is doing a work of incalculable benefit to the nation and the Empire.

We heartily commend these considerations to visitors from the Dominion.

—* *—

A report presented to the Manitoba Legislature shows that under prohibition convictions for drunkenness have decreased 87 per cent., and that there has been a reduction of 39 per cent. in all other kinds of crime.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announces that the revenue of the Dominion for the present fiscal year will be sufficient to defray all domestic expenditures, and, in addition, will provide \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 for war expenditure.

DOMINION BANK.

At the close of the year the bank's assets included \$12,600,000 of coin and legals, including the deposit in the Central Gold Reserve, and the aggregate liquid assets, amounting to \$37,625,000, were close to 48 per cent. of the entire liabilities of the bank to the public. The most noticeable increase in these assets was in the item of "Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and Colonial securities other than Canadian." The increase of \$6,333,000 in the value of these is largely due to financing by the bank on behalf of the Government. Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada are up from \$221,000 at the close of 1915 to \$1,251,000 at the end of last year. Canadian call loans are down from almost \$6,000,000 to \$4,300,000.

The year's earnings show an increase over 1915 of \$88,000 to \$893,000. With a balance of \$344,000 from 1915, the bank administration had \$1,237,000 at its disposal for distribution. Of this amount the 12 per cent. dividend took \$720,000, contribution to Patriotic Fund, \$29,500; officers' pension fund, \$25,000; and, as a precautionary measure, \$100,000 was written off bank premises. In spite of this extra impost, the amount carried forward showed an increase of \$363,000, this being the largest carried in profit and loss since 1913.

*

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—A branch has been opened at Willow Brook, Sask.

Bank of British North America.—The yearly general meeting of proprietors will be held on Tuesday, March 6 next, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 5, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., at 12 noon. The Court of Directors has resolved to declare a dividend, payable April 6, of 40s per share, less income-tax, making 7 per cent. for the year, carrying forward about £21,000 to the new account.

Interest Warrants.—The Bank of Montreal notify that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due April 1 on the City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock 1940, the Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Registered Stock 1940-60, and 2½ per cent. Inscribed Stock 1947, and the Province of Quebec 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1937, the balances will be struck on the evening of March 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Algoma Land.—Mr. T. Rowland Hughes, who presided at the third annual meeting in Liverpool on February 1, said that until there was an end to the present struggle in Europe there was no prospect of any development in real estate in Canada. It was, of course, common knowledge that from a financial point of view the Dominion was steadily improving its position. The farmers had been, and were, making substantial profits on their crops, and in addition to that, the country had added to its wealth largely by its supplies of different kinds for war purposes.

Western Dominion Collieries.—For the year ended April 30, 1916, the operations resulted in a loss of £117, largely due to weather setbacks. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was £9,017, and after crediting income-tax recovered and writing off sundry expenses, premium on Debentures redeemed, etc., the amount at the credit of profit and loss at the close of the year is £9,240, thus showing that while the operations for the year resulted in a slight loss the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account has been increased by £223.

PULP AND PAPER.

Canada's Increasing Manufacture.

The progress Canada is making toward becoming the world's centre for the manufacture of pulp and paper is indicated in figures recently published by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

For the year ended July, 1916, the exports of paper amounted to \$21,678,868, of which 88 per cent. went to the United States and 5.2 per cent. to the United Kingdom. This total is an increase of 31 per cent. over the figures for the year previous. The rate at which this business has grown in Canada will be appreciated when it is realised that the first export shipment of paper from Canada was made in 1892, amounting to a total of \$91 for that year. The total exports for 1902 were but \$24,000, and for 1913 only \$6,327,000.

Taking the situation as a whole the total exports of paper, pulp and pulp-wood for the fiscal year ended July, 1916, were \$40,865,266 of which the United States received 87 per cent., and the United Kingdom 5 per cent. The increase over the previous year was 27 per cent. On the other hand, Canada imported, during the year ended July, 1916, \$6,327,298 worth of paper and manufactures of paper.

The foregoing facts, in conjunction with the use by Canadian pulp and paper mills of nearly \$9,500,000 worth of pulpwood, indicate the tremendous drain upon our pulpwood resources, according to a statement issued by the Conservation Commission. This drain is likely to increase rather than diminish in view of the rapid depletion of accessible supplies of timber suitable for pulpwood in the United States. If this great source of national wealth is to be perpetuated, much more stringent measures than in the past must be taken to prevent destruction by fire, and to ensure the restocking of valuable species of cut-over and burned-over areas.

*

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. with a 1 per cent. bonus has been declared on the Common shares, payable March 15. The last quarterly dividend, paid November 15, 1916, was 1 per cent. with 1 per cent. bonus.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.—The new business effected in 1916 was £8,788,828, an increase of £1,622,968, far exceeding the increase of any previous year. The premium income for 1916 amounted to £2,486,643, consideration for annuities to £420,387, and the total income to £3,871,639. The funds now stand at £16,722,095, an increase of £1,615,614, and the total assurances in force represent £57,829,047.

*

The s.s. *Manchester Inventor*, sunk by a German raider, had on board 3,000 barrels and cases of apples shipped from Halifax, N.S.

Among the cargo of the C.P.R. s.s. *Mount Temple*, sunk by a German raider, was a carload of apples for soldiers at the Front, consigned to the Agent-General for Ontario by the Government of that Province.

Following the success of her recital in December, Miss Rachael Owen is to give a second pianoforte recital this afternoon at 3.15 at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W. (Mr. Philip Ashbrooke).

"The Sentiment of Empire" is the subject of a course of five public Rhodes lectures to be delivered by Mr. Sidney Low, M.A., on Wednesdays February 7, 14, 21, and 28, and March 7, at 5.15 p.m., in the Lent Term of the University of London, at King's College.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade inquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., are the following:—

A Cardiff firm wish to act as buying agent or otherwise for Canadian packers of canned fruits, vegetables, fish, etc.

A Liverpool firm, who are buyers of linseed oil cake, ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders for export.

An import and export commission agent in Havre, France, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of canned goods, dried fruits, etc.

A Canadian firm, who have commenced the manufacture of lead pencils, would be glad to exchange correspondence with United Kingdom importers, with a view to future business.

*

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The ordinary land sales for the month of January aggregated 510 acres, at an average price of \$9 per acre. Special land sales 311 acres, at average of \$35 per acre.



**Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER
SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

- HARRISON WATSON** (Chief Trade Commissioner for United Kingdom),
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
- J. E. RAY**,
Central House, Birmingham.
- J. T. LITHGOW**,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.
- F. A. C. BICKERDIKE**,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
- J. FORSYTH SMITH**,
Century Building, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.
- N. D. JOHNSTON**,
Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

**Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.**

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables "Allensil" Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham
Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH.
Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBEY SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending February 1 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.

Anderson, Maj.—Waldorf Hotel.
Asselin, Major Oliver—Strand Palace Hotel.
Bailey, Ernest, Scott, Sask.—Breadsall, nr. Derby.
Bellefleur, K. de, Montreal—C.A.M.C., 86, Strand.
Bowser Lottie, Victoria, B.C.—11, Arnold Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W. Kensington.
Brothers, Lieut. W. J.—Royal Free Hospital.
Brown, Sec. Lieut. Lee Roy L., R.F.C., Westmoreland Point, N.B.—72, Pollard Road, Whetstone.
Bruce, Constance, N.S., C.A.M.C., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Burpee, Lister E. B., C.A.M.C., Vancouver, B.C.—Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park.
Cartier, Jacques, Montreal—Carlton Hotel.
Chisholm, Maj. Jas., Hamilton—Grosvenor Hotel.
Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B., Winnipeg—"Tallyhue," Dollis Park, Finchley.
Costigan, Capt. J. E., Calgary—care of Bank of Montreal, 9, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Davidson, Lieut. Donald—Marlborough Club, S.W.
Dockrill, Capt. W. R., Vancouver—54, Victoria Street, S.W.
Edgar Lieut. J.—Dover House, Roehampton.
Elliott, T. E., Winnipeg—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.
Evans, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. Barnard, Montreal—Headley, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Fletcher, R. S. J., Sherbrooke, Quebec—Regent Palace Hotel.
Foster, Mrs. G. L., Kentville, Ont.—care of Royal Bank of Canada.
Galt, Miss Stewart, Toronto—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Girouard, Hector H., Ottawa—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.
Gray, Capt. A. C. B.—Northcott Avenue, The Mall, Ealing.
Guy, Capt. F. E., First Avenue Hotel, W.C.
Hammell, Miss W., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Hanson, Capt. A. C.—Lady Ridley's Hospital.
Harton, Lieut. W. H., A.A.G.—Dover House, Roehampton.
Hooper, Mrs. H. R., Montreal—5, Templeton Place, Earl's Court.
Howard, Wm., Scott, Sask.—Olley Hall, Halsall, near Ormskirk.
Humphrey, Lieut. J. M.—7, Queensbury Place, S.W.
Hunter, Lieut. J. C.—Carlton Hotel.
Hurdman, Lieut.-Col. W. G., Ottawa—Hotel Gwalia, Upper Woburn Place.
Johnston, Lieut. S., Halifax—Royal Automobile Club.
Kane, Lieut. P., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Lacroix, Mme. C. O., Quebec—17, Leinster Gardens, W.
Leslie, Mrs. E. H.—Newton Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.
Le Sneur, Lieut. H. Pavn R.F.A., Calgary—care of Cox & Co., Charing Cross.
Lightfoot, Lieut.-Col. J., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Lithgow, Lieut. J. C., Halifax—Strand Palace Hotel.
Macdonald, Lieut. A. G.—Regent Palace Hotel.
Macdonald, S., Cranbrook—1, Humber Street Coventry.

MacInnes, Lieut.-Col. C. S.—Queen Anne's Mansions.
MacKenzie, Mrs. Kenneth, Halifax, N.S.—Maple Leaf Club, 13, Connaught Place, Marble Arch.
MacLean, Capt. T. A., Pioneers, Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel.
Maclean, Mrs. W. L., Glace Bay, C.B.—Peel House, Regency Street, S.W.
Marshall, Maj. C., Vancouver—London General Hospital.
McKenney, Lieut. F. C. V.—Queen Alexandra Hospital, Milbank.
McNally, Lieut. R. B., Edmonton—care of Bank of Montreal, 9, Waterloo Place.
Mermagen, Mrs. E. W., Winnipeg—26, Leinster Gardens, W.
Middleton, F., Roblin, Man.—Mansfield, Notts.
Morphy, Miss A. M., Toronto—care of Col. I. Grant Gordon, Reading.
Morris, Alan, Toronto—78, Westbourne Park Road, W.
Murray, Mrs. Leonard, Halifax, N.S.—164, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.
Mylton, Mrs. H. F., Kamloops, B.C.—care of Col. I. Grant Gordon, Reading.
Owen, Major C. C., Chaplain C.E.F., Vancouver, B.C.—36, Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath.
Paton, Lieut. J. R., 18, Ladbroke Gardens, W.
Patton, Lieut. R.—Jermyn Court Hotel, S.W.
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Smith, Lt. and Mrs. Bertram St. John, N.B.—care of N.B. Government Office.
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Stephenson, Lieut. F., Victoria—44, Upper Clanton Park, N.E.
Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Victoria—2, Whitehall Court.
Tatlow, Lieut. J. S., Vancouver—Hotel Russell.
Tupper, Miss Jessie, Winnipeg—Bentley Hotel.
Van der Sluis, Major and Mrs. C. H., Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hotel Windsor.
Verner, Lieut. N. A., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Wade, Leslie Roy, Toronto—Jermyn Court Hotel, Jermyn Street.
Walker, Capt. H. M., Montreal—Jules Hotel, S.W.
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The Hon. H. C. Brewster, Premier of British Columbia, on his return from the inter-Provincial conference at Ottawa, stated that he had been successful in securing financial assistance towards the development of the immense mineral resources of the Province.

A settler in the Holden district, Alberta, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, bought in 1915 a quarter section of raw land for \$16.50 an acre. Last year he broke 53 acres and sowed it to wheat, threshing grain worth \$2,960, the crop yielded by 53 acres thus paying the farmer for the cost of the quarter section, and \$300 in addition.

The Weitzen farm, eighty miles from Saskatoon, on the Canadian Pacific line, which has been sold for \$300,000 cash, to the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, comprises 10,000 acres, 8,000 being under cultivation. One of the show farms in the Calgary district is reported to have been sold for over \$50,000. This farm consists of two sections, with splendid buildings. Every acre is broken and in use, and last year over \$30,000 worth of grain was taken off it.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days, ended January 31.

Canadian Northern, \$929,600; increase, \$357,200.
Canadian Pacific, \$3,071,000; increase, \$338,000.
Grand Trunk, £264,626; increase, £26,116.
Grand Trunk Western, £42,368; decrease, £3,293.
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £14,511; decrease, £1,215.
G.T.P. Prairie Section, £21,972; inc. £4,439.

—*—

The milling trade in Canada has had a record year, having exported during the year ended August, 1916, 8,000,000 barrels of flour, as against less than 5,000,000 barrels in the previous year, and the future of the industry is most promising. There are 3,200 grain elevators at 1,340 stations, including terminals, with a combined capacity of 185,000,000 bushels. In the Prairie Provinces there are more than 3,000 grain elevators at 1,320 stations, with a combined capacity of 106,000,000 bushels.

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