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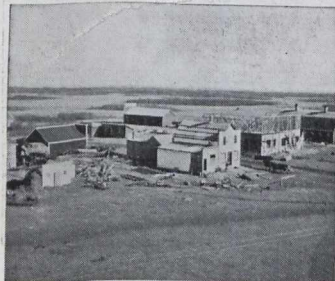
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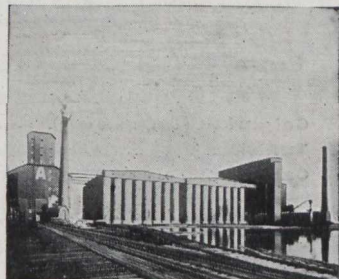
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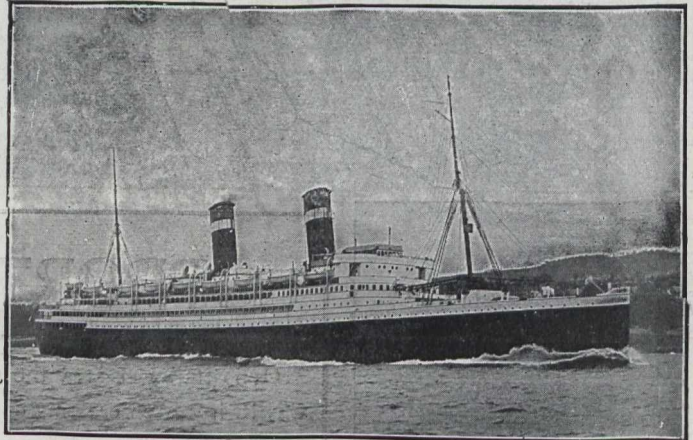
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CANADA

No. 451. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914. Vol. XXXV. 6^{D.} WEEKLY.

"READY, AYE READY!"



WINNIPEG'S MILITARY PARADE ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 9.
Part of the parade passing along Portage Avenue. Other views appear on our centre page.

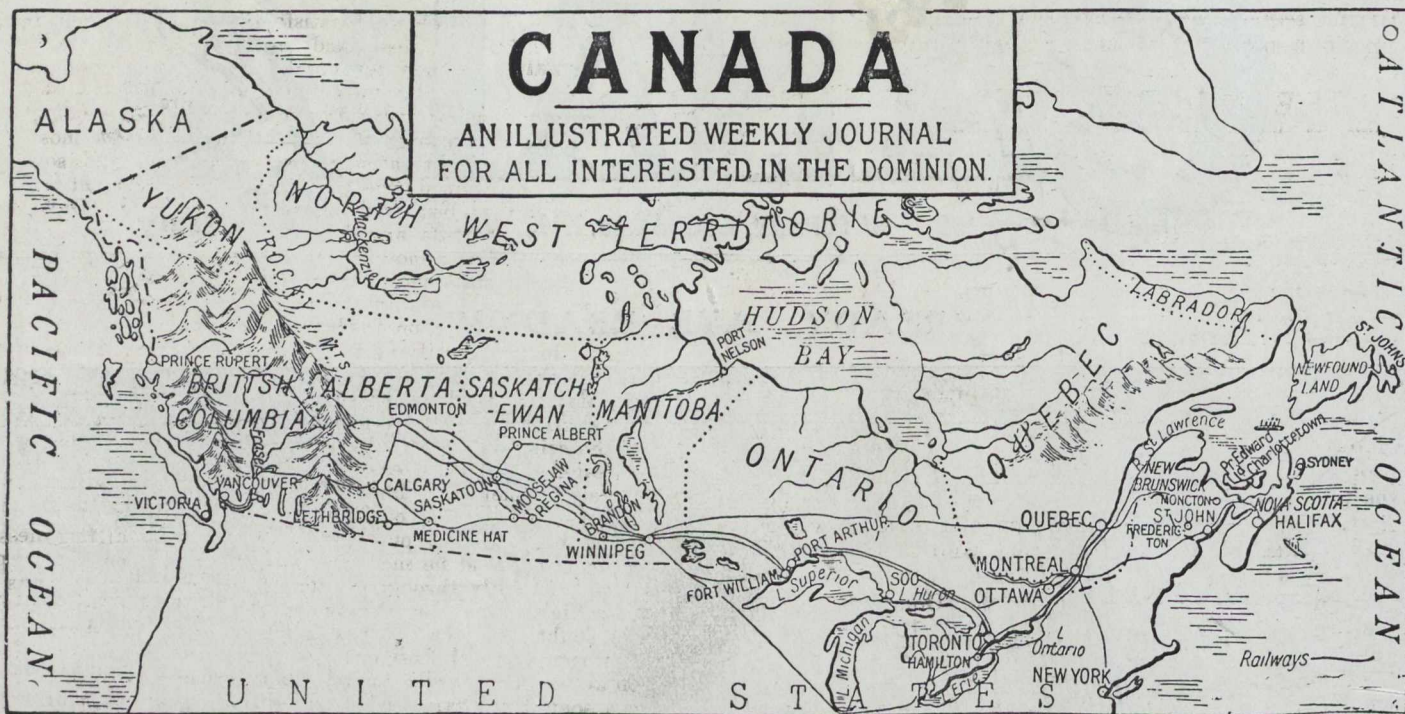


Photo]

MONTREAL WELCOMES THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

[Montreal Standard.

A flashlight photograph of the immense crowd in St. Catherine and Bleury Streets to watch the first parade after the declaration of war.]



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BROTHERS ALL.

THE splendid rally of the Oversea Dominions to the support of the Mother Country has been nothing if not electrifying. More than anything that has happened before in our Empire's glorious history it stands for the brotherhood of all Britons owing allegiance to King George. This is true to an even greater degree than was the case with the South African War, wonderful as was the spectacle of united strength then presented. Today it is realised that in a much deeper sense than even at that time of stress the Empire as a whole is face to face with an overwhelming danger. The very news of the aggression of Germany's War Lord sent a thrill throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and flushed the cheek and stiffened the back of every Briton within it.

To realise to what an extent this has been the case, it is only necessary to note what has happened in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in South Africa—not to speak of the farther flung outposts. From Atlantic to Pacific Canadian newspapers have been vying with each other in breathing defiance of Germany and in displaying their patriotic ardour. From Atlantic to Pacific the streets of Canadian cities and towns have been thronged with immense crowds enthusiastically vocal in their acclaim of

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their country and their King. From Atlantic to Pacific contributions in money and in kind have been tendered with not only willing but lavish hands. And from Atlantic to Pacific eager Canadians have flocked to the colours to fight shoulder to shoulder with their brethren beyond the seas. Canada's tender of twenty thousand men was hailed as a splendid example of practical patriotism. Instead of twenty thousand, a hundred thousand volunteers—a Kitchener's Army in themselves—have offered their services. Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes was not exaggerating when he said Canada would send two, three, four, or even five Expeditionary Forces if they were required. He was only speaking from his knowledge of the keenness and the patriotism of the men of the Dominion. It is a demonstration of which Canada and the Empire may well be proud.

This spirit of brotherhood in the hour of need has permeated the Empire through and through. In Canada distinctions of language and religion, politics and party have been swept away at one stroke. The Roman Catholic from Quebec and the Presbyterian from Manitoba are to-day drilling together at Valcartier, only awaiting the order to embark for Europe. At Ottawa the Liberal Opposition has united with the Conservative Government in voting war supplies and in expressing Canada's determination to stand by the Mother Country to the last man and the last

dollar. On the floor of the House there were stirring scenes when one speaker rose after another from opposite benches and spoke in the same impassioned strain.

**

THE EMPIRE'S NEED OF MEN.

GRAVE as the Continental situation unquestionably is, it is satisfactory to find that the War Secretary has fully recognised what is necessary to be done to cope with it. Lord Kitchener's statement on Tuesday made clear how fully he appreciates the gravity of the situation, both immediate and prospective, and how thoroughly well equipped he is to justify before the nation and the Empire at large the steps which he thinks necessary to cope with it.

To quote his own words, "The very serious conflict in which we are now engaged on the Continent has been none of our seeking. It will undoubtedly strain the resources of our Empire, and entail considerable sacrifices on our people. These will be willingly borne for our honour and the preservation of our position in the world, and will be shared by our Dominions beyond the seas now sending contingents and assistance of every kind to help the Mother Country in this struggle."

Lord Kitchener's reference to the Dominions Overseas justifies our emphasising the fact that 100,000 men have volunteered in Canada, while Lord Kitchener's first 100,000 have only been "practically" secured in this country. It is evident, surely, even to the most optimistic, that every nerve will have to be strained to meet the emergency now facing the civilised world; for the eventual defeat of the German Army is the only hope for the progress of the British Empire. To attain that end it may be necessary to exhaust every resource; and the spirit which animates all the Overseas Dominions, who are ready to spend themselves to the last man and to the last shilling, has unfortunately yet to find its counterpart in the Mother Land, where there is far too easy an acceptance of eventual success. The strain will be enormous, both on men and material, and as yet the emergency has not brought forth that satisfactory response which Lord Kitchener had a right to look for. If the results of the present propaganda are not sufficient to produce the armed force necessary to take our proper share in the war on land, other means will have to be adopted. Lord Kitchener's guarded reference to the measures which will be necessary to supply and maintain the forces required, is even more significant than if he had brought forward a cut and dried measure for compulsory service between certain ages. The War Secretary is, we believe, right in his belief that should the war be protracted, exertions and sacrifices beyond any hitherto demanded will be required from "the whole nation and Empire," and when they are called for they will not be denied. The needs of the State are indeed extreme, and extreme measures only can successfully cope with them.

Canada's magnificent example cannot surely be without its effect, for although it was originally intended only to have an Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men, over 100,000 have volunteered, and nearly 30,000 are now in camp, whose departure for Europe cannot be long delayed.

It should be unnecessary to make clear that the struggle is one, not of aggression, not of desire for conquest, but born out of the necessity for resisting the despotic tyranny whose vain-glorious hope is to dominate the civilised world. Freedom and peace are impossible so long as such a system is in existence. Furthermore, the future of the Empire is at stake, for in the almost inconceivable event of German supremacy, not only would the United Kingdom become a dependency of Prussia, but the young nations growing up in the Overseas Dominions would have the entire trend of their development changed and hindered.

Naturally, the Navy has been silent. It has been doing its work splendidly, but more is needed at the present moment than checkmating the German fleet, and Lord Kitchener must have the men he demands, and the resources, to keep them up to full strength until the conclusion of peace. That is the duty of every citizen, a duty which has been recognised fully and freely in the Dominions Overseas. The arrival of the Canadian Expeditionary Force will in itself be a magnificent fillip to recruiting at home. It is to be hoped that their sailing will not be long delayed.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Duke Remains.

General satisfaction has been felt in both Canada and the Mother Country at the announcement that the Duke of Connaught has consented to continue to discharge the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion until the close of the war. Some weeks ago we suggested that this would be the most likely as well as the most satisfactory arrangement, and some surprise was occasioned when an authorised statement appeared on Thursday of last week to the effect that the Duke would return from Canada at the end of October, as previously arranged. This announcement, however, was speedily discounted by a statement already made by Senator Loughheed in the Dominion Senate, and by official statements issued at both Ottawa and London on Friday.

It is highly gratifying to Canadians that the Duke of Connaught should have consented to this arrangement, and that his Majesty the King should have given it his approval. His Royal Highness's advice and assistance during the earlier days of the crisis has been invaluable to Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, and it is reassuring to know that they will be able to rely further upon his experience in the difficulties that are to come. His offer to continue in office is only another evidence of the high sense of public duty which his Royal Highness has ever shown, and he may rest assured that it has been appreciated not only throughout the Dominion, where he has won such high esteem, but throughout the whole Empire. We have no doubt also that it has fallen in with the desire of the Governor-General Designate, who will thus be able to proceed on active service with his regiment. Prince Alexander of Teck is a soldier at heart, and no less anxious than his distinguished predecessor at Rideau Hall to serve his country in the most effective manner possible. The welcome he will receive when he ultimately arrives in Canada will certainly be none the less warm on account of his action at the present time.

* * *

French-Canadian Enthusiasm.

Of the fervid loyalty of the French-Canadians in the present crisis we are receiving fresh evidences on every hand. Many striking things have been both uttered and written in Quebec and Montreal within these last few weeks. In one quarter the suggestion was thrown out that the French-Canadian regiments might be placed directly at the disposal of France. Apart from the question as to whether the necessary authorisation might be forthcoming, it is not surprising that the idea was rejected with scorn by those qualified to speak on behalf of the French-speaking inhabitants of the Province. As *Le Canada* points out, it would be an infinite pity in the circumstances if the impression were created that the French-Canadian soldiers would fight with more ardour and enthusiasm under the French flag; and our contemporary firmly declares that they will put forward their greatest efforts in aid of Great Britain. And *La Patrie* insists no less strongly that "the whole interest of Canadians is to remain attached to the British Crown and to defend it with both ardour and generosity."

Not the least striking of the many patriotic appeals that have been made was that of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal in St. James's Cathedral. "It is," declared his Grace, "our duty and everyone's duty to give to England our loyal and hearty support, and in this I am sure our people will not fail, for both religion and love of country demand it at our hands. Our brave young men," he added, "will not hesitate to face the ordeal, and I know that we will find in them the same heroism which characterised their forefathers so many years ago." *Ex uno disce omnes.*

* * *

The Provinces' Gifts.

Oats from Alberta, coal from Nova Scotia, apples from British Columbia, potatoes from Prince Edward Island, cheese from Quebec—all these are gifts typical of special products, for which these Provinces are famous, and are gifts, too, which will still more widely advertise the abundance of their even yet infant resources in natural wealth of virgin soil or minerals. Many have, no doubt, been surprised at the gift of 2,000 tons of cheese by the Provincial Government of Quebec, Ontario being often regarded as the sole cheese and butter exporting area of the Dominion. On another page Colonel Pelletier, the Agent-General for the Province, gives a timely explanation of some of the reasons why we are apt to forget that Quebec ranks only second to Ontario in its dairy productions.

Ontario, which contains the largest population of British and Irish ancestry, has, instead of making a gift in kind, placed the handsome sum of \$500,000 at the free disposal of the Imperial Government to use for whatever purpose in connection with the war which it thinks best. Sir James Whitney thus pays a handsome compliment which doubtless the Home Government will value. Ontario is the Province in which mixed farming

and industrial life are as yet most in evidence. All the items in kind donated by the sister Provinces, with the one important exception of coal, are also found in abundance in Ontario.

* * *

Helping the Soldiers.

The Canadian papers are full of records of the action of the cities, towns and municipalities which propose to undertake the insurance of the lives of the men who volunteer for active service from their midst. In some cases we hear of Provincial Governments proposing to do the same thing. The military contingents being organised in the Dominion will have more pay than the men of the British regular army. Those who have volunteered appear almost universally to be guaranteed return to the positions they are temporarily vacating. It is all part of Canada's splendid generosity. At the same time, they would not, we feel sure, wish to be coddled while on active service with luxuries not shared by their comrades in the allied forces alongside whom they will fight. If they fall where they fight, there must they lie in Mother Earth—officer and man alike—if wounded, the same field hospitals and camp nurses must minister to them.

There is little or no scope, even if it were desirable, for many of the schemes afloat to provide comforts—even luxuries—for any branch or section of any particular contingent in the field. It is the old folks and the young folks for whom the soldiers were the breadwinners, or towards whose support they contributed, that should have the first claim upon the community, whether their homes be in Canada, Britain, Belgium, or France. When peace is happily restored and the balance of loss of life and limb can be struck, then will be the time for each individual city, town, or village in Canada, Britain, or elsewhere to discriminate as to the supplementary aid necessary to the home-coming soldier or his family beyond that which the regular Governments of the allied forces guarantee or may furnish. Nevertheless, let Canadians and Anglo-Canadians give all they can now. Their assistance is urgently required in many directions. There is no desire on the part of anyone to dictate as to the particular form individual aid should take. That unnecessary and mischievous overlapping will be prevented may be taken for granted.

* * *

Peace in the Midst of War.

We referred last week to the postponement of several important Canadian celebrations on account of the war. The position of the commemoration of the centenary of peace between the British Empire and the United States has been a matter of some speculation. To proceed with the arrangements in the present circumstances might seem very much of a case of saying "Peace, peace," when there is no peace—although, happily, the people of the United States have, so far, managed to keep out of this world-wide imbroglio. The matter has engaged the attention of the Executive Committees very closely, and they have now come to a definite decision.

The Canadian Executive Committee met at Ottawa last week and decided to continue the arrangements for the celebration, but at the same time agreed that it would be inexpedient to fix any time or place for the event. This decision will be generally approved in the circumstances. There is no reason why what Sir Robert Borden points to as a "triumph for civilisation" should not be marked even at the present time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, indeed, is of opinion that "on the contrary, at this moment, more than ever, it is advisable that the American people and the Canadian people should give an example to the world of their unflinching and determined desire to maintain peace."

* * *

How Canada Got News Early.

It seems curious to think that the Canadian public should have learned of the landing of the British Expeditionary Force on the Continent more than a week before the people of the Mother Country; yet this was the case. Nothing says more for the efficacy of the British Press censorship than this fact, and the mail which we received last week from Canada emphasises it. Every Canadian evening paper of Saturday, August 8, contained the news, cabled from Paris, that that day a fleet of British transports, convoyed by two battleships and three armoured cruisers, had landed British Regulars at Ostend, Calais, and Dunkirk. The accomplishment of the feat was described in some detail, and the cable even went so far as to specify the destinations of some of the troops.

As the fact of the landing of the British troops was not announced in London until Tuesday, the 18th, although it was published in Paris at the same time as the cable was sent off to Canada, it will thus be seen that Canadians were well ahead of Britons in their knowledge of what was going on. At the same time, they were informed of a good deal that had not actually happened. This, however, is only in the nature of the case, and until the official Press Bureau got to work in London the home papers were equally at the mercy of rumours as to both naval and military encounters. We do not think, however, that any of the Canadian papers went quite as far as a

New York journal which, on August 3, about thirty-six hours before we declared war on Germany, announced not only "Russian Fleet Defeated," and "England Backs France," but "British Sink Seven German Ships."

* * *

Canada's Trade with Germany.

War has rightly been declared on Germany's trade as well as her Empire. In twenty years Canada's trade with Germany has grown in value from \$4,515,451 to \$14,961,660; and with Austria from \$156,874 to \$1,828,943. The Dominion's principal imports from Germany, according to the latest available official figures, were: Clocks, \$110,000; cotton manufactures, \$690,000; drugs and dyes, \$500,000; earthenware, \$2,300,000; fancy goods, \$1,000,000; fur manufactures, \$1,200,000; glass manufactures, \$230,000; cutlery, \$270,000; machinery, \$250,000; iron and steel manufactures, \$1,750,000; metals and minerals, \$2,000,000; sugar and molasses, \$600,000; and wool manufactures, \$800,000. The leading exports of the Dominion to Germany in the last year for which official figures are available (1912) were: Breadstuffs, \$1,900,000; agricultural implements, \$635,000; other machinery, \$650,000; metals and minerals, \$1,000,000.

From Austria earthenware and glass manufactures, silk manufactures, and metals and minerals form the principal items of import; while the exports are almost entirely agricultural implements and metals and minerals, of which last asbestos is the leading item.

With the exception of certain chemicals, dyes, etc., silk and some kinds of glassware, the bulk of these imports from our allied enemies could be obtained from the United Kingdom, were the British manufacturer disposed to make a real effort to capture the trade. In many lines of hardware a few isolated enterprising firms, who laid themselves out to supply the exact style and type of article the Canadian buyer insisted upon, have proved their ability to compete by supplying a better article at the same or even a less price.

* * *

The British Attitude.

The German, looking ahead, considered what an immense market Canada would become—not what it actually is to-day, with 8,000,000 people occupying an area larger than the United States. He established himself by showing that consideration for the Canadian buyers' wishes which the British manufacturer, with his world market, did not think it worth while to show for a present small trade at the expense of new patterns and in some cases special machinery. Nowadays a less independent attitude towards Canada's trade value seems to be gaining ground. The war will, we hope, stimulate it.

As Canada has continually urged, it is the visits of principals, not travellers, that are needed to examine carefully the opportunities Canada offers. The establishment of the Vickers Maxim, Cammell Laird and Yarrow Companies, the contracts obtained by the Norton Griffiths Company, and other firms are all the results of such visits. Never was there a better time than now, when the greater part of Europe is closed to the trader and tourist alike, for the practical heads of many British industries to spend their enforced holidays in a combined tour of business and pleasure throughout the Dominion. The Atlantic route is safe enough, and never would they find a heartier welcome, either as traders or as visitors, than while the enthusiasm for the Motherland is taking so many practical forms.

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THE "EMPRESS OF IRELAND."

The Central News Quebec correspondent telegraphs that divers have recovered from the wreck of the *Empress of Ireland* the purser's safe, which contains a large quantity of silver bullion and passengers' valuables. Seven bars of silver bullion included in the liner's cargo and a number of mail bags have also been brought up, and it is expected that the whole of the bullion and mails will be recovered ultimately. The recovery of bodies is also being continued. The Mansion House Fund for the sufferers by the loss of the *Empress of Ireland* amounts to nearly £45,000 and the Liverpool Fund to £25,000. Important contributions have been promised from Canada. The Liverpool Committee are dealing with the whole of the claims of the dependents of the crew and paying temporary relief. The London Committee and the Canadian Government are collecting the claims in regard to passengers, and have fixed September 30 as the final day for receiving them.

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The Allan liner *Scandinavian*, which sailed from Glasgow on Saturday for Quebec and Montreal, had on board the party of 170 Canadian and Newfoundland teachers who had been on a six weeks' tour in Scotland and England.

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

Impressive Scenes and Moving Speeches at the Special Session at Ottawa.

IN the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday, August 19, there was every manifestation of intense and serious interest in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which was moved by Mr. Donald Sutherland, member for Oxford (Ontario).

Mr. Sutherland (says Reuter) was applauded especially when he voiced the sentiments of the Germans in Canada and their loyalty to Great Britain in her struggle against the insensate military despotism which was strangling the genius of the great German people.

The seconder of the Address was Mr. D. O. Lespérance, member for Montmagny (Quebec), who, speaking in French, eloquently alluded to the devotion of the French Canadians of Quebec to the Empire and their readiness to sacrifice their life-blood in its defence.

The speeches of the Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister created great enthusiasm, being warmly applauded from both sides of the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Support.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would support to the utmost the schemes prepared by the Dominion Government, both defensive and offensive, and approved sending a contingent to Europe. It would be shown to the world that the interests of Canada and the Mother Country were one and indivisible. "I wish," he exclaimed, "to let the friends and foes of Great Britain know that in Canada there is but one mind, that all Canadians are proud that Great Britain is engaged in this war only to maintain untarnished the honour and dignity of her name, to keep inviolate her treaty obligations, and to save civilisation from the unbridled lust of conquest and power. To-day throughout the universe there is not a British subject who is not prouder of his British citizenship than he was before on account of Britain's noble and firm attitude."

Sir Wilfrid paid a tribute to the spontaneity with which the daughters of the Empire had rallied to her assistance and the fine heroism shown by the Belgians in the maintenance of their splendid traditions. "We are British subjects," he proceeded, "and we are face to face with the consequences that are involved in that proud title. We are ready to face the issue, and justly so. All that can be done must be done. There is no sacrifice which the occasion calls for which the people of Canada is not prepared to make."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier closed his speech with the prediction that the baptism of blood in the common cause would wash away that distrust of each other which had been the curse of Ireland, and that the British Empire would emerge from "this just war" with a new bond of union and as a blessing to other nations. When Great Britain was at war Canada was at war. The friends and foes of England were the friends and foes of Canada. Canada's response to Great Britain's need would be in the historic words with which Britons always respond to the call of duty, "Ready, aye ready."

Sir Robert Borden's Declaration.

Sir Robert Borden declared that no Government ever more whole-heartedly strove to preserve peace than the Government of Great Britain. He believed that from the first it had been the deliberate intention of Germany to violate the neutrality of Belgium and that Germany and Austria had determined to force war on Servia.

Sir Robert asked for an endorsement of the Government's course in purchasing two submarines for the outbreak of war, and also in commissioning the *Rainbow* for active service and organising a military contingent. This contingent was going as free men by voluntary enlistment. He had been informed by the Minister of Militia that thousands more were enlisted than were required. He recognised it was the duty of the Government to make suitable provision for the families of those going to the front. He alluded to the splendid gifts by the Provinces individually as indicating the determination of all to stand by Great Britain, and added that Canada had offered the Government of France to furnish and equip a hospital of fifty beds.

Sir Robert concluded:—"As to our duty, we are all agreed that we stand shoulder to shoulder with the British and the other British Dominions in this quarrel. That duty we shall not fail to fulfil, as the honour of Canada demands, not for the love of battle, not for great possessions, but for the cause of honour, to maintain a solemn pledge, to uphold the principle of liberty, to withstand the forces that would convert the world into an armed camp. Yes, in the very name of the peace we sought at any cost to save, we have entered into this war, and, while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved, and all the sacrifices they may entail, we do not shrink from them, but with stout hearts we abide the event."

The Address was then carried *nem. con.*

Canada's \$50,000,000 War Budget.

The Minister of Finance (the Hon. W. T. White), in presenting Canada's first war Budget, said that, owing to the altered conditions, the revenue from present sources would reach \$135,000,000, which would about meet the ordinary expenditure.

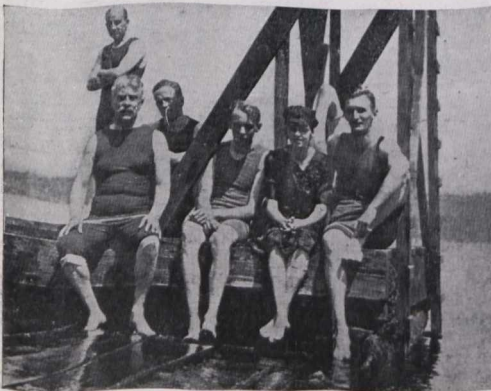
For the time being it was not the policy of the Government to undertake new public works, but those under construction would be proceeded with. It was thus necessary to provide \$50,000,000 to meet the capital special expenditure of \$30,000,000, besides the special expenditure for the common defence of Canada and the Empire. The Minister added:—

"We are asking Parliament for a vote of \$50,000,000. What portion of this may be expended during the remainder of the fiscal year is problematical, but we must assume at least the greater part. With the world at war and our national existence at stake, it is not the part of patriotism to spare either blood or treasure, and the Government may be depended upon to continue to uphold to the utmost of its power the arm of Great Britain in the fateful contest in which she is now engaged for the preservation of the Empire and the freedom of the world."

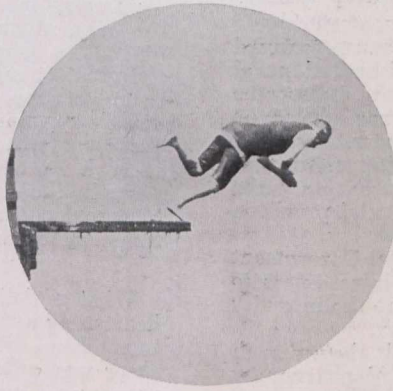
Increased Taxation.

In order to meet the special war expenditure, the Minister announced increases in the Customs and Excise. The increase in the revenue from sugar was estimated to yield \$5,000,000 per annum, spirits \$2,500,000, coffee \$500,000, tobacco \$200,000. Corresponding increases would be made in the Excise, which would amount to \$6,600,000, or a total, with other items, of \$15,300,000, of which \$7,000,000 would accrue during the balance of the fiscal year. These taxes, said the Minister, would fall upon the entire community. In paying them each citizen would feel that the amount he paid was a direct contribution to the defence of Canada and the Empire. He proposed

UNCONVENTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADA'S PRIME MINISTER.



READY FOR A DIP.



A HIGH DIVE.



ON THE GOLF COURSE WITH LADY BORDEN.

These unconventional photographs were taken for the *Toronto Sunday World*, during Sir Robert and Lady Borden's holiday at the Muskoka Lakes, Ontario, from which they were hurriedly summoned to Ottawa, on account of the crisis.

to increase from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 the amount of Dominion notes issuable against gold, giving \$15,000,000 borrowed from their own people. He appealed to all employers of labour to continue to carry on operations. He predicted activity in agriculture. The trade between Canada and the Motherland would receive an impetus of great importance in future relations. He concluded:—

"If I have any general advice to offer it is that the people of Canada will, as I am sure they will, continue to maintain the calm and sane judgment for which they have always been noted. Above all, confidence is the supreme patriotic duty, confidence in one another, confidence in our country, its institutions, in the Empire, in the righteousness of our cause, and, under Providence, in the certain ultimate triumph of our arms."

The increases due to the war requirements are not large, and will not press hardly on the general consumer. British preference is maintained on the articles affected by the increased duties. Mr. White's proposals have met with hearty approval from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party generally.

The war session of Parliament was prorogued by the Duke of Connaught on Saturday afternoon, having lasted only five days. In that time (says the *Morning Post's* Ottawa correspondent) eight Bills were passed, all bearing upon the war situation, excepting one measure amending the naturalisation law, so as to provide that a woman marrying an alien may regain British nationality on the dissolution of the marriage without five years' residence. The war appropriation of ten millions was voted without question, and the war tax was adopted with very little criticism.

Sir Robert Borden announced in Parliament that all strike riot prisoners in Vancouver Island except one had been released in view of the present crisis.

A Moving Scene.

The final scene in the House of Commons was profoundly moving. Sir Robert Borden paid a high tribute to the splendid example given by the Belgian people, and quoted a telegram from the Hon. G. H. Perley from London stating that the Belgian sacrifices had excited the admiration of the people of England. Canada was sending the flower of her youth to the front, said Sir Robert Borden, and he added: "And I hope that if they are called upon to undergo the ordeal of battle they will acquit themselves as well as the Belgians have done in the conflict they have waged."

An eloquent speech was delivered by Sir George Foster, who said: "Never before have we met feeling we are one in the same sense as at this hour. The last four days of the session have vindicated Canadian Parliamentary life for all time to come. They have shown that it is possible for us to forget all mean, petty differences at such a crisis." Later on, he said: "My word is—Put on the full armour of courage which will not be daunted at one reverse or at a series of reverses. The time of trial is upon this Empire. It will do us good in the end, and God and right will finally triumph."

Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, declared that every measure so far taken by the Government was characterised by energy and effectiveness. He particularly commended the announcement of Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, that the policy would be continued of sending to the front only volunteers.

The Duke of Connaught, in his closing Speech from the Throne, said: "I commend to the Divine protection the people of the Dominion in firm trust that the future will continually grow brighter and that there will be a favourable and honourable issue to the war in which the Empire is now involved."

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

The Official Correspondence.

Correspondence submitted to the Dominion Parliament shows (says the *Times*) that on August 1 the Canadian Government asked the British authorities if a Canadian contingent would be accepted and intimating that the Dominion Ministers would welcome any suggestion and advice from the Imperial naval and military authorities. It pointed out that under the Canadian Militia Act the active Militia could be placed on active service abroad only for the defence of Canada, and, as a means of obviating the letter of the Act, it suggested that Canadian regiments might enlist as Imperial troops with the Canadian Government making all necessary financial provision for their equipment, pay, and maintenance.

The same day a message was sent to the Imperial Government on behalf of the Canadian people declaring their readiness to make any effort or any sacrifice necessary to ensure the integrity and maintain the honour of the Empire.

On August 4 the Colonial Secretary replied that though there seemed to be no immediate need for an Expeditionary Force from Canada, Dominion Ministers would be wise to take all legislative and other steps by which they would be enabled without delay to provide such a force in case it were required later. Two days later came a definite acceptance of the Canadian offer to send an Expeditionary Force to Great Britain.

THE DUKE TO REMAIN IN CANADA DURING THE WAR.

The Colonial Office last week issued the following:—

"The King has been pleased to consent to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught remaining in Canada as Governor-General during the continuance of the war."

The following official statement was issued at Ottawa simultaneously:—

"In view of the urgent conditions confronting Canada in common with the rest of the Empire by reason of the outbreak of war, the Government consider it highly important that the Duke of Connaught should continue to give Canada the benefit of his services as Governor-General. His Royal Highness's knowledge of the conditions of Canada and his wide experience of public and military affairs, render his services especially valuable at this juncture. It has accordingly been arranged, at the request of the Canadian Government, with the full approval of the King and the Imperial Government, that his Royal Highness's term of office should be indefinitely extended during the continuance of the war. His Royal Highness had made all arrangements to leave Canada at the conclusion of his extended term of office on October 22, but with that high sense of duty which has always actuated him he has placed himself at the disposal of his Majesty for this purpose."

The new arrangement will leave H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, the Governor-General Designate, free to carry out his desire to serve his country in other directions. Prince Alexander has expressed a wish to go on active service with his regiment, the Life Guards.

THE OUTLOOK.

Canada Well Able to Stand the Strain.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London has received the following information from the Minister of the Interior:—

The Dominion financial statement for July 31 shows that Canada is well able to face the strain of conflict.

Mr. George J. Bury, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, says the Canadian West will receive more money for crops, cattle, etc., than last year. Legitimate business will not suffer, and the effective steps taken by the Government will make a monetary crisis impossible. Canada's natural store is as yet barely touched.

The apple yield in Canada will be much larger than in 1913.

Public works will be carried on in British Columbia, ensuring continuous employment.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company is arranging farm labourers' excursions to Western Canada, with specially reduced rates.

ACTUALITY OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Sir Horace Archaibeault's Experiences.

The Hon. Sir Horace Archaibeault, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, who was staying at Aix-les-Bains at the time of the outbreak of war, with his friend, Mr. A. Simard, of Montreal, returns to Canada to-day by the R.M.S. *Laurentic*. Speaking to a representative of *Canada* at the office of the Agent-General for Quebec in Kingsway, Sir Horace said:—

"On the day that I left Aix, August 13, I had the pleasure of seeing a French regiment march in which had just covered twenty-six miles. It was very gratifying to witness its *elan* and its equipment and fitness after such a long march. It seems to me to be a good augury for the *morale* and physical efficiency of the French forces. We had little difficulty on our journey to Paris, reaching there the following morning, the 14th, and Boulogne the same evening. At Boulogne I had the pleasure of realising the actuality of the Entente Cordiale by seeing a large body of English forces disembark and proceed to join their Allies in a very businesslike way.

"During my stay in England I have been greatly struck by the calm attitude of your countrymen. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine that England was actually participating in the greatest conflict the world has ever seen. At the same time, perhaps your insular position prevents you from immediately appreciating what war means to the same extent as the peoples of the European Continent, who from time to time through the centuries have seen their villages burnt and their cities in the hands of the invader. For them the horror is a very real one, and each family has traditions of the extent to which those horrors have previously affected it."

What a delicious way the local Press has in Canada of heartening up its townfolk! The Vancouver *Saturday Journal*, in its issue of August 1, evidently considered that a word of cheer was called for—hence the exhortation: "Cheer up and spruce up. Instead of coming down town as though you had lost your last friend, go in and get your shoes cleaned, put a flower in your button-hole and make yourself think someone has just left you a million. And when you are talking about Vancouver, BOOST; damn it, BOOST."

CANADA'S 100,000 VOLUNTEERS.

More Splendid Offers of Support for the Mother Country.

THE Quebec Cabinet, at a special session held on the 19th instant, decided to offer the Imperial Government 4,000,000 lbs. of Canadian cheese for the Army. The offer, which has been gratefully accepted, is equivalent to over 2,000 tons of cheese.

Nova Scotia's offer of 100,000 tons of coal has also been made known to the Imperial Government, and gratefully accepted. It will be used by British warships calling at Halifax.

From the Province of Ontario comes the magnificent gift of \$500,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for any purpose whatever.

These gifts, following upon the Dominion's million bags of flour and Alberta's half-million bushels of oats, have aroused the liveliest satisfaction all through the Empire, especially as they supplement the Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men which Canada is organising.

The first dispatch of the 1,000,000 bags of flour has been made, the bags of which bear the words: "Flour: The Gift of Canada," in large letters.

The appeal on behalf of the Patriotic Fund has met with a splendid response, and the \$78,000 remaining over from the South African Fund has been added to the subscriptions.

The Duke of Connaught presided on Tuesday at the first meeting of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association. Sir J. M. Gibson, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, telegraphed that the City of Toronto alone had contributed \$300,000 in one day, and expected to raise \$500,000 within the next four days.

The Oversea Contingents Committee.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Lord Islington (Chairman), Lord Bryce, Lord Denman, Sir George Murray, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Sir Owen Philipps, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Mr. Richard Burbidge as a Committee to render advice and assistance to the Committees of the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand Contingent Associations, and to act as a general channel of communication between those committees and the public departments.

Of the Committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., is a born Canadian; Mr. Richard Burbidge has very close interests with the Dominion as a Director of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which his son, Mr. Herbert Burbidge, is stores manager; and Colonel Sir Edward Ward and Sir Owen Philipps also are associated with Canada. Lord Bryce, who was Ambassador at Washington up to last year, knows Canada well.

An office of the Canadian War Contingent Association has been opened at the Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W., quite close to the High Commissioner's Office.

100,000 Volunteers.

Up to Monday last 100,000 men had volunteered for active service in Canada, and nearly 30,000 are now in the mobilisation camp at Valcartier. The military authorities are thoroughly well satisfied with the situation, more officers being available than are required. After the first contingent of 20,000 men leaves Valcartier for Europe, several thousand troops will remain to form the nucleus of the second contingent.

Among the troops from the West who have arrived at Valcartier are 200 frontiersmen from Moose Jaw. They were refused permission to enlist, as they wanted to go as cavalrymen. Nothing daunted, they hired two cars themselves and came to Ottawa at their own expense. They also purchased their own outfits. Nearly all are old Strathcona horsemen who saw service in South Africa. If not accepted for service by the Government they threaten to hire a cattle ship and sail for Europe. Of Calgary's 500 95 per cent. have seen service, four are D.S.O., and two have been recommended for the V.C.

The artillery division of Canada's Expeditionary Force will consist of three brigades of 18 eighteen-pounder guns each, making a total of 54 guns, with one heavy battery of 4 sixty-pounders additional. Each brigade will number 23 officers, 772 men, and 746 horses, making a total of 69 officers, 2,316 men, and 2,238 horses for the three brigades. The heavy battery, which will be taken from the Montreal Heavy Brigade, will consist of 6 officers, 192 men, and 180 horses; and the division ammunition column will consist of 15 officers, 553 men, and 509 horses.

Canada's Expeditionary Force will be armed with the Mark 3 Canadian Ross rifle, which is believed to be the latest and best military arm in the world. Each man of the 30,000 now assembled at Valcartier has either brought one of these rifles with him or has been supplied with it on arrival. Rush orders have been placed with the Ross Rifle Co., Quebec, for additional supplies, so that the second (or if need be the third) contingent can be supplied with them.

"PAT'S PETS."

H.R.H. Presents Colours to Her Regiment.

On Sunday the newly organised regiment known as Patricia's Light Infantry, attended divine service at Ottawa, the Governor-General, with H.R.H. the Duchess and Princess Patricia, being also present. Sir Robert and Lady Borden with members of the Government, the entire Ottawa garrison, and some 10,000 citizens witnessed the subsequent presentation of regimental colours (worked by herself) by Princess Patricia. Composed largely of service men, the regiment, which presented a very smart appearance, created a most favourable impression.

After the presentation of the colours the Duke of Connaught addressed the soldiers, impressing on them the high duty for which they had enlisted. His Royal Highness said:

"It affords me great pleasure to think that the first parade of this battalion is a church parade. I hope the fact that the name of my daughter is associated with the regiment shows that I take a deep interest in it, and also that it is an additional incentive, if any were needed, to put the regiment on its mettle. I know the words duty, discipline, and mercy are strongly ingrained in all British soldiers. From the manner in which the battalion has shaken together in little over a week, it is evident that these principles are strongly marked in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. I wish the battalion the best of luck."

Princess Patricia, in presenting the colours to Colonel Farquhar, who received them on behalf of the regiment, said:

"I have great pleasure in presenting you with these colours, which I have worked myself, and which I hope will be associated with the success of what I feel to be a distinguished force. I shall follow the fortunes of you all with the deepest interest, and I wish every man good luck and a safe return."

OVERWHELMING PATRIOTISM.

Winnipeg's Demeanour.

(From Our Winnipeg Correspondent.)

Winnipeg, in common with the rest of the Empire, is in the grip of an overwhelming burst of patriotism. And it is the kind of patriotism that counts. Not in the flying of flags or in popular demonstration (although there is plenty of these) is the true feeling of the people exhibited, but in the quietness and intenseness of the citizens in dealing with all that pertains to the war. On every side are seen the evidences of the seriousness with which Britain of the West regards the position of the Old Land, and it is realised that mere jingoism as such is not only powerless but a mockery.

On Sunday, August 9, the Militia of Winnipeg paraded in the University grounds, where a most impressive and solemn service was conducted by the Bishop of Toronto and local clergymen of all denominations. Soldiers to the number of over 2,700 were paraded under the command of Colonel S. B. Steele, M.D., M.V.O., and after the service was over the various companies, headed by their bands, marched through the city. Not for many a long day will the scene be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Pride in the Empire, loyalty to the King, faith in the British Government, determination that right will conquer, whatever the cost, and affection for the gallant men who go to fight the country's cause, brought the whole population together as one. There was little cheering—the matter was too serious for much of that.

Whatever else the Kaiser may have done, he has given the Lion's cubs a chance of showing that their sire will not be menaced so long as they have a tooth or a claw left for his defence. To-day the cubs are in an angry mood, and their attitude is essentially businesslike.

Volunteers are coming forward in larger numbers than can be accepted; those who cannot go personally are contributing generously in money; the Dominion is giving foodstuffs to the Motherland, and even the women-folk are busy devising means whereby they can help. From East to West there is only one mind in all Canada.

Altogether we are indebted to the Mad Dog of Berlin for a new meaning of the word Empire.

(Photographs, by permission of the Lyall Commercial Photo Co., Winnipeg, appear on our front and centre double pages.)

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LOYALTY.

Wednesday, September 2, is the date fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of Newfoundland, at which the necessary war legislation will be enacted.

Following the Canadian example, the Government of the Colony will pay the whole cost of a regiment of 500 men, including pay at \$1 a day during the war. The measure will have the official support of the Opposition, which here, as elsewhere throughout the Empire, is loyally seconding the efforts of the Administration in discharging its patriotic duty.

SECOND KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

An Oversea Corps.

The formation of a second regiment of King Edward's Horse has been approved, on a special reserve basis. The officers will be entirely supplied by the commandant, who cannot avail himself of ex-Regular officers without reference to the War Office. Citizens of the Oversea Dominions resident in the United Kingdom who are suitable for cavalymen, but who are not ex-Regular cavalry soldiers, will be eligible for enlistment in the special reserve and for appointment to the new regiment. Enlistment will be for four years, but should the war terminate sooner the men will be discharged. The age limit is 20 to 42.

Colonel Montague Cradock is to command the 2nd King Edward's Horse, and Captain Hogg, D.S.O., of the Central India Horse, is to be adjutant. The committee includes the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Rothermere, Sir George Farrar, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Sir Lionel Phillips, the Hon. Gideon Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackie, and Mr. J. Norton Griffiths, M.P., to whose energy and enthusiasm is largely due the success of the movement.

PERSONALIA.

Lieutenant F. W. Evans, R.N.R., son of Mr. F. W. Evans, President of the Vancouver Security and Loan Company, and Lieutenant A. H. Reed, R.N.R., son of Mr. A. H. Reed, Harbour Master of Vancouver, have been appointed to H.M.S. *Hearty*.

Mr. Hugh M. C. Ince, son of Mr. James Ince, of Toronto, who passed out from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, has been gazetted to the Royal Field Artillery and joined his battery.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, of Norbury, has been appointed a Sub-Inspector in the Special Constabulary.

Lord Brooke, who has visited Canada and commanded the Petawawa Camp, has been appointed A.D.C. to Field-Marshal Sir John French.

Major-General Sir F. W. Benson, K.C.B., is in Canada just now on War Office business regarding remounts, and has been in consultation with the Hon. Sir Adam Beck.

Mr. Travers Williams-Taylor, only son of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed orderly officer to the commanding officer of the first Canadian contingent. Mr. Travers Williams-Taylor received his training at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, and at present holds a lieutenancy in the Fifth Royal Highlanders, Montreal.

Among the ladies who have volunteered for service at the front is Miss Brenda Williams-Taylor, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, who has offered her services to the voluntary aid detachment.

Miss Iris Howard, daughter of Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, has joined the Voluntary Aid Corps of London University. Both Mrs. and Miss Howard are taking a course of training as nurses at the Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. Rider L. Haggard, who has been in the employ of the Home Bank of Canada for the past year, will leave for England with the 8th Royal Rifles, of Quebec, when that regiment is summoned to the front. Mr. Haggard is a nephew of Sir Rider Haggard.

Lieut. L. F. Wanklyn, who graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston in 1909, and accepted a commission in the Royal Artillery, is now a flight commander of the Royal Flying Corps.

Drs. Hepburn and Lockwood, who were taking a post-graduate course in England, have volunteered for active service, and been accepted by the Director-General.

Commander James Gordon Fraser, R.N., of H.M.S. *Shannon*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Gough-Calthorpe, of the Second Cruiser Squadron, is the second son of Mr. A. M. Fraser, a well-known Winnipeg business man.

After the prorogation of Parliament on Saturday most of the Cabinet Ministers went to the station to bid farewell to the Ottawa contingent, which was leaving for Valcartier. At least one member of the Dominion House will be numbered among the contingent, which includes the sons of the following Cabinet Ministers: Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes (Minister of Militia), the Hon. Frank Cochrane (Minister of Railways), and the Hon. A. E. Kemp (Minister without portfolio). Col. Hughes refused to consider the application of his son till the wife of the latter had given her consent. That not only did she consent, but considered it her husband's duty to go, was the reply of Mrs. Hughes. Dr. Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, is with the Calgary contingent of "Pat's Pets." The Hon. W. Smith (South Ontario) and Hon. E. A. Lancaster (Lincoln) have also volunteered.

MORE PROVINCIAL AND PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Help from All Quarters.

New Brunswick's contribution to the army will be the raising and equipment of 1,000 volunteers for active service. Contracts have been placed for uniforms and shoes. In a message to the Governor-General, the Hon. Josiah Wood (Lieut.-Governor of the Province) says that "this Province may be relied upon to assist to the full extent of its ability with men and money in maintaining the integrity of the Empire and upholding the strength of her Army."

The Province of Prince Edward Island is arranging for a large quantity of potatoes to be delivered to the Forces or to relief stations, as may be required, a valuable contribution to the supplies of the Motherland.

Lieut.-Colonel Bott, of the British Columbia Horse, has offered, through the Honorary Colonel, the Hon. Price Ellison (Provincial Treasurer) the services of that corps for use anywhere, but preferably at the front.

Mr. John Craig Eaton, President of the T. Eaton Company, Ltd., of Toronto and Winnipeg, and a Director of the Dominion Bank, has offered the Government the sum of \$100,000 with which to equip the Canadian contingent with a battery of Vickers' quick-firing guns, the free use of his superb yacht as a hospital, and of his private Marconi station as a supplementary means of communication. This Marconi station is the largest and most powerful private Marconi apparatus north of New York.

Mr. R. J. Hutchings, head of the Great West Saddlery Co., will equip the 500 men of the Legion of Frontiersmen whom Calgary is supplying with the horse equipment for the entire regiment, and in addition has promised \$20,000. Other Calgary citizens are following this patriotic lead. Many of the men who joined the regiment have found their own equipment, but 500 men will be completely fitted out at the expense of the citizens of Calgary.

Russians and Servians in British Columbia who have become naturalised have, through the Premier of the Province (Sir Richard McBride), tendered themselves for service to the number of 7,000. Their desire is that a special corps should be formed, as they realise that volunteers of British birth will be given the preference for the Expeditionary Force. Practically every Slav in British Columbia volunteered when the movement was started. Over 1,000 Hindus and 2,000 Japanese have also offered themselves to the Government.

American residents in Toronto have raised \$30,000 for the dependents of Canadian Volunteers and British Reservists.

FROM THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Britishers All.

"Throughout the British Empire we know to-day no narrow bounds of race, or creed, or clime, or politics. We are Britishers all, whether in London or at the Antipodes, whether in Liverpool or in Toronto. Great Britain's present time of trial is our time of testing, too. Great Britain's cause is ours."—*Toronto Daily Star*.

A Prompt Answer.

"What despot ever commanded an answer so prompt, a devotion so loyal, a sacrifice so complete? History does not know its like. Not elsewhere in any nation can it be matched except among those peoples that have learned freedom at Britain's knee."—*Toronto Globe*.

Must Get Into the Game.

"Canada may as well realise that if she wants to stay with the Empire and not become a purely American 'Power'—or the protégé of one—she will have to get into the game and wear the clothes that the other players are wearing."—*Financial Times*, Montreal.

A Pleasant Surprise.

"The demonstration given of this readiness of Britain for conflict by the swiftly moving events of the week must have been a pleasant surprise for the calamity shouters who have been bewailing the degeneracy of the Empire and her lack of preparation for war."—*Ottawa Free Press*.

A New World.

"We are standing on the threshold of a new world. It matters not in the least who wins or who loses in the war of the world going on. When it is all over there will be a new world."—*Toronto World*.

Men, Money, and Strength.

"Our men, our money, and all our people's strength are at the disposal of our King, to uphold, come what may, the honour of the flag and the untarnished name of the Empire."—*Regina Leader*.

PURELY PERSONAL

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

The King and Queen were present at the christening of the infant son of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, which took place privately on Tuesday night at 54, Mount Street, W., owing to the approaching departure of Prince Arthur on active service. The child received the names Alastair Arthur. Tuesday night's *Gazette* contained the appointment of Prince Arthur to the personal staff as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

The Hon. Robert Rogers has taken over the Department of the Interior until the return of the Hon. Dr. Roche, whose illness will prevent his administration of his Department for some time.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister for Agriculture in the Province of Alberta, Mrs. Marshall, and their son, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sharples, of Calgary, leave Liverpool for Canada to-day on the *Laurentic*.

Lord and Lady Hyde and the Hon. Gerald Ward were among the passengers on the Canadian Northern steamship *Royal Edward* from Montreal.

Captain Alan Graham, A.D.C. to his Royal Highness the Governor-General, arrived by the Allan R.M.S. *Calgarian* on August 21, to rejoin his regiment, the 16th Lancers.

Mr. Ernest Cinq-Mars, King's Printer for the Quebec Government, arrived in London last week, and went over to Paris. Mr. Cinq-Mars was formerly in the ranks of French-Canadian journalism, and was a member of the Press Gallery at Ottawa until he was appointed King's Printer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross Robertson are returning to Toronto via New York by the R.M.S. *Lusitania* on September 12.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brierley and their family, who have been residing some months at Bournemouth, have secured passages on the R.M.S. *Megantic*, which leaves for Montreal on September 12.

Mr. F. W. Ashe, accompanied by his son, who is a cadet at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, is staying in the West of England.

The Rev. John MacNeill, pastor of Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, concluded his vacation supply for the Rev. R. J. Campbell at the City Temple on Sunday last, his temporary ministry having been greatly appreciated by resident and visiting congregations.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner have left the Empire Hotel, Bath, for the Regent Hotel, Leamington.

Mr. W. C. Nicol, of Vancouver, is staying at the Hotel Washington, Mayfair.

Mrs. A. Morgan Cosby and the Misses Cosby have returned to 41, Queen's Gate Gardens from Scotland, and will return to Toronto shortly.

Miss Redmond, of Montreal, has been appointed a member of the Ladies' Executive Committee of the Canadian War Contingent Association.

The Anglican Bishop of Toronto and Mrs. Sweeney have left for Winnipeg and the West. The Bishop will visit several missions and attend the meeting of the General Synod of the Canadian Church in Vancouver. Mrs. Sweeney will attend the meeting of the General Board of the Women's Associations in Vancouver.

Mr. Andrew Hamilton Gault, who has come into prominence at the present time by his action in raising for active service Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, is a well-known Montrealer, though only in his thirty-second year. He was born in England, but was taken to Canada by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gault, while quite young, and was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and McGill University, in addition to which he was also at Oxford University. Mr. Gault is a Director of the wholesale dry goods firm of Gault Brothers and Co., together with its Winnipeg and Vancouver affiliations, and also of a number of other concerns, including the Montreal Cotton Co., the Van Allen Co., the Trent Valley Woollen Co., and the Crescent Manufacturing Co. His keenness for soldiering was shown by his serving in the South African



MR. A. HAMILTON GAULT.

War as a subaltern of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, for which he received the Queen's medal with three clasps. He has latterly been on the reserve of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada. Mr. Gault is one of Canada's best polo players, and is expert at racquets. He has been Consul-General for Sweden in Canada since 1909. Mrs. Gault is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Washington Stephens.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Recent arrivals from Canada include Mr. A. W. McNaughton, per R.M.S. *Scandinavian*; Col. H. C. Carey, Major and Miss FitzHenry, Mrs. Lionel Guest, Mrs. Creed Meredith, Lady Osler, Messrs. H. and F. Pelham-Clinton, and Col. W. and Mrs. Starck, per R.M.S. *Calgarian*; Col. A. T. Bown, Mr. B. G. H. Cotton, Lieut. G. Hallett, Lieut. H. T. Neale, Lieut. Metcalfe, Mr. J. Peters, and Major H. Whitaker, per R.M.S. *Royal Edward*.

Among the large number of recent departures for Canada have been Senator Domville, Mr. W. Prentice, Mr. J. L. Rolston, K.C., Dr. Adam Shortt, the Hon. George Duncan, and Mr. Justice Grunshields and Mrs. Grunshields, per R.M.S. *Calgarian*; Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Illsley, per R.M.S. *Canada*; Mr. W. Laidlaw, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Edgar, Senator Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, and the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, per R.M.S. *Royal Edward*.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the new members elected included the Rev. E. Crummy, D.D., and Messrs. Noel Humphreys, J. L. MacKinnon, and J. E. Duncan (all of British Columbia), Capt. W. Michell, B.A. (Toronto), Mr. E. W. Parker (Montreal), Mr. V. D. Sugden-Evans (Regina), and Mr. G. E. Turner (Edmonton).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Merrett, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Hilda Ward, to Mr. Charles S. Hanson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hanson.

The marriage of Miss Dollina McDonald, daughter of Mrs. James McDonald, Inverness, Scotland, to Mr. George Gray, of Rock Island, Quebec, will take place on September 19 in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tomney, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marguerite, to Captain Horace C. Greer, Kingston, late of the 3rd Hussars, Imperial Army, son of Major Greer, Imperial Army, and Mrs. Greer.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Phyllis Wainwright, daughter of the late Mr. William Wainwright, of Montreal, Vice-President of the G.T.R., to Mr. Russell Davenport Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Newell Bell, of New York, was quietly celebrated on August 19.

A quiet wedding was solemnised at St. Matthew's Church, Brandon, when Miss Letitia Evans, second daughter of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Evans, was united in marriage to the Rev. Alexander Howard Kennedy, rector of All Saints, Calgary.

Lieut. Hubert Stethem, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, St. John's, Quebec, was married on August 10 in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario, to Miss Vera Louise, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Carson.

In Toronto the marriage of Ethel Frederica, daughter of Henry C. Webster, of Toronto, to Captain Thos. E. Morrison, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, took place on August 15. In order that the captain may be enabled to accompany the Canadian contingent a short honeymoon is being spent at Niagara Falls.

An engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Mr. H. W. Le Mesurier, Deputy Minister of Customs, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Claire, younger daughter of the late Colonel H. R. Shelley, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Shelley, 5, Stoke Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

Mrs. V. R. Payette, of Ottawa, announces the engagement of her daughter, Violet Constance Wulff, daughter of the late John F. Wulff, Danish Consul, to Mr. Edwin J. Wayte, son of the late Thomas H. Wayte and of Mrs. Wayte, formerly of Burton-on-Trent. The marriage will take place in September.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Jessie Wortley Clowes, only daughter of the late R. M. Wortley Clowes, of Caistor Manor, Norfolk, and of Mrs. Wortley Clowes, of Foul Bay, B.C., to the Rev. Charles A. de Vere White, fourth son of the late Rev. H. W. White, D.D., Warden of Wilson's Hospital, Multyfarnham, Ireland.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel E. Dickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dickson, of Toronto, to Dr. George B. Archer, of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, Kangra Mission, India, the marriage to take place September 1, at "Wawbeek," Gananoque, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Meredith, of Quebec, announce the engagement of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. Ronald L. Fortt, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Halifax, only son of Mr. E. L. Fortt, of Kingston, Ont.

NURSES FROM OVERSEAS.

Next Tuesday's Meeting.

Every effort is being made to organise and utilise to the full the eagerness of women from the Overseas Dominions to help in the great struggle. All ladies from the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire now in London or within reach are asked to attend a meeting to be held at 4.30 p.m. next Tuesday, September 1, at the Whitehall Rooms, Whitehall Place. The Whitehall Rooms has been placed at the disposal of the Royal Colonial Institute, and its special Overseas Committee, formed to act as a connecting link between the Motherland and visitors from overseas, makes them its headquarters. At the meeting an address on the responsibilities of Empire will be delivered by a prominent Imperialist, and Miss Helen Wraye will outline a scheme for an Overseas Nursing Corps in co-operation with the *Daily Express* Nursing Corps. Mr. Harry Brittain, who will take the chair, is the Chairman of the Overseas Committee.

Classes are being held in connection with the *Daily Express* Nursing Corps at the Hotel Cecil, Selfridge's, and the offices of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58 and 60, Victoria Street, S.W.

Canadian ladies and others who may wish to attend next Tuesday's meeting are informed that no cards of admission are required. Full particulars can be had by application, written or personal, to the Special Overseas Committee, Royal Colonial Institute, Whitehall Rooms, S.W.

MOCASSINS FOR THE TROOPS.

Mr. Roger Pocock, writing from 10, Bedford Row, suggests that during the Continental winter men wearing footgear with a stiff sole are liable to lose their feet by frost-bite. Having himself been lamed for life by wearing boots in a winter campaign, he suggests the use of mocassins, the soft-soled skin shoe of Canada, or the soft-soled boots of the Eskimos; and points out that as such a provision is not likely to be included in War Office plans, a supply should be organised as a gift to the troops in the field, a gift which would not only avert much loss of life, but would enable our Army to keep the field as a mobile force throughout the winter.

It is understood that the projected visit of the Grenadier Guards' band to Canada this month has been abandoned.

The C.N.R. liner, *Royal Edward*, which arrived at Avonmouth last week with 170 French Reservists on board, was painted deep blue all over by way of disguise.

The belief is strongly held that the recent Hindu incident at Vancouver was instigated by Germans who have been stirring up the malcontents in the Indian Empire in the hope of causing internal dissension.

Major C. F. Hamilton, Major Ernest Chambers (Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Senate), and Mr. Fred Cook, (formerly *Times* correspondent in Canada) constitute the War Censors who are controlling the news in Canada during the war.

In response to advertisements inserted by Mr. Æmilus Jarvis, of Toronto (who has always greatly interested himself in Navy affairs), for ex-Navy men for the Canadian service, over 200 men from the city of Toronto responded, and replies have come in large numbers from other parts of the Dominion.

It is announced that Gentlemen Cadets Cecil Verge Strong and Cuthbert William Arthur Barwin, both from the Royal Military College, Kingston, have been appointed Second Lieutenants, the former in the Corps of Royal Engineers, the latter with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army.

The G.T.P. steamer *Prince George* has been chartered by the naval authorities for service on the Pacific coast, and is under the command of Captain D. Donald with a special naval officer. She was ready to sail, fully provisioned and stored with hospital supplies, within a few hours of her arrival at the Esquimalt naval wharf.

The C.P.R. took advantage of the freeing of the s.s. *Tyrolia* from the Austrian service to arrange a special sailing this week to Montreal. The accommodation was quickly booked up, and the steamer left on Friday. Mr. Justice Duff, of the Canadian Supreme Court, and his family, were amongst those on board. In the R.M.S. *Virginian*, which sails on September 4, the best third-class accommodation has been converted into second-class.

Owing to the war, a portion of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's plant has been closed, including the Wabana iron mines and the hearth furnaces and Sydney mines. The collieries at Sydney mines (which employ three-quarters of the men on the company's pay-roll) and the New Glasgow Mills are, however, working full time, the car plant at New Glasgow, recently reopened, being run as usual. Mr. Harris, the President, hopes "the suspension will be only temporary, but as the situation is one of which none of us has had any experience it is necessary to go slow for a time."

CANADIAN BANKS' MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street, London, has received advice by cable from its head office in Montreal that the Board of Directors authorised a contribution of \$100,000 from the Bank of Montreal for patriotic purposes. Of this amount \$50,000 is to be allotted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the remaining \$50,000 will be given to the same fund if required, or to other national funds as the Directors may determine.

In addition to this contribution, the Bank of Montreal has allowed both in Canada and in London leave to a large number of their staff for active service with full pay, their positions being kept open.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has made a donation of \$50,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will assist all members of their staff who go to the front, and will make provision for their families in their absence and will keep their situations open.

THREE DAYS IN PRISON.

An American artist who sailed by the s.s. *Tyrolia* this week tells a strange story of his adventures. He says that while in Germany he was taken for a Canadian, and was arrested and thrown into prison, together with a number of British and some Canadian tourists. Their experiences were trying in the extreme. Twenty men and seven women were shut up together in a small room and kept there under lock and key for three days. Each day they were given two loaves of German black bread and a bucket of water, but beyond that no attention was paid to them. The pitiable state of the ladies in particular may be readily imagined.

Employees of the C.N.R. who volunteer for active service with the British or Canadian troops will be able to resume their duties when they return from the front.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has contributed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund. (A subscription form, which can be used by readers of *Canada*, appears on our front cover.)

Word has been received in London via Copenhagen that Mr. C. F. Just, Canadian Government representative at Hamburg, is safe in that city. He appears to be patiently awaiting the permission of the German Government to leave for Britain, and doubtless this permission will soon be granted.

"The Call of the Motherland" is the title of a spirited patriotic song written and composed by Churchill Sibley, a well-known composer. It is dedicated to "the Sons of the Empire," and introduces his Majesty's appeal to be "united, calm and resolute." It is published by the Musical Exchange, London, W., at 1s. 6d. net.

A protest has been made to the Board of Trade against the stoppage of shipments of rennet from England, as not only will this involve unemployment at the factory, but the cheese trade in Canada will be damaged; this would have the indirect effect of preventing the return to the Mother Country of much food which will be badly needed. Anything which would hinder the production of cheese in the Dominion at present is to be deplored.

Judge Ouimet, of Montreal, who in company with his son, Mr. Alderic Ouimet, has been staying in Switzerland for some weeks past in quest of health, arrived in London last week, and was to proceed to Montreal by the *Royal Edward* on Wednesday. Judge Ouimet left Switzerland via Paris, and reached Havre, where he boarded *La France*, but as the vessel was detained six days he disembarked and crossed to England. With him there also travelled Dr. Masson, of Montreal, whose family were in Brussels at the time war broke out. Dr. Masson sailed by the *Scotian* last week.

THE WORLD'S WAR BY LAND AND WATER.

A clever journalistic move has been made by the well-known illustrated sporting weekly *Land and Water* on the outbreak of war. Our able contemporary secured the contributions of Mr. Hilaire Belloc to analyse the operations of the war on land and Mr. Fred T. Jane to deal with naval activity, and the paper is produced under the title of *The World's War by Land and Water*.

As these two writers enjoy a high reputation as experts on these particular subjects, our contemporary can be safely congratulated on its foresight and enterprise.

Of the 12,891 passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places within the British Empire last July (compared with 24,722 last year), 7,194 went to Canada, as against 17,513.

"CANADA'S" PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 10.—Mr. W. Grant Morden and Transportation.

With this week's issue of "Canada" we present a portrait supplement in colour of Mr. W. Grant Morden, the tenth of a series of portraits, in which will be included many leading figures in Canadian business and social life. The next will appear on September 12.

AMONG the many well-known Canadians who have manifested their generosity in offers of help during the present crisis is Mr. W. Grant Morden, who was recently gazetted as Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of his old corps, the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, of Montreal. His knowledge of horses recently brought him an appointment as a member of the Remount Committee of the Headquarters Staff of the Canadian Militia. Mr. Grant Morden, who is very proud of his United Empire Loyalist ancestry, has unreservedly placed at the disposal of Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes (the Dominion Minister of Militia and Defence) his Buckinghamshire seat, Heatherden Hall, near Iver Heath, as a convalescent home for Canadian soldiers; also two motor-cars for the Canadian contingent, and some splendid chargers from the stables for the use of Canadian officers who are coming over with the Expeditionary Force.

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In Canada's development some of the processes which can be seen in other countries seem to have either been omitted or reduced to such small proportions as to be negligible. Industries which began by supplying local needs have quickly developed into undertakings covering an entire Province, and finally becoming Dominion-wide. In older countries the delays between each stage have been much longer and more definitely marked.

The successful organisation of industrial life has been long since recognised as one of the great needs in Canada's development, and among the men who for some time past have played a prominent part in that sphere is Mr. Grant Morden. He has been associated with several notable developments, especially in regard to the grouping of allied businesses, in all of which he has displayed both insight and foresight. From first to last he is a believer in Canada, and in her destiny as one of the great countries of the future; and he is equally optimistic concerning the great opportunities on the Pacific coast as he is concerning Eastern Canada's industrial future. For, although himself an Ontario man, he has lived in both British Columbia and Great Britain, and his enthusiastic faith in Canada as a whole is based upon a wide knowledge and experience.

Still in the early thirties, he has been in touch with life on many sides. After passing through the Collegiate Institute, Toronto, he had before he was twenty put behind him not merely the life of the schools but also some elementary training in law, and had decided upon a mercantile career.

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His first visit to London nearly fifteen years ago was in connection with a business which was indicative of his frame of mind, for the Morden Manufacturing Company, which he founded, manufactured bookcases and office furniture of the kind with which we are all familiar as being built up as occasion requires. This habit of putting things together has since found expression in a very much wider field than that of bookcases! Constant business journeys to and fro between London and Montreal showed him the great possibilities that exist in Canada for energy and enterprise. In the earlier stages of his business experience he gained considerable knowledge of affairs through establishing business systems to promote economy and efficiency of work, and it was but a short and easy step to apply these principles on a larger scale.

One of the great reorganisations with which he was associ-

ated was that of the Canada Cement Company, now recognised as one of the largest undertakings of its kind in the world, and second only to the two great British cement combinations. Mr. Morden's quickness to see how wasteful expenditure could be eliminated by judicious combination, and how a better service could be given to the public by incorporating under one management and control widely distributed and competing business, led him to take a prominent part in the Canada Cement Company's formation.

More recently he has been associated with the great combination of passenger and freight steamers on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, the Canada Steamship Lines. This undertaking not only possesses almost the entire tonnage operating on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, but also has great allied undertakings, and valuable terminal properties.

A few months ago was launched the largest grain freighter in the world, to which, as she belonged to the Canada Steamship Lines, the name was given of the *W. Grant Morden*. The size of this freighter is such that in two trips she could take practically the entire million bags of flour which the Dominion Government has offered to the British Government for use during the war, and she is certainly a magnificent example of Canadian enterprise.

One of the results which has followed the establishment of the Canada Steamship Lines has been that the services previously afforded have not only been increased in number, but

have been greatly improved in regularity. As Kipling says, "Transportation is Civilisation," and it has now become possible for the Great Lake services of Canada to be run to an exact time-table.

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The administrative qualities which Mr. Grant Morden possesses in such a remarkable degree have made his services in much request, and he has many associations in Canada, although he is perhaps most proud of the remarkable success which has attended the Prudential Trust, Ltd., of which he is a Director. This undertaking, formed by him quite a short time ago, has rapidly become one of Canada's soundest and best-managed financial companies, under the control of Mr. B. Hal Brown. Mr. Morden is a great believer in choosing the right man for the job, and he has also been fortunate in obtaining the co-operation in the Canada Steamship Lines of Mr. James Carruthers, the President, who is one of the best-known and most experienced of Canada's grain men, and Mr. J. W. Norcross, the Managing Director, who is known as one of the ablest shipping men in Canada. The Canada Securities Corporation, of which Mr. Grant Morden is Vice-President, is another field for his activities.

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Mr. Grant Morden has recently become the owner of some good racing stock, which is under the control of his friend and neighbour, Sir Robert Wilmot, the well-known and popular racing baronet. His love of country life and sport is also expressed in his breeding of horses and thoroughbred cattle, and in his kennels of Borzois and deerhounds at Heatherden Hall. His insight into politics and sport is nearly as great as his keen attention to financial affairs, and he is as much at home in the Montreal Jockey Club as he is in the Junior Carlton or Constitutional, or Royal Automobile Clubs in London.

Mrs. Grant Morden is the daughter of Mr. Charles G. Henshaw, of Vancouver, formerly of Montreal, and niece of Lady Williams-Taylor, and they have two daughters.



THE LAUNCH OF THE LAKE FREIGHTER, "W. GRANT MORDEN."
Built by the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Port Arthur, for the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., and launched on April 4, 1914. She is 625 feet long, carries 85,000 bushels of wheat and made her first trip on May 9.

QUEBEC'S CHEESE.

Dairy Farming in the Province.

"I am glad my Government has made their contribution to the Imperial Government in the form of cheese," remarked Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, to a representative of *Canada*. "Since I came over from Quebec to open this office in Kingsway two years ago, I have often had occasion to realise that the average Briton whom I meet, or who comes to me for information about Canada, does not realise to what an extent the Province of Quebec is a cheese and butter producing area. As a matter of fact, we make more cheese and butter than any Province in the Dominion except Ontario.

"During the last ten years the Government of Sir Lomer Gouin has spent considerable sums in promoting education amongst the farmers as to the most up-to-date methods of curing and storing cheese. At Ste. Hyacinthe, near Montreal, the Government now affords free education to a large number of young men year after year in all the details of economical and efficient dairy production. After examination as to their efficiency these young men are granted a diploma, and their services are eagerly in demand as inspectors, buyers, or in other positions offered them by the large produce merchants of the City of Montreal, or exporting firms.

"In 1900 there were 1902 cheese factories and butter creameries in the Province of Quebec, which produced 80,630,199lbs. of cheese and 24,625,000lbs. of butter. In 1910 the output was 58,171,091lbs. of cheese and 41,782,678lbs. of butter. Since 1910 our production has shown most satisfactory increases, and, as I have just remarked, the Department of Agriculture, of which the Hon. J. A. Tessier is now Minister, is energetically aiding our farmers to employ the most modern and economical methods. Year after year fertile areas of the Province, still only partially cultivated for cattle-raising and dairy production, are becoming more and more valuable, and I often wonder that the British farmer with £2,000 or £3,000 capital who is thinking of emigrating does not have a look round Quebec before he makes up his mind as to what part of the Dominion he will settle in. I only hope that this contribution of cheese from the Province may be an object-lesson of real value after this unhappy war is over."

Colonel Pelletier remarked that the gift of 4,000,000lbs. of cheese would represent about £80,000, and the fact that the decision was come to by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council while the Provincial Legislature was not sitting is another proof, if any was needed, of the enthusiasm which prevails among French-Canadians as to the joint action of Canada and England in defence of the Empire.

A circular issued by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce calls the attention of Canadian manufacturers to the opportunity of capturing some of Germany's export trade.

The use of wireless telegraphy in Canadian waters has been limited, by Government proclamation, to Government ships and vessels of the Navy.

Mr. J. F. Taylor, President of the Lake Superior Corporation, in a published statement says: "Why should not Canadian manufacturers stand together and make up their minds firmly to purchase as little as possible outside Canada? Every Canadian should be patriotic not only to the Empire, but to Canada also. It is urgent that while the war lasts Canadians should buy Canadian and British goods in preference to those manufactured outside the Empire.

Market conditions make it impossible to put the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Act into operation this year, as the sale of the bonds in London cannot be undertaken at a time when both Government and Railway bonds are being held up. The Hon. Walter Scott (Premier of Saskatchewan) points out that it would be a fatal mistake to bring the scheme into force when the market is in the worst possible condition.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., is informed by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, that homesteaders who enlist in the forces will be fully protected in their homestead rights during their absence.

Bringing 26,000 quarters of wheat from Canada, the British steamer *Wandly* arrived at Hull last week. She left Montreal three weeks before, and the captain only learnt of the war on reaching the Channel.

The Canadian Relief Commission has been formed at Government House, Ottawa, and has elected the following committee:—Chairman, Col. G. Carleton Jones; Secretary, Major R. J. Birdwhistle, Ottawa; Sir John M. Gibson, Mr. Noel Marshall, and Col. G. S. Ryerson, M.D. (representing the Canadian Red Cross); Lieut.-Col. C. A. Hodgetts, Col. J. H. Burland, and Dr. F. Montizambert (representing the St. John Ambulance Corps); and Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, Dr. C. J. Jopp, and Capt. R. H. Pellatt (representing the St. John Ambulance Association).

CANADIAN MONEY ORDERS.

Why the Issue on United Kingdom was Suspended.

One of the immediate local dislocations caused by the war in Europe, states the *Toronto Globe*, has been the discontinuance, for the time being, of the issuance of post office money orders on points in the United Kingdom. Since the outbreak of the war foreign exchange has gone up so rapidly that an official of the Dominion Post Office said that the department, in issuing money orders on the basis of the regular tariff, was losing about \$21 in every \$100. As the Dominion Post Office could not afford to issue money orders on the regular tariff basis in view of this condition, no more orders would be advised on points in the United Kingdom for the present, and not until financial conditions were normal.

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After working a considerable period on three-quarter time, the Dominion Textile Mills at Kingston, Ontario, are now working full time, and will do so for some months.

Owing to the cancellation of orders from Europe, the works of the Massey-Harris Company have been closed, the only work proceeded with being the fulfilment of orders for Australia. Nearly 5,000 men are affected by the closing, which, says Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, the President of the company, "is something that has never happened before in our history, but the conditions, of course, are unprecedented."

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OBITUARY.

At Halifax, N.S., on August 8, the death occurred of the Hon. David McPherson, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. He was a ship builder, and well known in the Maritime Provinces. He was born at Jordan River, Shelburne County, N.S., on August 1, 1832.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Arklay Fergusson, of Ethiebeaton, Forfarshire, who was born in 1851. He married, in 1882, Dora Maud Carleton, daughter of the late Joseph Antisell Allen, of Alwington, Kingston, Canada, and granddaughter of the fifth Baron de Longueuil, of Canada. Mr. Fergusson was a J.P. for Forfarshire.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec. At the funeral the Lieutenant-Governor was represented by Capt. Victor Pelletier, A.D.C., and the Department of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries by the Deputy Minister, Mr. S. Dufault, and several of the officials, while representatives of other Provincial Government Departments were also present.

Mr. Robert Birmingham, Superintendent of Immigration for the Dominion Government in Ontario since 1912, died in Toronto on August 11.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 5s., 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.

BROTHERTON.—On August 17, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Lieutenant Brotherton, late R.N., of a son.
 FOSBERY.—On August 20, at Montreal, Canada, the wife of Cyril Vincent Fosbery, of a daughter.
 HOWARD.—On August 18, at Winchester Lodge, Walton-on-Thames, to Capt. and Mrs. L. Meredith Howard—a daughter.
 MUNN.—On August 15, at Winnipeg, to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie E. Munn (née Dorothy Craddock, of Brighton)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELSON—EUAN-SMITH.—On July 29, at the Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., Frederick Charles, son of Captain Berkeley Belson, R.N., and Mrs. Belson, of Dalhousie, Southsea, to Hilda, daughter of the late Colonel Sir Charles Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., and of Lady Euan-Smith, of 1, Cadogan Court, London, S.W.
 EADIE—DUNCAN.—On August 17, at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. E. L. Pidgeon, M.A., John Eadie, manager, Dingwall, Cotts and Co., Vancouver, eldest son of William Eadie, Highbury, London, late of Paisley, to Annie Laurie, second daughter of the late James Duncan, M.D., and of Mrs. Duncan, Boneen, Paisley.
 MAYNARD—HARRISON.—On July 13, at St. Saviour's Church, Penticton, British Columbia, by the Rev. A. C. Cleland, Philip Seton Maynard, youngest son of the late Joseph Henry Maynard, of S. Hampstead, and of 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., to Hilda Lov Harrison, daughter of the late Thomas Harrison, J.P., of Riseborough Hall, near Pickering, Yorkshire.
 PALMER—SIME.—On July 25, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, Captain John Harold Gore Palmer, 21st Punjab, second son of C. G. Palmer, C.I.E., of Quamichan Lake, Vancouver Island, to Susan Emily Sime, youngest daughter of the late Dr. John Sime, C.I.E., of Inchtute, Perthshire, and of Mrs. Sime.
 PULMAN—FORDHAM.—On August 19, very quietly, at Holy Trinity Church, Cookham, by the Rev. A. D. Agar, M.A., Captain H. R. S. Pulman, of Fryth, Gt. Berkhamsted, to Edyth Rosa, younger daughter of the late William Bennett Fordham and Mrs. Fordham, of Holly Mount, Hendon, and Romani, Maidenhead.
 SPIELMANN—DAVY-BROWN.—On August 19, at the Synagogue, Montreal, by the Rev. De-la-Penha, Ferdinand I. Spielmann, elder son of Sir Isidor Spielmann, C.M.G., and Lady Spielmann, to Louise, daughter of C. Davy-Brown, Esq., of Ontario.
 TURNER—HEWITT.—On August 18, at Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Rev. John Almond, George Grantham, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turner, of 16, Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, N., to Mabel Clementine, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, of Westcliff-on-Sea, late of Stroud Green, N., and granddaughter of the late William Golding, Esq., of Ditton Place, Kent.
 VINCENT—OVERTON.—On August 17, at Winnipeg, by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, Professor Swale Vincent, M.D., to Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Overton, of 41, Nevers Square, S.W.

DEATH.

FERGUSON.—On August 19, at Ethiebeaton, Robert Arklay Fergusson, of Ethiebeaton, Forfarshire.

ANTWERP IN WAR TIME.

A Canadian's Experiences in the
— Belgian Commercial Centre. —

AN intensely interesting account of the condition of things in Antwerp during the last few days of July and the first fortnight of August has been given by Mr. J. Henry Stanford, F.R.G.S., Canadian Government Representative for Belgium and Holland, with headquarters in the great Belgian port, to a representative of *Canada*. Mr. Stanford is at present in London, having left Antwerp on the 17th.

"On July 30," said Mr. Stanford, "the concert given on the bells of the well-known Cathedral took place as usual in the evening, the population giving themselves up to the customary round of cafés, gardens, and pleasure-seeking. On the next evening, Friday, the 31st, all was changed. Instead of the campanological music, but one bell was sounded, and that the celebrated 'Roeland.' At 10 p.m., in company with the bells in every city, town and hamlet of Belgium, it rang out a tocsin, calling every soldier in the city, including the Civic Guards, to arms and to mobilisation.

Alberta's Minister of Agriculture.

"The next morning," Mr. Stanford went on, "the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, with Mrs. Marshall and their son, arrived in the city from London, and put up at the Hotel Weber, one of Antwerp's largest, best, and most

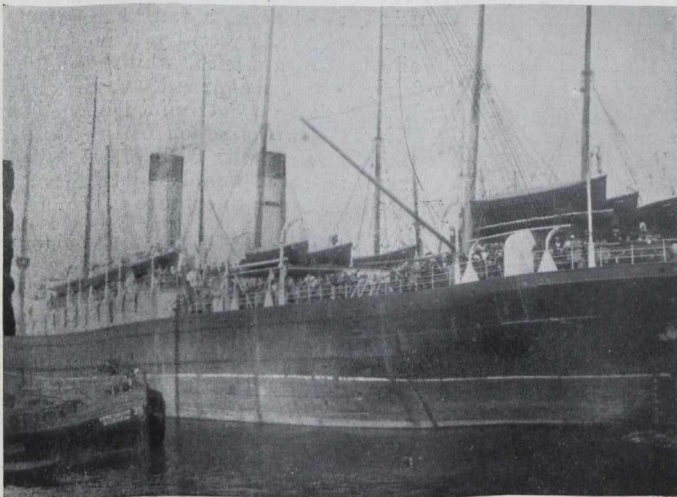


Photo [J. H. Stanford.]
THE C.P.R. S.S. "MONTROSE" LEAVING ANTWERP WITH REFUGEES ON BOARD.

popular hostelry. It was Mr. Marshall's intention to go on at once to Berlin, but after a great amount of persuasion on my part he was prevailed upon to give up the attempt, and left Antwerp the same evening to return to London.

"At this particular time Antwerp did not seem at all nervous, but it was possessed with a sort of 'liveliness' common to great and unusual events—the whole city was buzzing with excitement. As in Britain, the occasion was made the opportunity of unwarrantably rushing up food prices by many unscrupulous shopkeepers, but the Government took the matter in hand without delay, fixed reasonable and maximum prices for staple commodities, and ordered the penalty of confiscation upon the owners of stores found making a 'squeeze' out of their customers.

"Antwerp was at this time found to be overrun with German spies. They were everywhere. No German seemed too rich or too poor for the unsavoury business. Indeed, the richer and more opulent and the more trusted they were by their Belgian friends, the greater seems to have been their deceitful activity for the Kaiser.

A Crafty Hotel-Keeper.

"One of the foremost Germans in Antwerp was Weber, the proprietor of the great hotel bearing his name. On Sunday, August 2, this traitor to his Belgian friends craftily placed his hotel at the disposal of the military authorities as a hospital, and the huge building was at once accepted and made ready for the accommodation of wounded Belgians. Thus did Weber subtly hope to save his building from being wrecked by an angry populace, and at the same time carry on his nefarious spy practices. But, as time went on, the citizens began to realise how deeply they had been betrayed by their so-called German 'friends,' each one of whom had been acting as a spy in some capacity or other for Kaiserdom, whilst accepting the good-fellowship given in all frankness and goodwill by the Belgians. Retribution was swift and sure. Spies were hunted down through the length and breadth of the city with a determination born of just revenge. It was only then discovered how wide-

spread and crafty the evil practice, as carried on by the Germans enjoying the hospitality of the Belgians, had been for many years past. A secret wireless station was discovered at the Hotel Weber. To escape the consequences of this discovery the proprietor sought refuge in his cellars, but was smoked out on August 10, and is now said by the authorities to have disappeared! What this means may be easily guessed.

"A leading and prominent German merchant of Antwerp, Von Moelenkrott, who had successfully carried on business in the city for many years, a few years ago built for himself a magnificent villa, at enormous expense, close to the Cappellan Fort on the outskirts of the city. With seeming magnanimity, this German 'aristocrat' offered to build, equip, and present to the military authorities a swimming bath for the use of the garrison of the fort. The gift was accepted in all good faith, and the donor became a *persona grata* among the officers of the fort, frequently coming into friendly contact with them, and being looked upon as a good and staunch friend. But, in the early days of August, when Antwerp had learned to look upon the Germans as their bitter enemies, and spy-hunting was being carried out with every justification, a secret wireless installation was also discovered at Von Moelenkrott's villa, the emitters being established well under ground. This German merchant, together with another of the same type named Von Barry, escaped from Antwerp when the city became too hot for them, but they were caught near the frontier, it is said, and shot by the Belgian military authorities as spies. The villa was rased to the ground. Von Barry, who was connected with the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Co., and a member of the Antwerp Stock Exchange, during the six months prior to the outbreak of war, quietly and unostentatiously converted the whole of his securities into gold, which he sent to Germany under the guise of legitimate business. He must, therefore, have been aware to some extent of the Kaiser's intentions of bringing about a European conflict long before it actually came into being. All the same, he delayed the following of his gold to safety until it was too late.

Typical of German Duplicity.

"I give you these particular instances of German duplicity in Antwerp as typical of the sort of thing that has been going on in the city for many years past, the Belgians on their side never dreaming that seeming friendship could be so dishonourable, but continuing all through to extend warm-hearted hospitality to the stranger within their gates with open hands. Can you not understand the righteous indignation and antipathy to this nation of spies which exists throughout Belgium to-day, now that the people have discovered how badly they have been duped? I myself have seen one of these spies caught and literally beaten to death by civilians in the Avenue de Keyser, the main street of the city. At the time, he was actually going about in a Belgian military uniform. However, retribution just and ample will be meted out in more ways than one. Already the industrious Belgian is actively engaged in capturing a portion of Germany's export trade.

Military Activity.

"When I left Antwerp on the 17th, conditions appeared unusually normal, with one or two important exceptions. Military activities were everywhere in evidence; cafés and places of amusement were compelled to close at 10 p.m. and extinguish their lights, and all German-owned shops, business houses, and drinking saloons were rigidly closed. In some quarters of the city German shops and saloons had already been wrecked by the angry citizens. Flags were everywhere, every building flying at least the national colours, but in many cases the Union Jack and the Tri-colour were also added. All motor-cars in the city had been requisitioned by the military authorities. Belgian Boy Scouts were making themselves extremely useful in many directions.

"In conclusion, the thanks and admiration of the large number of British subjects both resident in, travelling through, and detained there during the fateful days of the close of July and the first two weeks of August, are due to the British Consul in Antwerp, Sir Cecil Hertslet, the doyen of the Consular body in that city, and his staff. No one could have been more untiring and energetic in his efforts to advise and assist them in every possible way."

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Owing to the general disorganisation of business and the mobilisation of the respective armies, most of the Continental offices of the Canadian railway companies have been closed. The British members of the staffs of both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific offices at Antwerp returned to London last week. Mr. W. D. Grosset, the C.P.R. agent, is expected back this week.

WAR ON GERMAN TRADE.

I.—Canada's Opportunity.

THE openings offered by the war in markets hitherto supplied by Germany are many and varied. Already there are enquiries from British merchants, manufacturers, and wholesalers as to the possibility of obtaining in Canada certain articles which, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, were freely purchased in Germany. Furthermore, orders are said to be rapidly coming in to the British distributing houses from former customers of Germany, not only in the Mother Country, but from the Overseas Dominions, the South American Continent, and other parts of the commercial world. So much so that these same distributing houses find themselves in a quandary to satisfy the requirements of their new customers.

Hardware Possibilities.

As an instance, Messrs. Rowson, Drew and Clydesdale, Ltd., of 225, Upper Thames Street, E.C., finding one of their purchasing sources cut off, have recently sent Mr. P. G. Donald, a Director of the firm, post haste to Canada to investigate the possibilities of obtaining in that country, among other articles of hardware, a regular and staple supply of wire nails and wrought-iron tubing. This firm until recently spent as much as £50,000 per annum in the purchase of these two articles alone in Germany. Mr. Donald is furnished with the best means of getting into touch with suitable manufacturers in Canada, and it is hoped that those interested in his requirements will grasp the opportunities offered to establish a large export business in their particular branches of trade.

A Word of Advice.

A word of advice, however, will not be out of place. Canadian manufacturers who wish to undertake and build up such an important business must tackle the problem seriously, and on the right lines; even in spite of the present difficulties of restricted credit and the obtaining of new capital for extensions to plant and works. They must banish from their minds any idea of coming to the rescue, as it were, during the period of the war only, and making exorbitant charges for that particular time, however long or short it may be, and then allowing the "enemy" to retake their forts. On the contrary, they could not do better than emulate the example of Germany during the past quarter of a century or more in catering for a share of the world's trade. It will be no easy matter to wrench from the German his firm commercial grasp upon certain countries—Brazil for example—but now is the time for a supreme effort. Canadian tentacles must reach far and wide; the business clutch must be tenacious; its ramifications extensive. The Mother Country will see that trade routes are kept open and delivery of goods secured.

A Hidden Blessing.

To Canada, among certain other countries, this opportunity is one of the hidden blessings of war. The Dominion through-out her vast areas of land and water is in the happy position of being able to bring to the market many articles necessary to the existence of the nations. The market is soon likely to be overcrowded with buyers—the demand in certain directions greater than the supply. There need be no cutting of throats in the clamour and struggle for business. All that remains to be done is for Canada to bring to the great market her vast natural resources, her manufactured goods, agricultural implements, furniture, canned goods, hardware, and what not, with the assurance of a ready sale. But there must be no inflation of prices. Before going to Canada, Mr. P. G. Donald satisfied himself, after extensive enquiries in the proper quarters, that it should be possible to obtain in that country the two articles in which he is particularly interested at prices which compared favourably with those which his firm had paid in Germany, barring any unreasonableness on the part of the Canadian manufacturer in these new and altered circumstances.

Recent Enquiries.

In discussing the question of Canada's opportunity in this new and popular trade war with Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Representative in London, a representative of *Canada* learned that among the more recent enquiries as to what Canada could do in the matter of supplying certain articles of commerce formerly obtained in Germany and Austria, as well as in other countries now incapacitated from keeping up the supply, were the following:—

(1) A North of England firm of colliery proprietors asked as to their chances of obtaining a regular supply of pit props from the Dominion.

(2) A firm of match makers in Sweden, finding their supply of aspen wood for the making of match-boxes, and derived in the past from Russia, cut off by the war, asked for information as to whether Canada could fill the gap.

Here, at any rate, are two articles which the Dominion might seriously think of exporting. They are in demand, the supply at present is evidently limited, and is likely to remain so for some little time. But whether the period of the war be long or short, it will be sufficient for Canada to marshal her trade forces and establish connections in certain directions on sound and solid foundations. The Dominion is in a position to "deliver the goods"; let her manufacturers see to it that the delivery is both quick and prompt.

Studying Customers and Needs.

Germany has reached her high position in the world of trade mainly through studying her customers and their needs. No order was ever too small or too large, too far distant or too irksome to execute, in the eyes of the German manufacturer and merchants. The small order was looked upon as the thin end of the wedge, and the German never lost an opportunity of driving that wedge home. Canada should adopt this precept and carry it out with Teutonic determination. There can be no doubt as to the result.

An unusual demand for American manufactured goods has already started in certain European countries. With the aid of well-developed plans, energy, and foresight there is no doubt whatever but that Canada could obtain a fair share of this transatlantic trade. Nova Scotia has recently found a new market for her steel rails in South Africa, whither she has already sent forward a fairly large consignment. Cannot Nova Scotia go one better still, and make a determined bid for the supply of rails to the Nairobi-Kisumu section of the Uganda Railway, proposed to be shortly relaid with 80 lb. rails? Were Germany still in the market, no stone would be left unturned by her representatives in an endeavour to capture the contract.

Japan and South America.

Japan is now another favourable field for Canadian enterprise.* German export trade with that country in recent years has reached a yearly value of over £6,000,000. Many of the articles hitherto disposed of by Germany in that country can be supplied with even greater ease by Canada. In 1912 Germany sent to Japan pulp for paper-making, printing paper, pasteboard or cardboard, and imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper to the value of £400,000. There is no reason whatever why Canada, with all her great pulp wood resources, cheap hydro-electric power, and large pulp mills, should not "butt in" and secure this important trade. It should be possible to produce pulp near to the seaboard of British Columbia, ship it across the Pacific, and lay it down in Yokohama at cheaper rates even than Germany has been able to offer with her long sea journey to that country.

Probably, however, the South American Continent, of all the world's markets, would prove the more profitable and the more accessible as a field for Canadian commercial enterprise. The United States has been unable so far to get a permanent footing there; Great Britain already enjoys a fair share of that market; Germany has now lost "her happy hunting-ground" in that continent, if not for ever, at least for a goodly number of years. Here is one of Canada's many chances. It is up to the Dominion to take it or let it slip into other hands. It is necessary, however, that the Canadian commercial traveller, manufacturer, and distributor attacking that particular market should at once make up his mind to discard all American methods of promoting business. These methods have in all probability alone been the cause of American failure to advance her commerce in the South American Republic. Canadians, as far as possible, should study and adopt British and German methods of business when laying commercial siege to any of these countries. The outcome need not be doubtful. The process of building up may be slow, but it will be sure.

Next week we will deal with Britain's opportunity in Canada.

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Colonel Frank Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, has advised the General Manager of the company that the employees who go to the front will have their situations kept open for them and will receive full pay during their absence.

On behalf of the graduates of Edinburgh University resident in the United States, Dr. Kendall, of New York, has offered a hospital unit to the Canadian Government. He saw Sir Robert Borden and Colonel Hughes, but was informed that the number of Canadians seeking enlistment in the R.A.M.C. was so great that it was very doubtful if the generous offer could be accepted at present.

* See Mr. Richard Grigg's report on trade with the Orient.—*Canada*, August 22.

BACK FROM THE CONTINENT.

Experiences of Canadians.

MANY more Canadians have returned to London from the Continent during the past week. While many report delay and inconvenience at various points within the war area, the stories of hardship are comparatively few.

The Cuthbert Party.

The Cuthbert touring party from Toronto, consisting of 95 members, which arrived in England from Canada two months ago, returned by the C.N.R. R.M.S. *Royal Edward* last Wednesday. They were in Holland on July 27, and went via Magdeberg and Antwerp to Brussels, which they reached on July 31. Despite the increasing gravity of the war situation, they engaged a special train to take them on to Cologne. A short distance from this place the train was commandeered, and the party proceeded on foot, slinging and dragging their effects. Though unable to get to Berlin, they visited Heidelberg, and eventually made their way to Lucerne, and thence to Florence and Rome. They came to England via Switzerland and Paris, having accomplished the tour almost according to schedule, despite some disconcerting experiences.

It is the opinion of the directors of the party that most of the persons held up on the Continent owe the fact to their own neglect to act at once upon the advice of the British Consuls in the places where they found themselves. Members of the party report that in many cases American tourists and others have acted on the advice of hotelkeepers, whose interest it was to keep them where they were as long as possible and make hay while the sun shone. Others, who went to tourist booking agents, were advised to take the most circuitous routes at unnecessary expense.

The Cuthbert party in general have little to complain of in their treatment while on hostile territory, but are especially enthusiastic as to the courtesy of British Consuls and their practical help. Members of the party claim that the feeling among the Italian people is so strong against the Austrians and Germans that any attempt on the part of the Government to side with them would be a signal for revolution.

The Supremacy of the Empire.

Dr. J. G. Adami, of McGill University, Montreal, accompanied by his daughter and Miss Dorothy Morton, of Winnipeg, was among the arrivals in England by the s.s. *Cretic* from Genoa last Saturday. After touring in the South of France and passing through Switzerland, Dr. Adami and his party were in Venice when war was declared, and they were detained there for some ten days in consequence of the disarrangement of the railway facilities. Apart from that, however, they were not

put to any special inconvenience on account of the war. Referring to the large number of tourists who were held up in Venice, Dr. Adami spoke to a representative of *Canada* of the readiness with which the British Consular representatives in Italy attended to the needs of the stranded, and contrasted this with the difficulties which the Americans experienced. Dr. Adami said there were not many Canadians in Venice, but he had heard many tales of hardships in getting away from places in Germany and Austria. He remarked that it was curious to note how the German tourists seemed to disappear from Venice on the Saturday before the outbreak of war.

"As a Canadian," said Dr. Adami, "what I could not help feeling when coming from Genoa to London was the supremacy of the Empire. One felt that we were under the protection of the Empire, as we had the whole way from Italy to England the protection of either our own cruisers or those of our allies."

Dr. Adami intends to return to Canada on September 12 by the *Megantic*.

—**—

Mr. Herbert Bricker, of Waterloo, Ontario, has reached Rome from Cologne.

Mr. T. C. McAlister, of Toronto, who is staying at the Hotel Metropole, London, has received news of the safety of his wife, who was staying at Mannheim Bad when the war broke out. The British Ambassador at The Hague arranged for her passage to England via Holland.

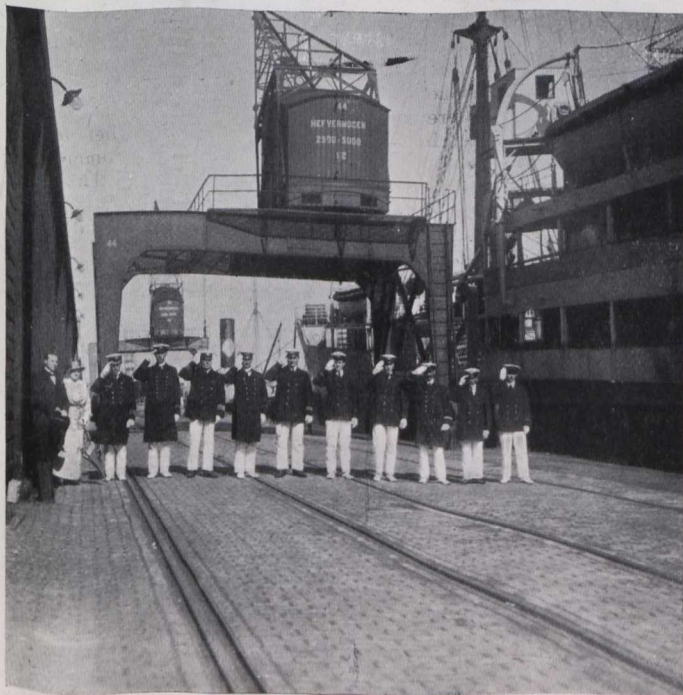
Mrs. W. Hewes Oliphant, of Toronto, has arrived at the Kingsley Hotel, London, with the Rosedale (Toronto) Travel Club. The party, which numbered sixteen, were in Italy when the war broke out. They returned to Liverpool from Genoa by the White Star s.s. *Cretic*.

The party of French-Canadian priests and others who arrived in Europe last month to make a pilgrimage to Lourdes reached Liverpool from Genoa last Saturday on the White Star s.s. *Cretic*, which also brought over about 500 American and other tourists from the war area.

Many of the Americans who have returned from the Continent this week, after experiencing much trouble and inconvenience—the loss of their baggage being a common experience—declare that they have had enough of Europe for a time, and that they will go to Canada for their holidays next year.

Mrs. W. T. Wells, of Columbus, Ohio, sister of Mr. Fred C. Salter, European manager of the Grank Trunk Railway system, has not been heard of since August 5, when she was in Venice. She was to have arrived in England on a visit to Mr. Salter by this time, but on account of the neutrality of Italy no special anxiety is felt as to her safety.

EMIGRANTS' HOTEL AS DUTCH RED CROSS HOSPITAL.



RECEIVING PRINCE HENRY.

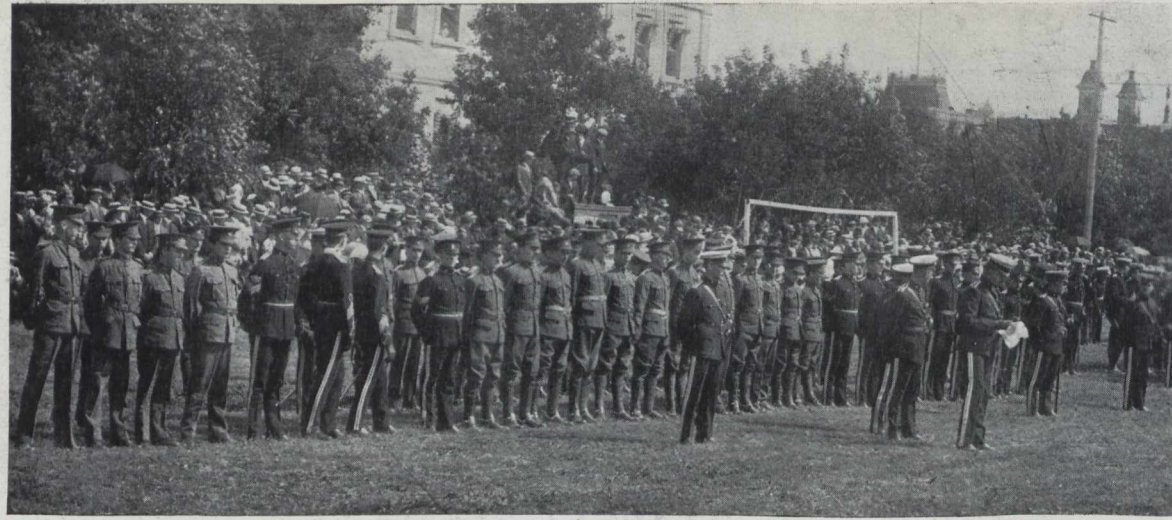


THE PRINCE CONSORT LEAVING THE HOTEL.

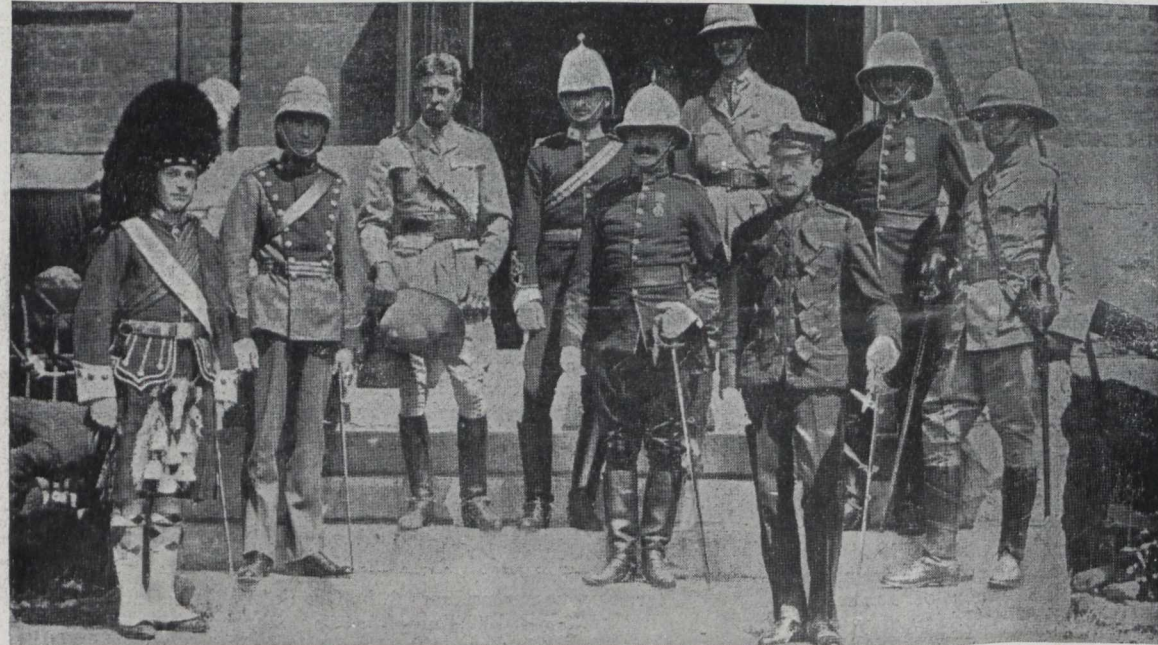
The emigrants' hotel of the Uranium Steam Ship Company at Rotterdam has been placed at the disposal of the City of Rotterdam as a Dutch Red Cross Hospital. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Prince Consort paid a visit to the hotel, where he was received by the General Manager and his wife, and by a guard of honour from the company's steamer, the *Principello* (including Captain Inch, the gallant commander of the *Volturno*, which was lying in the harbour. He was pleased to express his great satisfaction with all he had seen. The Uranium Steamship Company is a British undertaking, the owner of which is Sir William Mackenzie, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between Rotterdam and Canada and the United States.

CANADA'S 100,000 VOLUNTEERS.

The first contingent of 20,000 men is now complete at Valcartier Camp, and the formation of a second contingent is being proceeded with. If necessary every one of the 100,000 volunteers can be sent on active service: this is the spirit of Canada to-day.



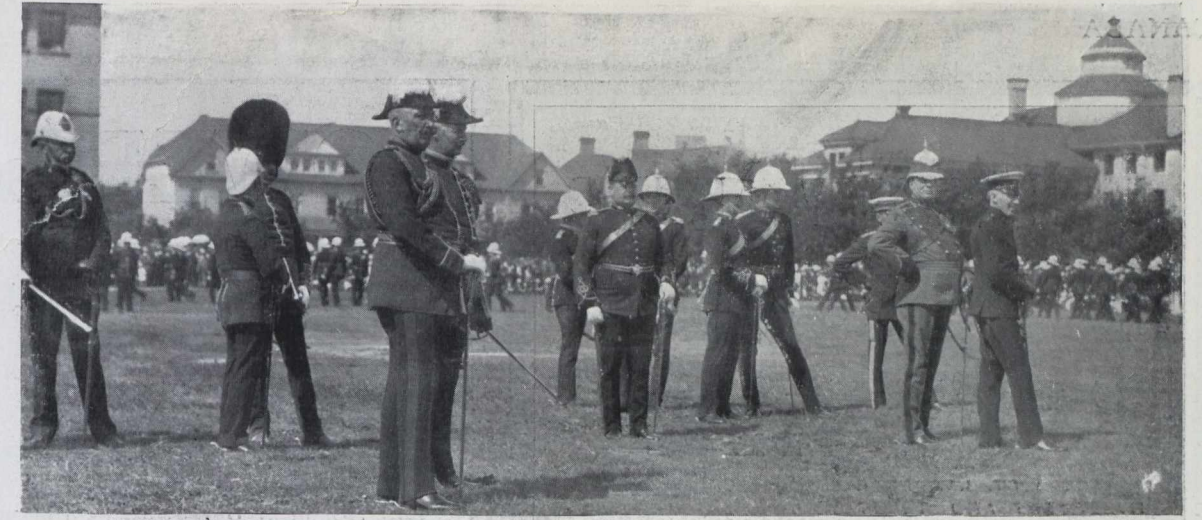
WINNIPEG'S PARADE ON AUGUST 9: THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS. On the Declaration of War the local forces were called up at once and paraded at their different Headquarters.



OFFICERS OF THE NINE CANADIAN REGIMENTS THAT TOOK PART IN THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT NIAGARA FALLS OF THE FAMOUS LUNDY'S LAKE ENGAGEMENT.



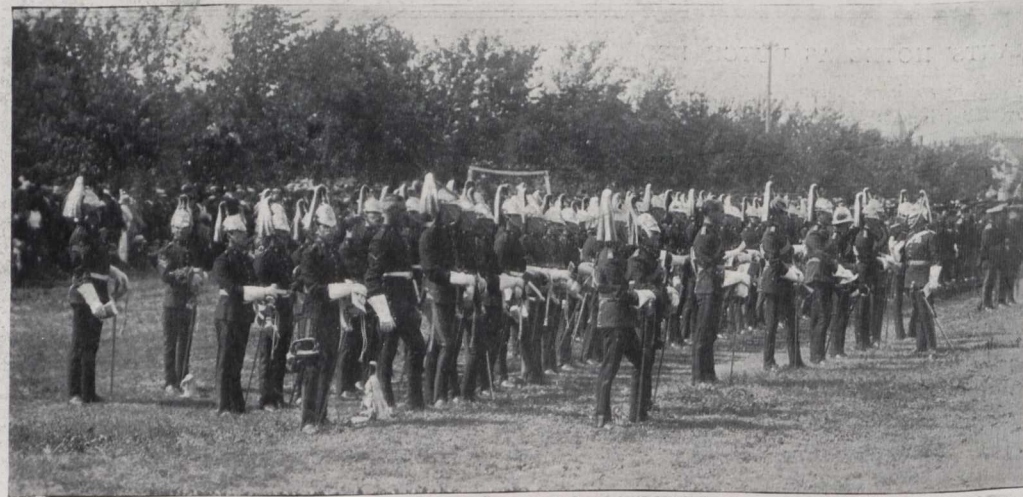
[From the "Montreal Star."]
NAILING IT TO THE MAST.
"A few nails to help the old man nail it tighter, and plenty more if he wants them."



WINNIPEG'S PARADE: COL. SAM STEELE, M.V.O., MAJOR LAWLESS, AND THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF.



FIRST CANADIAN OFFICERS SELECTED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE, ALL DRAWN FROM THE 63RD RIFLES, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. Left to right: Capt. Logan, Lieut. E. Dennis (son of Senator Dennis), Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Jones (grandson of the late Lieut.-Governor). This regiment is affiliated with the King's Royal Rifle Corps.



WINNIPEG'S PARADE: LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE, WHO HAVE A RECORD OF SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.



WINNIPEG'S PARADE: THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS ARE VERY POPULAR.



WINNIPEG'S PARADE: THE VETERANS' CORPS, HEADED BY SIR HUGH MACDONALD, ALL EX-SERVICE MEN.



DEFENDERS OF THE EMPIRE
In the centre is Lord Brooke, Commandant of the Camp, with Col. C. A. Smith

AN CAN
Troops

AT PETAWAWA CAMP THIS YEAR. Many of these have received commissions in the Expeditionary Force.

[Photo "Montreal Standard."]

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arrived in England, and will be pleased to give any
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Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.References:—Union Bank of Canada, Victoria, B.C.;
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furnish you with full information of profit-making
Investments.**PARSONS REALTY COMPANY,**
18, King St. West, TORONTO, CAN.**ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC UTILITY
BONDS.**Cape Breton Electric Co. 5⁰/₁₀₀, 1st January,
1932. Yield 5¹/₂⁰/₁₀₀.Trinidad Electric Co. 5⁰/₁₀₀, 1st June, 1931.
Yield 5³/₄⁰/₁₀₀.Western Canada Power Co. 5²/₁₀₀, 1st July,
1949. Yield 6¹/₄⁰/₁₀₀.**J. M. ROBINSON & SONS**
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INVESTMENT NOTES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

[Just as regular customers always expect—and should receive—more consideration than the occasional, so annual subscribers to "Canada" receive preferential advantages. We desire, of course, to encourage the casual reader of "Canada" to become an annual subscriber. Correspondence regarding special investment opportunities mentioned in this column is confined to annual subscribers.]

NOTE.—Particulars of rates of subscription to Canada are given in a special form on p. iv.

In previous issues we have discussed the probable effect of the war on various Canadian industries, and it is interesting to see that our contemporary the *Financial Times* of Montreal takes the same view as ourselves. In its issue of August 15 our contemporary states that the immediate future of Canadian securities under war conditions contains several hopeful features. Discussing the future of some of the leading industrials in alphabetical order, they point out that the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Co. are already at work under high pressure on an order for \$100,000 from the Dominion Government for boots for the Canadian contingent. They refer to important economies which have been recently effected, and come to the conclusion that this company should derive benefit.

* * *

Of the Bell Telephone Company they say that there is no probability of any expansion of business at the present time. So this stock has no speculative attraction. The canning companies, it is pointed out, are likely to benefit. Already they report a good advance in prices, and as some of the companies had heavy stocks on hand remaining over from last year, the increased demand owing to the war will be of great assistance.

* * *

The Canada Car and other equipment companies must necessarily report quiet business under war conditions, and the same remark applies to the Canada Cement Company, as building activity has already fallen off considerably.

* * *

The textile companies have largely benefited from increased orders. Canadian Cottons is reported to be operating to full capacity, and the Dominion Textile plant has been working on large orders. These have arisen in connection with Militia requirements, and also there has been a greatly increased demand for bags in which to export flour, oats, etc., as jute formerly employed for this purpose has not been obtainable.

* * *

Regarding navigation companies, our contemporary observes that it has not been a good season, as tourist traffic has been limited; but understands that the Canada Steamship Lines have offered a number of ships to the Government to transport its gifts to the Motherland, and this may result in increased earnings.

* * *

In regard to steel industries, the larger plants are in need of fresh orders, and already it is reported that several furnaces have been damped down.

* * *

The pulp and paper companies are in the favourable position of being almost able to name their own prices, and are turning away orders.

* * *

The flour milling companies are working at extreme pressure.

* * *

There is no likelihood of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges opening before the London Stock Exchange resumes business, so that it will be some time yet before dealings are possible, but from the information we have given it should not be difficult for the British investor to select from the various well-established Canadian industrials those which best suit his tastes.

* * *

At such a time as this, when the welfare of the whole Empire is at stake, few people are inclined to look ahead in regard to investment opportunities. And yet it is wise to look ahead. Had the Mother Country taken the advice of Lord Roberts and looked ahead, it is very doubtful whether even the mad arrogance of the Kaiser would not have hesitated long before embarking on this titanic war.

* * *

At the moment the doors of all the Stock Exchanges are closed, and they are not likely to re-open before the existing uncertainty has somewhat lifted. That it will lift eventually every Britisher is absolutely convinced. At whatever cost, and whatever the duration of the war, in the end we win, and Prussia's aggression is destroyed, never to re-form. When the main attack of this second Attila is repulsed and definitely pushed back, there will be a scramble to pick up the threads of commerce and finance. It is wise to look ahead and be ready to pick up investments when the horizon begins to clear. When the war clouds roll away it will show the British Empire stronger seated and more firmly cemented than ever before. The progress and development of Canada will proceed at an even greater pace than it has yet shown, and, to use a Canadian colloquialism, "that was some going."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Sales from East to West.

Quebec.—Building permits to the value of \$252,571 were awarded at the City Hall during the month of July. Last year, during the same month, the total amount of the building permits granted was \$175,309. The number of permits granted during the last month was 68, as compared with 39 during the same period last year.

Montreal.—According to the monthly *Real Estate Record*, issued by the Cradock Simpson Company, Limited, July was responsible for 900 real estate transfers in Montreal, Maisonneuve, Verdun, Westmount, and Outremont combined, the total value of the property concerned being \$7,332,011. During the corresponding month of 1913, transfers recorded numbered 1,026, amounting to \$9,387,633. The falling off was, therefore, over \$2,000,000. Several large sales, however, have been registered in August. Buyers are looking for bargains as a result of a tight money market, but the bargains have not as yet materialised to any appreciable extent. Recent large transfers include that of Mrs. G. E. Drummond to the St. James Realty Company, of the south-west part of Lot 1,726-G to south-west of H. St. Antoine Ward, with buildings, No. 15, McGregor Street, area 28,139 feet, for \$116,000. Also that made by Mr. T. J. Drummond to St. James Realty Company, of Lot 1,462, St. Antoine Ward, with buildings, forming corner of Sherbrooke and Stanley Streets, 43 by 160 feet, for \$84,000.

Toronto.—Another new ten-storey building is to be erected here, which will cost in the neighbourhood of \$300,000. The site is at the south-west corner of Teraulay and Albert Streets. The property was purchased about a year ago by a syndicate, and has a frontage of 50 feet on Teraulay Street by a depth of 164 feet on Albert Street. It has just been sold again. The sale price of the property is not known, but to-day property at that corner is rated at about \$1,500 a foot, which would make the sale price in the neighbourhood of \$75,000. The new structure will be of steel and brick construction, and owing to its situation will provide office space for lawyers near Osgoode Hall and the City Hall.

Winnipeg.—The building permits issued in Winnipeg during July totalled in value \$2,893,300 compared with \$1,554,200 in July, 1913. For the seven months ended July 31 the total was \$12,981,200 compared with \$11,035,600 in the corresponding period of 1913. Ten of the permits issued in July last were for buildings to cost over \$50,000 each.

Regina.—Appeals have been entered by the Imperial Bank of Canada and the Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation in respect of their properties on the corner of Scarth Street and Eleventh Avenue. The Imperial Bank owns Lots 31 and 32 in block 285, with frontage on Scarth Street to a depth of 75 feet. The remaining 50 feet of the two lots back to the lane is occupied by the Western Trust building, giving the latter a frontage of 50 feet on Eleventh Avenue and a depth of 50 feet. The two properties have a combined assessment of \$190,000, which is divided up in the proportion of \$125,000 and \$65,000 between the Imperial Bank and the Western Trust Company respectively. The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation across the street is assessed for \$190,000 for Lots 25 and 26, having a frontage of 50 feet on Scarth Street and running back to a depth of 125 feet. Figuring on a Scarth Street frontage basis, these properties are assessed at the rate of \$3,800 a foot. In giving evidence, however, Mr. S. P. Nelles expressed the opinion that the corner 25 feet in each case was worth \$3,000 a foot, while the second lots on either property were worth only \$2,000 a foot. Taking each property as a 50 foot corner he was of the opinion that an average of \$2,500 a foot expressed the fair actual value of the properties.

Edmonton.—For the month just closed 258 permits were issued, valued at \$733,630. Last year there were 275 permits issued for \$776,150. The total number of permits issued since the beginning of the year is 1,425 with a construction value of \$4,286,477, while for the corresponding period of 1913 there were 2,210 permits granted for \$7,121,555. The amount of building being carried on in the city at the present time is indicated in the announcement made to-day by Mr. J. B. Griffith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Edmonton Portland Cement Company, who said that the cement plant situated at Marlboro', 145 miles west of Edmonton, is running at capacity—1,200 barrels of cement per day.

Vancouver.—Messrs. A. Grossman and Son have sold the Hotel Dunsmuir to Mr. J. A. Russell, acting for a syndicate of local men, who will conduct the management of the hotel. The price paid for the land, building and contents was \$400,000. The hotel was purchased by Messrs. Grossman and Son from David Gibb and Sons in November last, and has been conducted by them in the meantime. They made several improvements to the property. Mr. Grossman states that his company made a fair profit on the whole transaction. The permits for July were for buildings valued at \$441,085. Comparing the first seven months of the last three years, the figures are: 1914, \$2,518,915; 1913, \$7,559,339; 1912, \$10,256,532.

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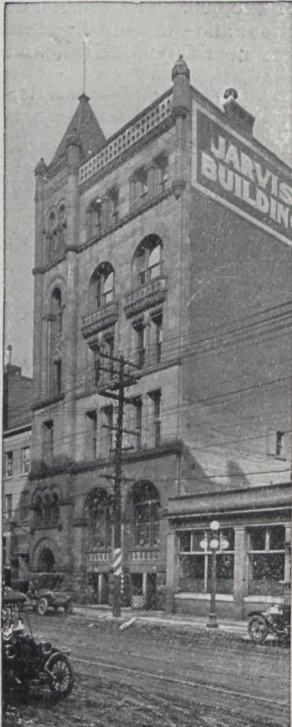
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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols (not yet fixed).

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
		(not yet fixed.)

Bank Rate, 3 per cent. (Jan. 29).

4 per cent. (July 30), 8 per cent. (July 31),

10 per cent. (Aug. 1), 6 per cent. (Aug. 6),
5 per cent. (Aug. 8).

General conditions in Stock Exchange circles do not undergo any material change. The "House" remains closed and the volume of private transactions in securities shows signs of contraction, the Stock Exchange Committee having set its face against the recent growth of investment business between brokers. The outlook is obscure.

A sub-committee of the Stock Exchange Committee is busily engaged with the consideration of reopening proposals, and with the assistance of leading jobbers an official effort is being made to obtain a reliable estimate of the commitments still open in the various markets. The fact, however, that the Committee has issued a notice temporarily suspending Rule 30, which forbids members and clerks to undertake other occupations, is interpreted gloomily as reflecting an official view that a long time must elapse before the restoration of normal conditions.

A call of £1,750,000 on the last Canadian loan fell due to-day. All instalments unpaid under the moratorium bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. But it is believed that the largest part of the call had already been paid.

A meeting of Consol dealers overnight decided to keep the quotation for the premier security at 70, and that Colonial stocks should not be dealt in under the bottom figure in the last published official list.

Dealings have again been very restricted, and the changes on the prices recorded last week in the Canadian section are represented by a rise of 2 points in C.P.R. and 3 in Brazilian Traction, for reasons dealt with in our editorial columns. It must be pointed out, however, that prices where quoted are still very nominal, and that they cannot be regarded as indicative of real market conditions.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, August 13.

The situation has now been thoroughly well realised all over the Dominion, and in the main has been admirably handled by all concerned, with good prospects for the future, both immediate and

Mortgage companies are adopting a cautious policy, and further applications for mortgage loans are being discouraged. In a few cases applications already granted have been cancelled. There is no desire to insist on repayment of principal as loans fall due, but interest payments are being insisted upon. Tendering for second debentures and similar securities has been discontinued.

In the larger cities consultations between the city authorities and the banks have resulted in a decision to defer all fresh work

for the present, and to eliminate all possible expenditure. Bond houses are not prepared to offer a satisfactory price for debentures. Some sales are being made to N.Y. houses, but at normal prices. Enquiries show that there are no "panic prices" for bonds, and it is likely that municipal issues will remain firm. Prices are already low; in fact in some cases lower than in the so-called panic year of 1907.

To avoid the issue or sale of municipal debentures at an unduly depressed price, it is likely that the Canadian banks will come to the assistance of the cities and municipalities, and will be able to exert a considerable influence in the direction of economy. Contractors will be paid, wages will be paid, and all obligations due will be discharged; but every kind of extravagance will be sternly suppressed, and the influence of the banks in the present crisis will tend to bring about a sound position later on when matters become normal.

Sir William Van Horne is quoted as saying that he does not imagine any harm can come to Canada. "The longer the war continues the better it will be for the Dominion and the United States. Our crop of wheat, oats and coarse grains will obtain prices that will more than recoup Canada for any outlay she may decide to make on behalf of our Empire."

Investment capital will not be seriously affected by the cost of the war. The new taxation which will be necessary will be raised upon articles of general consumption, and will not be a hardship to any class of the community. This is generally recognised, so that there is no tendency to grumble at war taxation.

The problem of deciding what are to be considered "approved securities" for the purpose of a further issue of Dominion notes by the banks is now receiving the attention of the Minister of Finance, and of the Consultative Committee of Bankers, whom he has called to his aid. The \$50,000,000 war credit has also to be provided for as soon as Parliament has given its sanction to the necessary legislation. The Dominion gold reserve, which now amounts to nearly \$100,000,000, may be utilised for the purpose; other alternatives are issue of Dominion bonds locally or in New York.

As yet there is no indication of a reopening of the Stock Exchange either here or in Montreal. Everything will depend on the course of events, in London as regards finance, and on the Continent as regards the fortunes of war, which will in any case influence very much the financial situation everywhere.

4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	174,657
TOTAL ASSETS	798,134

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on

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RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

An Important Privy Council Decision.

Judgment has been delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case Charles J. Wills and others, appellants, against the Central Railway Company of Canada, respondents. The case was an appeal from the decision of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Quebec. Lord Moulton delivered the judgment of the Court, which also included Lord Sumner, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and Sir Joshua Williams.

By a contract dated October 6, 1910, the appellants agreed to construct the railway. They were to purchase the right of way and all necessary material and execute all the works. The respondents, on the other hand, undertook to use all their statutory powers to enable them to do so. Accounts were to be rendered monthly for all work done, supplies provided or expenditure made, and the respondents undertook to pay the amount with 10 per cent. commission within seven days.

At the time of entering into this contract it was known to the appellants that the finances of the respondent company entirely depended on the flotation of its bonds. Between October, 1910, and July, 1911, no effective steps had been taken to obtain the necessary funds, but on July 25, 1911, arrangements were made for an issue of £1,000,000 First Mortgage Five per Cent. Bonds, of which the appellants agreed to underwrite £30,000. In the agreement between the parties relating thereto the following stipulation was inserted:—

"It is agreed between us that if you (the appellants) should commence the construction of the works under your contract, you shall be at liberty at any time in your uncontrolled and uncontrollable discretion to refuse to proceed further with the work if you are not absolutely satisfied that there are funds available for the payment of your monthly contract payments, including your 10 per cent. commission."

At the hearing of the appeal there was much discussion as to whether the true meaning of this clause was that it gave to the contractors the right to suspend work under the contract if and so long as, in their opinion, adequate funds were not in the hands of the company, and to resume it again as soon as they were satisfied that the funds were in hand, or whether it only gave to the contractors the right to throw up the contract at any time if they were not satisfied as to the provision of adequate funds, this terminating the contract altogether. In the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the latter, which is the interpretation contended for by the respondents (the railway company), is the correct interpretation.

The cause of action arose out of the company's failure to pay the appellants' accounts for February, 1913. On October 21, 1912, a letter was written by the contractors stating that unless further moneys were paid it was their intention to cease work on November 1, and expressing their readiness, on further money being provided, to resume work, "as we are at all times fully prepared and anxious to complete the contract undertaken by us, which still remains in full force and effect." A protest by the railway company gave notice that unless the work covered by the contract was proceeded with within a month the said work would be taken out of the contractors' hands.

Lord Moulton's judgment deals in full with the contention of the appellants that they had a right to suspend the works during such time as they were not absolutely satisfied that funds were available for the payments, a right on which they had acted and were continuing to act. Their Lordships decided that they had no such right, so that their refusal to proceed was wrongful. The appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

Counsel appearing in the case were Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., M.P., Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., and Mr. J. D. Crawford for the appellants (Wills and others), and Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., and Mr. F. S. Maclellan, K.C., for the respondents (the Central Railway Company of Canada).

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Financial and Mining Notes.

Peterson Lake.—Dividend No. 2 has been declared payable on September 2.

Granville.—Cable advices indicate that the Canadian Klondyke Mining Co.'s output for the week ended August 15 was 2,915oz.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that a branch has been opened at Robsart, Saskatchewan.

Dominion Bank.—The London Branch of the Dominion Bank (Canada), 13, Cornhill, E.C., has been informed by cable that the usual dividend for the current quarter of 3 per cent, payable October 1, making 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared.

South Winnipeg Five per Cent. Stock.—The Union Trust Company (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, E.C., give notice that they have been temporarily appointed registrars and transfer agents for South Winnipeg, Ltd., Five per Cent. Debenture stock.

Sao Paulo Trams.—The British Empire Trust Co., Ltd., announce that the 5 per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debenture stock register of the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd., is closed against transfers until September 1, inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the half-year's interest due September 2.

Le Roi No. 2.—An option has been secured on the Giant and Californian claims near Rossland, and work upon them has already commenced. The agreement covers several years and necessitates practically continuous operation. Exploration will be carried on from the José mine, belonging to Le Roi No. 2, three levels of which have reached the boundary of the Californian area.

Toronto Railway.—The numbers are published of 71 Currency and 322 Sterling bonds, both bearing interest at 4½ per cent., which have been drawn for redemption. They will be paid off at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C., respectively, on August 31, after which date they will cease to bear interest.

Saskatoon 4½ per Cent. and 5 per Cent. Stock.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due October 1, 1914, on the City of Saskatoon Four and a-Half per Cent. Consolidated stock and Five per Cent. Consolidated stock, 1941-61, the balances will be struck on the evening of September 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

South Vancouver 5 per Cent. Stock.—Notice is given that all holders of allotment letters and scrip who have not already paid the instalment of 30 per cent. due August 12 should do so at once, otherwise interest as from the due date of the instalment will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum pursuant to the terms of the Royal Proclamation dated August 6. Payment should be made to the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., or 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

Greater Winnipeg Water District 4½ per Cent. Stock.—Notice is given to all holders of allotment letters and scrip that the instalment of 20 per cent. due August 27 should be paid on the due date, otherwise interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, pursuant to the terms of the Royal Proclamation dated August 6. Payment should be made to the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., or 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD DEFENDANT IN A \$93,000 LAW SUIT.

A suit has been entered at Saskatoon by Messrs. Murray and Munro (acting for the Montreal Trust Company) against Mr. N. Gardner Boggs (Saskatoon), Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (Canada), and Messrs. Gideon Grant and Wilson Patterson, of Toronto. The sum at stake is stated to be \$93,000. The matter is in respect of a land deal on a sub-division south of the city.

HOME BANK OF CANADA.

The Year's Profits.

For the year ending May 30, 1914, the net profit was \$192,442; balance brought forward was \$140,470; and \$1,930 was received as premium capital stock, making a total of \$334,843. Dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. have been paid, representing \$135,910; \$16,666 has been transferred to reserve account; \$10,000 to pension fund; and \$65,000 written off the bank premises account, leaving a balance of \$107,266. The paid-up capital is \$1,943,998; the rest stands at \$666,066, or one-third of the subscribed capital. Liabilities to public were \$10,928,066, against which were liquid assets amounting to \$4,441,347, or over 40 per cent.

Established nine years ago, the Home Bank of Canada, which has branches in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, earned last year about 10 per cent. on the average paid-up capital.

KOOTENAY MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Compilations of the ore shipments to the smelter at Trail indicate remarkable development in the mining industry in the Kootenay country, 197,798 tons having been received already this year. One week's receipts recently were 6,120 tons. The total productions of mines of the Kootenays last year were valued at \$20,056,000, an increase of \$3,127,457 over the previous year, and every indication tends to show that the output this year will be greatly increased. Among the new shippers were the California Mine near Nelson and the Silver Cup in the Lardeau district. The largest shipments by districts were 1,942 tons from the Centre Star, and Le Roi, 1,346, both of Rossland; the Silver King of Nelson, 633 tons; 33 tons from Silver Cup; 1,012 from Sullivan, in East Kootenay, and 1,400 tons, milled, from Bluebell of Slocan and Ainsworth.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the development is the fact that many individual miners are leasing properties and opening ore bodies. An interesting feature is the fact that the Standard, silver-lead mine, on Slocan Lake, is paying profits of \$100,000 per month. In the old Lanark Mine at Illecillewaet, recently leased, ore running \$100 has been found, and shipping begun. The Ruth mine at Sandon has opened a new body of ore also, and expects to ship shortly.

NEW COMPANIES.

The Ontario Bond Corporation of Canada, Ltd., has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital and head offices in Hamilton. The Glen Lake Cobalt Mining Co. has been organised with a capital of \$1,000,000 and head offices at Toronto, and the Weston Real Estate Co., of Toronto, has a capital of \$1,250,000.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION'S DIVIDEND.

After mature consideration the Directors of the Brazilian Traction Co. have decided to post forthwith from Canada, where the company is domiciled, the warrants for the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common stock. The dividend amounts in all to about £300,000, of which, it is estimated, some £200,000 will come to shareholders residing in this country.

CANADIAN RAILWAY REVENUE STATISTICS

Name of Railway.	Seven Days Ending Aug. 21.	Compared with Corresponding Seven Days Last Year.	
		Increase.	Decrease
Canadian Pacific	\$2,154,000	—	\$352,000
Grand Trunk	£182,954	—	£13,898
Grand Trunk Western	£31,623	£3,827	—
Detroit Grand Haven	£10,726	£754	—
Prairie Section & Lake Sup. Branch (Aug. 14)	£10,051	—	£4,411
Canadian Northern	\$307,600	—	\$88,600
Mexican	\$115,100	—	\$46,800
White Pass (Aug. 14) ...	\$66,000	—	—

NOTE.—The receipts of the Canada Atlantic are now included in the Grand Trunk receipts.

BARCELONA TRACTION.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, President of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd., states that the estimated net revenue for 1914 is £548,000, and the surplus after bond interest and preferred dividend, and not allowing depreciation, etc., £26,061, or less than 1 per cent. on the issued Common stock.

Dr. Pearson also states that estimated earnings for 1917, when the company should be deriving the full benefit of its programme of 152,000 h.p., are placed at £815,000.

HOLLINGER GOLD MINES.

The report issued July 31 shows gross profits for the four weeks ended July 15 were \$132,712. Profits from January 1 to July 15, 1912, were \$843,475, and \$630,000 was distributed in dividends during the same period. The surplus is now \$901,948. Average value of ore treated was \$13.62 per ton, and approximate extraction 91 per cent., a slight falling off due to changes in progress at the mill. The mill ran 94 per cent. of the possible running time, treating 16,343 tons.

WAYAGAMACK PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

During the year ended June 30 this company made net profits of \$193,903 (equal to 3.86 per cent. on the \$5,000,000 Common stock), as compared with \$151,773 in 1912-13, an increase of \$42,130, or 28 per cent. The report is the first in respect of a full year's working of the pulp mill, the report for 1912-13 covering only six months' operation, although including a year's lumbering activity.

Owing to an increase in the bank loans, the liabilities show an increase, being \$879,065 as against \$436,959. Liquid assets amount to \$700,281, as against \$601,284.

The earnings for 1913-14 were \$406,903, as compared with \$256,773, but bond interest increased to \$210,000 from \$105,206. A balance of \$151,773 was brought forward, which, added to the profits for the year, makes a total balance at credit of \$345,677, equal to 6.90 per cent. on the Common stock.

Satisfactory as the showing is in view of the conditions that prevailed, the outlook for the current year is still brighter.

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Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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Banking and Finance.

The Financial Situation in Canada.

The same problem that confronts the financial world in this country is also agitating Canadian financial circles, the difficulties in the Dominion having been, of course, accentuated by the prohibitive rates of exchange, to which reference has already been made in these columns, as well as to the ameliorative measures taken to deal with them. Whilst the London Stock Exchange Committee has set its face against unofficial dealing, a certain amount of business has been transacted since the closing of the House. In Canada we are told that the Canadian banks have been very firm in their insistence that there should be no street trading during the closure of the local exchanges. Indeed, the *Montreal Star* says that "the bankers threatened to call the loans of any broker violating the rule. This threat was made simply to emphasise the vital importance of good faith on the part of the brokers, because, in the very nature of things, the banks could not enforce a calling of loans with all markets for their collateral security closed." Private lenders have been less considerate, and "there are not a few cases in which these lenders have refused to take the reasonable course of action followed by the banks." Whilst we shall not know for another month and two months respectively the amounts out on call and short loans in Canada in July and August, it is of interest to note that the total at the end of June was \$67,401,484, which compares with \$68,642,377 in the corresponding month of 1913, whilst the aggregate amount due to the Canadian banks under this heading elsewhere than in Canada—mostly, of course, in London and New York—was \$137,120,167, which compares with \$89,363,520 in June of last year. One of the most satisfactory items of the last return was the further substantial increase in deposits to \$1,018,656,459, or well above the figure for the corresponding month of 1912, when exceptional activity characterised trade conditions in the Dominion.

* * *

The Financial Impasse.

The Stock Exchange remains closed, and there is apparently little prospect of its being reopened at present, for it is recognised that were this done there would be another avalanche of selling, which would lead to a further heavy fall in prices and precipitate disaster. The danger of the situation—apart from the complicated problem of the Continental position—of course lies in the fact that no method has been devised of dealing with the mass of securities pawned with the banks and kindred financial institutions. So long as the moratorium lasts loans cannot be called in, and so long as the Stock Exchange remains closed there is no market for the enormous amount of stocks and shares which is being carried on borrowed capital. The Stock Exchange Committee meets day by day to discuss the most knotty financial problem that has ever arisen in the history of finance, and adjourns each afternoon without arriving at any decision. As a matter of fact there is nothing in the way of precedent to guide them in the present crisis. The financial dailies and weeklies and the City editors of those journals which devote special attention to finance have discussed the question in all its bearings, and have been assisted by the varied views put forward by correspondents anxious to formulate some scheme which will extricate the financial world from the difficulties which at present confront it. On all hands it seems to be taken for granted that the Government must come to the assistance of the City if disaster is to be averted, and the only question is as to the best means of affording relief.

* * *

Suggestions for dealing with the Situation.

In some quarters it is suggested that the settlement of both the loan and open accounts should be postponed for three or six months, or the duration of the war. In others that the open account should be closed at the end of July settlement prices, the loan account being dealt with separately, and the Stock Exchange allowed to reopen on a day-to-day settlement basis for cash transactions only, with the suspension of the publication of the official list and the substitution of a mere record of sales. Another correspondent suggests that a fair way to meet the situation is to cancel all bargains entered into for the mid-August account and to close all stocks continued at the last making-up prices. "Sellers for delivery"—in the opinion of this writer—"would still have the securities which they threw away, and those who tried to profit by the national peril would be taught a lesson. The Exchange would also start with a clean sheet." In justification of these suggestions it is claimed that "when the jobbers required the brokers to open their orders in current securities, business was no longer conducted according to the custom of the Stock Exchange." With the recriminative portion of the correspondence which has found its way to the Press, it is not proposed to deal. It is

as well to hear all sides, but it seems to us that the lessons to be learned from this terrible period of financial dislocation are self-evident and need no emphasis. What is wanted is some scheme which, whilst affording relief, is equitable in its incidence; anything else is supererogatory.

* * *

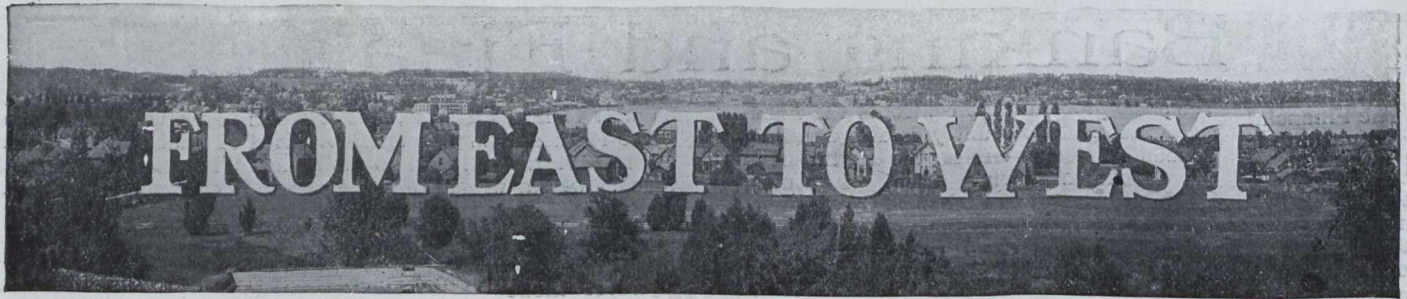
What the Government Could do.

Having come to the assistance of the discount market, it seems to us that the Government must recognise the claims of the Stock Exchange to similar consideration. That the matter has already been discussed by the Government in conjunction with leading financial authorities is common gossip. Apparently the difficulty is in the nature of the relief to be afforded and the creation of the necessary machinery to give effect to it. It seems to us that, provided the Government see their way to afford the necessary guarantees, the incidental operative measures, under the guidance of leading bankers and representative members of the Stock Exchange, should be comparatively easy. Our own view is that the Treasury should advance sums against approved securities in proportions to be decided by some such committee as that suggested on the basis of mid-July account prices, at which date market conditions were normal, such sums to be paid by means of a special inconvertible note issue, which, whilst having the advantage of being legal tender in the same way as banknotes, should lack their convertibility into gold. The loans granted by the Government should carry a definite rate of interest, and be redeemable at the will of the borrower; if by instalments proportionate securities to be released in such proportions or manner as the administrators of the fund may decide. The department which would have control of the guarantee fund would, of course, be empowered to collect all interest and dividends on the securities lodged with it, during the currency of individual loans, the same to be credited to the various accounts as received until the whole of the indebtedness had been liquidated. The very knowledge that the Government was about to initiate such measures as those outlined would have an immensely beneficial influence on the financial world, for it would remove the very serious danger which at present threatens the banks, and bring relief to the thousands who are now carrying stock on borrowed money, and who under existing circumstances would be absolutely prevented from meeting their obligations to the banks if the latter resorted to the drastic extremity of calling in their loans.

* * *

Present High Yield on C.P.R.s.

Those timorous investors who were selling their holdings of Canadian Pacifics around 160 in the pre-war days will probably be regretting their action by now, in view of the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend—which, of course, was never at any time open to question—and the excellent report for the past fiscal year, already dealt with in *Canada*. Doubtless their mortification will be completed by the statements which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will have to make at the forthcoming meeting, and the prospect of further bonuses from the \$75,000,000 new capital which the shareholders will be asked to approve. Those who are already regretting their precipitate action in selling out their stock at about 130 points below its high-water mark of 291½ in 1912 will be well advised to consider whether it would not be well to take steps to re-purchase their holding privately before the Stock Exchange re-opens. We note a correspondent writes to a contemporary to remind its readers—what has been already pointed out in our columns—viz., that there is every reason for believing that the heavy selling for German account of C.P.R.s during the past few months has created an extensive short interest in this security. The satisfactory character of the annual report, the maintenance of the dividend, and the existence of a substantial bear account, must be making those out of the stock very glad that the Exchange remains closed, for as the correspondent we have quoted points out, "the quotations appearing in many papers (unofficial quotations, of course), namely, round 158-160, in no way represent the intrinsic price that would be quoted if the Stock Exchange were to open its doors." At such times as these it is dangerous to be dogmatic, but we can always admire a man who has the courage of his opinions, and we are inclined to agree with the optimistic views expressed by this correspondent that a higher price level would be established for this popular security with the removal of the persistent stream of German selling, which has had such a damaging effect on its quotation during the best part of two years. It may be worth while reminding our readers that at the present nominal price of about 160, the yield works out at the relatively high rate of 6¼ per cent., a very attractive return in view of the character of the security. The detailed report and balance-sheet which appear elsewhere in this issue give a clear indication of the strong position of the C.P.R. and its essential soundness.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

Ottawa.—Never even during the South African War have such scenes of patriotism been witnessed here as were in evidence when the news arrived that war had been declared.

—The Governor-General's Foot Guards marched through the streets on August 4, the bulk of the population lining the streets and cheering the citizen soldiery. Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Woods has volunteered his regiment for active service. Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes addressed the men at the drill hall after the march out, assuring them of his confidence in the corps.

—The city's aid to the Motherland will take the form of a machine-gun battery of four guns, mounted on rapid motor-trucks, and equipped with steel shields. It will require 30 men to operate, and will cost \$100,000.

—While many ladies are volunteering for service as nurses during the war, it is not the intention to send any of them with the Canadian contingents.

—Canadian soldiers, while on active service, will be paid at the rate of \$1 per day, and they will be remunerated under Canadian regulations, even though they rank as British troops. The uniform of the men will be khaki, with a maple leaf on the collar.

Toronto.—This city went wild over the declaration of war. In the theatres, when it was announced, whole audiences stood and cheered for the King, and sang the National Anthem.

—Orders have been received from Ottawa by military officials to the effect that each battalion in the First Canadian Contingent to go to the front from this city should be composed of 250 men and not exceed that number. This means that on the first call Toronto will send 1,250 men, divided as follows:—Queen's Own, two battalions, 500; Royal Grenadiers, 250; 48th Highlanders, 250; 12th York Rangers, 250.

—The Chief of Police has taken charge of all private wireless stations in the city.

—Tom Longboat, the famous Indian Marathon runner, has joined a city company of the 36th Regiment to get to the front.

Hamilton.—The announcement here that Great Britain had declared war against Germany was the signal for the wildest patriotic demonstrations that have been witnessed in this city since the night when news of the relief of Ladysmith was received.

—The local garrison, which consists of over 2,000 officers and men, seems to be satisfied to the last man that there is a chance to serve the Mother Country.

London.—Patriotic enthusiasm ran rampant in this city when it was announced that war had been declared between Germany and Great Britain. Crowds thronged the streets in vast concourse, and numerous processions were formed, hundreds joining in singing patriotic songs.

—The 7th Fusiliers of this city will go on active service almost as an entire regiment, if the authorities at headquarters will accept their offer.

Brantford.—A tremendous demonstration greeted the receipt of news of war here. The 25th Brantford Dragoons Band, which was giving a concert in Recreation Park, was sent for by the Mayor, and played to the crowds which gathered in the city. The National Anthem, "O Canada," and "The Maple Leaf," were enthusiastically sung and continuous cheers were given for the King.

Kingston.—A guard composed of men of the 14th Regiment has been placed on duty at the dock of the Kingston Shipbuilding Co., the Catarqui Bridge, and the wireless station at Barriefield.

Cornwall.—The work of guarding the Cornwall Canal has been taken over by the 59th Regiment.

Prescott.—A company of the 56th Lisgar Rifles is guarding the St. Lawrence canals from Cardinal to Iroquois.

St. Catharines.—The 2nd Dragoons and the 19th Regiment, of this city, have been ordered out to defend the Welland Canal.

—All the members of the 7th Battery in this city want to go on active service if they can pass the rigid medical examination.

Niagara Falls.—The stations of the Ontario Power Company and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission here are in the defence of the 44th Regiment.

Sarnia.—Armed guards have been stationed at the Canadian and American entrances to the St. Clair Tunnel. Guards have also been stationed in the power houses on each side of the river.

Sault Ste. Marie.—The Canadian ship canal is being guarded day and night by secret service agents of the Dominion of Canada.

Port Arthur.—The wireless station and the Canadian Explosives Company's works are being patrolled by a guard from the 96th Regiment.

Fort William.—Although 200 men have been enlisted at the head of the lakes for active service, it is probable that the first contingent will consist of only 125.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

Quebec.—Orders have been given to all newspapers to abstain from printing any information on military steps and actions in regard to the defence of this harbour or any other defence works.

—The announcement that Britain and Germany were at war was received with the greatest enthusiasm in this city, where British, French, and Irish paraded together in a display of loyalty and patriotism such as has never before been witnessed in this city.

—The 9th Regiment of Infantry has received orders from Ottawa to mobilise at once, and hold themselves in readiness for anything.

—The City Council has decided to pay the civic employees who enlist for war service for the present crisis their full salaries.

—Colonel Landry, commanding the 5th Division, has issued regulations that put this port in the charge of the military authorities.

—The Ross rifle factory here has received orders from the Government to supply 15,000 rifles.

Montreal.—The harbour, the St. Lawrence River, and the canal leading thereto were placed under martial law on August 5.

—One spirit only animates the local regiments, and that is readiness to embark on any duty that the Canadian Government may ask of them. Every armoury is full of movement these days, and at night especially the men turn out in full strength.

—A unique war demonstration was held on August 6, when a parade of women through the streets of the city took place, with the object of drawing together English-speaking, French, Belgian, Russian, and Dutch women, and the women of any other race whose sympathies go out to Britain and France.

—There was a tremendous rush to enlist when the offices were opened here on the 7th inst. The city has been asked by the Minister of Militia to send about 4,500 men to the front. These will include 3,000 infantry, 1,000 artillery, and the balance cavalry. The official figures are:—Highlanders, 1,000; Victoria Rifles, 500; Grenadiers, 500; 65th and 85th, 1,000.

—The Russian labourers in Montreal held a monster demonstration on August 5, on the Champ de Mars, in honour of their British and French allies.

NEW



BRUNSWICK

Fredericton.—The Mayor and three Aldermen will represent this city at the annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, which is to be held in St. John in September.

St. John.—The Lieut.-Governor, his Hon. Josiah Wood, has conferred with the military officers of the Province, at a meeting held in this city, regarding the advisability of raising a subscription fund for assistance to the families of soldiers who may be called for foreign service.

—The 62nd Fusiliers and the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons have been mobilised for home defence.

—The 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery has taken up its position at Fort Dufferin, West St. John.

Chatham.—Colonel McKenzie, acting on instructions from Ottawa, has seized the wireless station at Newcastle, and placed a guard over it.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

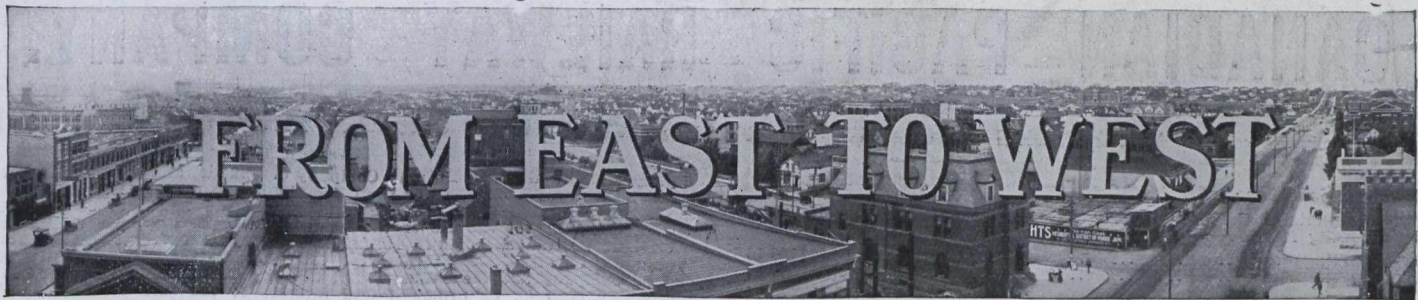
Halifax.—The war spirit has entered into civic life in this city on such a large scale that civic public works are practically at a standstill.

—The first men of the Canadian Militia ordered on duty on August 4 were the 1st Canadian Artillery, the 63rd Halifax Rifles, and the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, who were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

Sydney.—The Mayor advises every citizen to show the greatest courage, and hopes that there will be no feelings of fear or panic. Each citizen should remember that others have to pass through harder paths than theirs, and yet maintain their heroic spirits.

Glace Bay.—The great wireless station here is rigorously guarded by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

—The situation here is one of near unrest. The large foreign element in this city have, for the most part, only vague ideas of the European crisis, and, as a consequence, many of them are continually clashing.



PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

Charlottetown.—One hundred and forty men of the 4th Regiment have been ordered to proceed to Halifax, and take with them half of Numbers 3 and 4 Batteries.

—Two classes of recruits are now being received here for service in the present war, and men are enlisting in the P.E.I. Heavy Brigade Garrison Artillery or the 82nd Regiment Abegweit Light Infantry. Recruits are also being accepted in the 9th Field Ambulance.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE

Winnipeg.—Upwards of 3,000 troops in command of Colonel Sam Steele, C.B., and in full review order, marched through the streets of the city following a divine service parade on the University grounds on the 9th inst.

—There were scenes of wild enthusiasm here when the formal announcement of war was declared, and the loyalty of the populace was reflected in the warm reception given to the 90th Regiment, which paraded shortly after the news of war was given out.

—Orders were received here on the 7th inst. from Ottawa for the mobilisation of 1,500 troops for service with the Canadian Contingent of the British Expeditionary Force.

—The Veterans turned out 500 strong, with Sir Hugh John Macdonald at their head, on August 7.

—Colonel Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, states that their employees who go to the front will have their situations kept open for them, and will receive full pay during their absence.

—Grain inspections here during the week ended August 18 covered 473 car loads of wheat, 76 of oats, 24 of barley, and 16 of flax.

—Winnipeg Wanderers have retained possession of the J. Ross Robertson trophy, emblematic of the cricket championship of the Dominion, winning their game with the Grace Church team, of Toronto, by six wickets.

Brandon.—Applications for enlistment in the local regiments—the 99th Manitoba Rangers and the 12th Manitoba Dragoons—continue to flow into military headquarters here.

Portage la Prairie.—The 18th Mounted Rifles—affiliated with the 18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—are showing a ready response to the call to arms. All the members of this regiment are good horsemen and good shots, and fit for any hardships.

SASKATCHEWAN



CHEWAN.

Regina.—By the enrolment of an additional 100 men, the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles have been brought up to full strength. There will be no further recruiting of other regiments, as these are all now up to full peace strength, and the men are holding themselves in readiness for a call to arms. Armed guards are maintained at both the 95th Regiment armouries day and night.

—Mr. J. Cochrane Smith, Live Stock Commissioner for this Province, states that 20,000 horses, suitable for artillery purposes and remounts, can be supplied by Western Canada for the war.

—At least 800 men who can ride and shoot will be recruited by the Legion of Frontiersmen in this Province for foreign service.

—The City Council has decided to retain positions for all men in the municipal service who enlist in defence of the Empire. The closing down of the programme of public works has necessitated retrenchment, and it is probable that there will be a general reduction of salaries.

Moose Jaw.—The bank clearings during July amounted to \$3,770,564. For July of last year they were \$4,365,191.

Saskatoon.—The City Council is prepared to provide funds to take care of all the dependants of such volunteers of this city who may be called away upon active service for the Empire. Over 160 men enlisted in response to the first call for 125 men from this district.

—The burgesses have defeated the by-law granting a 20-year contract to supply and distribute gas in this city.

Prince Albert.—Patriotic demonstrations of a fervid character took place here when the official news came to hand that England and Germany were in a state of war with one another.

—The officers and men of the 52nd Regiment Prince Albert Volunteers unanimously decided to unconditionally offer the services of the regiment to the Government.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

Edmonton.—Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jamieson, commanding the 19th Alberta Dragoons, has received instructions from Ottawa to mobilise a Special Service Squadron of the 19th Alberta Dragoons for service in Europe with the First Canadian Contingent.

—The Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., performed the opening ceremony at the Edmonton Annual Exhibition on the 12th inst.

Calgary.—The Mayor has communicated with the Government at Ottawa stating that Calgary is prepared to furnish a contingent 500 to 1,000 strong, fully equipped, for service with the First Canadian Contingent. To meet the expense the city will vote on a \$250,000 by-law, leaving \$150,000 to be subscribed for privately among the citizens.

—For the present all public works in this city will be discontinued as much as possible, and nothing is to be done that is not absolutely needful.

—The Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, arrived here on the 7th inst. to look thoroughly into agricultural conditions in the south-east portion of the Province, where the drought has wrought havoc with the crops.

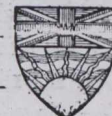
Medicine Hat.—After five years of hard work, and the expenditure of millions of dollars, the Southern Alberta Land Co. has had the satisfaction of seeing water flow into Lake McGregor, which means that about one-half of the big irrigation canal is now practically completed, that is, sufficiently completed to hold water.

Lethbridge.—Major Stewart, C.O., 25th Battery C.F.A., has received instructions from Militia headquarters at Ottawa to commence recruiting in Lethbridge at once. It is likely that the Lethbridge contingent will be in the neighbourhood of 200 or 300 men.

Red Deer.—At a special meeting of the City Council held recently, the Commissioners announced that the tax rate for this city for 1914 would be 16 mills, the assessment being about \$4,250,000. All money by-laws that were to be submitted to the people on August 24 have been withdrawn for a time.

Macleod.—Chiefs of the Blood Indians, after a Council of War on the Reservation, passed a resolution expressing loyalty to the Empire, and decided to offer \$1,000 to be used in equipment purposes. The Council also made it known that if men were required the Blood Indians were ready to go to the firing line.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

Victoria.—The local squadron of the B.C. Horse received applications in one evening for nearly twice the number of men required to put the squadron on its war footing of 146.

—Arrangements for protecting Esquimalt Dockyard have been completed. The Naval Volunteers are fully occupied, including the men assigned to H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*. The 5th Garrison Artillery has been allotted to the forts at MacAulay and Esquimalt. The Highlanders, the 50th Regiment, and 88th Fusiliers are ready to respond to a general call.

—This city has been made the chief equipment and repair centre of the E. and N. Railway Company's system. All the work which has been done heretofore at the divisional point at Wellington is being transferred here.

Vancouver.—Four heavy guns to guard this port have been placed in position.

—A detachment of men of the 6th Regiment are in charge of Point Grey wireless station.

—The lawyers of this city are forming a cavalry squadron, to be affiliated with King Edward's Horse, of London.

—The 6th Regiment, D.C.O.R., has offered to send 1,000 men for service. The 72nd Highlanders here have already volunteered.

—The Council of the Board of Trade has decided to inaugurate a "Vancouver War Fund."

—A wave of intense patriotism has swept over the city, and hundreds of men, many of whom are ex-soldiers, are offering themselves for immediate service.

—Gold bullion deposits made at the Dominion Government Assay Office here in July were valued at \$380,000.

New Westminster.—Formal notification that the officers and men of the 104th Regiment Westminster Fusiliers stand ready and willing to serve the Mother Country wherever and whenever desired has been forwarded to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa.

Nanaimo.—Captain Turner and a detachment of men from the 5th Regiment Garrison Artillery have been assigned the duty of guarding the cable here.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Thirty-Third Annual Report—For the Year ended June 30, 1914.

To the Shareholders:

The accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 1914, show the following results:—

Gross earnings	\$129,814,823 83
Working expenses	87,388,896 15
Net earnings	\$42,425,927 68
Deduct fixed charges	10,227,311 17
Surplus	\$32,198,616 51
Contribution to Pension Fund	125,000 00
	\$32,073,616 51
Deduct net earnings of Pacific Coast Steamships, Commercial Telegraph, and News Department, transferred to Special Income Account	2,115,842 15
	\$29,957,774 36

From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid April 1, 1914	\$1,545,026 80
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1½ per cent. each, paid January 2, 1914, April 1, 1914, and June 30, 1914	12,600,000 00
	14,145,026 80
	\$15,812,747 56

From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock, payable October 1, 1914	\$1,564,493 46
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1½ per cent., payable Oct. 1, 1914	4,550,000 00
	6,114,493 46

Leaving net surplus for the year \$9,698,254 10
In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, 3 per cent. was paid from Special Income.

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

Balance at June 30, 1913	\$3,358,941 93
Less Dividend paid October 1, 1913	1,500,000 00
	\$1,858,941 93
Interest on Proceeds Land Sales to October 31, 1913	492,136 05
Interest on Deposits and Loans	1,139,461 48
Interest from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Bonds	159,720 00
Interest from Mineral Range Ry. Bonds	50,160 00
Interest from Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Ry. Bonds	10,840 00
Interest from Dominion Government Bonds for half-year	91,250 00
Interest from Ontario Government Bonds for half-year	24,000 00
Interest from British Consols for half-year	57,284 72
Interest from Montreal and Atlantic Ry. Bonds, and on other Securities	348,472 18
Interest from Berlin, Waterloo, Wellesley and Lake Huron Ry. Bonds	17,040 00
Interest from St. John Bridge and Ry. Extension Co. Bonds	5,437 50
Interest from Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. Bonds	193,280 00
Interest from Dominion Atlantic Ry. Extension Debenture Stock	50,068 27
Interest from Dominion Atlantic Ry. 2nd Debenture Stock	36,986 67
Dividend on Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. Stock	125,000 00
Dividend on St. John Bridge and Ry. Extension Co. Stock	70,000 00
Dividends on Dominion Express Co. Stock	200,000 00
Dividends on Minneapolis, St. Paul and S.S.M. Ry. Common Stock	890,645 00
Dividends on Minneapolis, St. Paul and S.S.M. Ry. Preferred Stock	445,326 00
Dividends on West Kootenay Power and Light Co. Common Stock	52,250 00
Dividends on West Kootenay Power and Light Co. Preferred Stock	3,850 00
Dividends on Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Stock	57,012 00
Dividends on Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Stock	140,912 00
Dividend on Berlin, Waterloo, Wellesley and Lake Huron Ry. Stock	12,500 00
Earnings from Ocean Steamships	783,677 93
Revenue from Company's interest in Coal Mine Properties	294,857 17
Cash Proceeds from Townsites Sales	550,303 49
Net Earnings of Pacific Coast Steamships, Commercial Telegraph, News Department and Hotels	2,134,255 21
Received for space rented in Office Buildings	151,144 86
	\$10,446,812 46

Less Payments to Shareholders in dividends: January 2, 1914, April 1, 1914, and June 30, 1914 5,400,000 00

From this a dividend has been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1914 1,950,000 00

The working expenses for the year amounted to 67.32 per cent. of the gross earnings and the net earnings to 32.68 per cent., as compared with 66.82 and 33.18 per cent. respectively in 1913.

Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of £2,065,119 was created and sold, and of the proceeds the sum of £239,000 was applied to the construction of authorised branch lines, and £1,826,119 was devoted to the acquisition of the securities of other railway companies whose lines constitute a portion of your system, the interest on which had, with your sanction, been guaranteed by your Company.

Four per Cent. Preference Stock to the amount of £800,000 was created and sold for the purpose of meeting capital expenditures that had previously been sanctioned by you.

Your guarantee of interest was endorsed on the Four per Cent. Consolidated Bonds of the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, to the amount of \$1,947,000 issued and sold to cover the cost of 97.35 miles of railway added to that Company's system.

During the year 259,371 acres of agricultural land were sold for \$4,618,420, being an average of \$17.80 per acre. Included in this area there were 6,313 acres of irrigated land which brought \$66.93 per acre, so that the average price of the balance was \$16.57 per acre.

To give effect to an agreement with the City of Toronto, and to an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners requiring the railway companies to provide a Union Passenger Station and Joint Terminals commensurate with the passenger traffic of the city, and to eliminate grade crossings by the elevation of their tracks in the Joint Terminals on the water front, the Toronto Terminals Railway Company has been organised with the sanction of Parliament, and a contract has been made between your Com-

pany, the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, for the construction and operation of the Union Passenger Station and Terminals, which fixes the rental to be paid by each Company for the use of the facilities at 5 per cent. per annum on one-half the amount of the Terminals Railway Company securities outstanding at any time, provides for the joint and several guarantee by your Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada of the payment both as to principal and interest of the said securities, and establishes the basis on which the expense of operating the station and terminals shall be divided between the companies. The Dominion Government and the City of Toronto will participate in the expense of carrying out these works on a basis to be determined by agreement between the parties, or to be settled by the Railway Commissioners of Canada, but it is estimated that the portion of the cost to be borne by the Terminals Company will be approximately \$12,000,000. The contract will be submitted for your consideration and approval.

An agreement has been reached between the Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway Company, covering the use, by the latter company for its trains, of the Kettle Valley line between Otter Summit and Hope, a distance of about 54 miles, and for the like use by the Kettle Valley Company of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Company's line between Princeton and Otter Summit, a distance of about 38 miles, all in British Columbia. In each case the lessee undertakes to pay a rental equal to two and one-half per cent. per annum on the cost of the other company's line used in common, and its proportion of the cost of maintenance. By this means the unnecessary duplication of 92 miles of railway through a difficult country is avoided. Inasmuch as the Kettle Valley Railway Company has been leased to your company, your consent is required to make the arrangement effective, and, therefore, the agreement will be submitted for your sanction.

A lease for 999 years of the Lake Erie & Northern Railway, extending from Port Dover on Lake Erie through Simcoe, Waterford, Brantford, and Paris, in Ontario, to a connection with your railway at Galt, a distance of approximately 51 miles, at an annual rental equivalent to the interest on bonds issued or to be issued by the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company with the consent of your Company, will be submitted for your approval. This line will provide access to territory that is not now served by your railway, and will at a later stage be equipped for operation by electricity, in connection with your Galt, Berlin, and Waterloo branch.

There will be submitted for your consideration and approval a lease of the Southampton Railway from a point on the Gibson Branch of this Company's railway between Millville Station and the Railway Bridge Crossing the North-east Nackawick Stream to a point in the vicinity of the Pokiok Bridge in the County of York, all in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of approximately 13 miles, for a term of ninety-nine years, on the basis of a rental of forty per cent. of the gross earnings as defined in the said proposed lease; a lease of that portion of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at or near Gibson, in the County of York, to a point at or near Minto, in the County of Sunbury, to connect with the present line of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway, a distance of approximately 31 miles, for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, on the basis of a rental of forty per cent. on the gross earnings as defined in the said proposed lease; and a lease from the Gleggery and Stormont Railway Company of the whole of the Railway which that Company has been by law authorised to construct, whether constructed or to be constructed, from a point on this Company's railway at or near the station known as St. Polycarpe Junction, in the County of Soulanges, in the Province of Quebec, to the Town of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont, in the Province of Ontario, a distance of approximately 27 miles, together with the appurtenances of the said railway, for a term of ninety-nine years from the date of completion of the said railway, on the basis of a rental of forty per cent. of the gross earnings and other terms more fully set out in the said proposed lease.

The capital expenditure of over \$60,000,000 for cars and locomotives in the years 1910-1913 was so very large that your Directors decided that it would be proper to spread the payments for this year's deliveries, about \$14,000,000, over a period of 15 years, under the terms of an ordinary Equipment Trust Agreement, and, therefore, a contract was made with the Victoria Rolling Stock and Realty Company to provide the equipment and receive payment in 15 annual instalments, with interest at four and one-half per cent. per annum. All of the equipment has been delivered, and the cost has been advanced by your Company pending the sale of the Rolling Stock Company's bonds, when your Treasury will be re-converted.

The accounts for the year show that \$35,571,959.97 had been advanced from your current funds to meet the cost of additional railway mileage and ocean steamers against which no securities have been issued or sold. In ordinary course, Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock would have been utilised to meet this expenditure, but market conditions were not favourable to the sale of this security in large amounts without unduly depressing the market price.

In these circumstances your Directors decided to create a Special Investment Fund composed of the deferred payments on land sold, and securities in which land funds had been invested, to the amount of \$55,000,000, and to issue against this fund and the Company's credit ten-year Note Certificates to the amount of \$52,000,000, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be offered to the shareholders at 80 per cent. of their face value, thus providing all the money required for the present purposes of the Company, and at the same time giving the Shareholders participation in the proceeds of land sales to the amount of about \$10,000,000.

The issue was entirely successful. The Note Certificates, with interest, will be paid off in instalments without any encroachment on your revenue from traffic, and the Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock can be marketed in such amounts and at such times as may be most advantageous.

Since the close of the last fiscal year First Mortgage Five per Cent. Bonds to the amount of only £64,700, or \$314,873.33, have been taken up and cancelled, because the holders were unwilling to surrender their bonds at a premium satisfactory to your Directors. The outstanding Bonds, amounting to £2,638,900, or \$12,842,546.67, will mature July 1, 1915, and on or before that date they will be paid off and cancelled with funds set aside for the purpose.

As mentioned in the notice to Shareholders the Annual General Meeting will be made Special for the purpose of authorising, if approved, an increase of the Company's Ordinary Capital Stock by the amount of \$75,000,000, namely, from \$260,000,000 to \$335,000,000 in order to make it accord with the amount for which the Government has the sanction of Government. Although with the capital expenditure no necessity exists for issuing any additional Ordinary Stock at this time, and there will be no resumption of ordinary Stock at this time, requiring any large amount of money until a decision is reached, your Directors are of the opinion that it is prudent to provide for the possibility of making arrangements covering a consider-

able period in the future. No portion of this increased amount will, of course, be issued by the Directors until the sanction of the Shareholders has been obtained at a Special General Meeting called for the purpose.

The death in January last of the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., was a source of sincere sorrow to your Directors. Lord Strathcona was one of the prominent founders of the Company, and he remained a member of the Board of Directors until the time of his death.

As foreshadowed at the last Annual Meeting, the General Balance Sheet has been recast so as to show in more specific form the active and inactive assets of the Company. In the schedule of these assets which appears in the Annual Report the estimated value per acre of the unsold agricultural lands has been placed at lower figures than had been mentioned, in order that it might be quite on the safe side, but your Directors and the Officers of the Land Department are satisfied that your unsold lands will eventually command much higher average prices per acre than those given in the schedule.

The values fixed for townsites and other lands and properties available for sale are on a conservative basis, and the active assets taken into the schedule at cost could be readily disposed of at figures very much higher than those given.

Some years ago, for the purpose of securing access to the State of Washington and other important territory in the North Western United States, the Company entered into a working arrangement with the Spokane International Railway Company, extending from Kingsgate on the line of your railway in British Columbia to Spokane, Washington, a distance of 141 miles with branch lines 22 miles in length. The volume of traffic secured to your lines by this connection has become so important that a more permanent arrangement is very desirable. Your Directors have not as yet decided whether this could be best accomplished by the acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Spokane International Railway Company, by a guarantee of interest on its bonds, or by some other means, and therefore they will ask your authority to exercise their discretion in carrying out such a transaction for closer and more permanent relations with the Spokane International Railway Company as may appear to be most desirable in your interest.

The net revenue of the Commercial Telegraph System, Pacific Coast Steamers and News Department, that in previous years has been incorporated in the revenue of the railway, is deducted from the surplus shown in the Revenue Statement this year and transferred to Special Income Account.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:—Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart.

For the Directors,
T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, President.

Montreal, August 10th, 1914.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.	
Property Investment:	
Railway	\$338,084,064 89
Rolling Stock Equipment	153,256,394 79
Ocean, Lake, and River Steamships	24,171,162 30
	\$515,511,621 98
Acquired Securities (Cost):	
Schedule "A"	107,867,740 63
Advances to Lines and Steamships under construction	35,571,959 97
Advances and Investments	12,330,195 22
Deferred payments on Lands and Townsite Sales	4,140,413 83
*Special Investment Fund:	
Deferred payments on Land and Townsites	\$42,666,510 87
Government Securities	10,088,734 86
Deposited with Trustees	3,790,225 53
	56,545,471 26
Working Assets:	
Material and Supplies on Hand	\$17,686,235 53
Agents and Conductors Balances	3,221,350 07
Net Traffic Balances	533,996 70
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	10,511,665 82
Cash in Hand	36,777,725 02
	68,730,973 14
Other Assets:	
Schedule "B"	133,022,494 74
	\$933,720,870 77
	*Security for issue of Note Certificates, \$52,000,000.
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock:	
Ordinary Stock	\$260,000,000 00
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock	78,224,673 03
	\$338,224,673 03
Four Per Cent. Consolidated Deb. Stock	173,307,470 09
Mortgage Bonds:	
Canadian Pacific Ry. 1st Mort. 5 per cent.	\$12,842,646 67
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent.	3,650,000 00
	16,492,646 67
Note Certificates 6 per cent.	52,000,000 00
Premium on Ordinary Capital Stock sold	45,000,000 00
Current:	
Audited vouchers	\$7,809,598 58
Pay rolls	5,177,754 16
Miscellaneous accounts payable	9,048,037 42
	22,035,390 16
Accrued:	
Coupons due July 1, 1914, and including coupons overdue not presented	757,204 67
Rentals of leased lines	189,810 72
	947,015 39
Equipment Obligations	14,350,000 00
Less Victoria Rolling Stock and Realty Co. Bonds on hand	13,630,000 00
	720,000 00
Reserves and Appropriations:	
Equipment replacement	2,491,518 64
Steamship replacement	6,682,068 87
Reserve fund for contingencies	2,083,942 12
	11,257,529 63
Net proceeds, lands and townsites	66,771,271 19
Surplus revenue from operation	79,711,091 66
Surplus in other assets	127,253,782 95
	\$933,720,870 77

Auditors' Certificate.—We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Statement for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants (England).
Montreal, Aug. 8, 1914.

FIXED CHARGES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

£2,641,900	1st Mortgage Bonds 5 p.c. due July 1, 1915,	\$642,862 30
£200,000	St. Law. & Ottawa Ry. 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Bonds	38,933 34
£2,544,000	Man. S.W. Col. Ry. 1st Mt. 5 p.c. Bonds, due June 1, 1934	127,200 00
£4,007,381 15/5	Ontario & Quebec Ry. Debenture Stock 5 p.c.	975,129 56
\$2,000,000	Ontario & Quebec Ry. Ordinary Stock 6 p.c.	120,000 00
£1,330,000	Atl. & Nor. West. Ry. 1st Mt. Bds., due Jan. 1, 1937	323,633 34
£750,000	Algoma Branch 5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., due July 1, 1937	182,500 00
\$500,000	New Brunswick South Ry. 1st Mt. Bds., 3 p.c.	15,000 00
\$500,000	Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Ry. 1st Mort. Bonds, 4 p.c.	20,000 00
£256,800	Shuswap & Okanagan Ry. 1st Mt. Bds., 4 p.c. Rentals	49,990 40
	Interest on Montreal & Western Ry.	867,047 92
	Interest on Equipment Obligations	14,027 75
	4 p.c. Consolidated Debenture Stock:	45,466 00
£33,546,005	Interest from July 1, 1913	\$6,694,741 04
£1,220,331	Interest from Jan. 1, 1914	118,778 85
		\$6,813,519 89
	Less received from subsidy N. Colonisation Ry.	8,000 00
		6,805,519 89
		\$10,227,311 17

INVENTORY JUNE 30, 1914, OF THE ACTIVE AND INACTIVE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, AS SHOWN IN THE GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ACTIVE ASSETS.		
26,190 Shares Con. Mining and Smelting Co. Stock, cost ..		\$ 712,273 32
11,000 Shares West Kootenay Power and Light Co. Com. Stock		cost 517,493 25
550 Shares West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Pref. Stock		1,067,602 17
Hull Electric Railway Company, cost to date		2,500,000 00
Co.'s Collieries in Alberta and British Columbia, and Company's interest in other producing coal mines		
INACTIVE ASSETS CONSISTING OF UNSOLD LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTIES.		
Surplus lands and buildings available for sale in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, representing mainly those purchased in excess of the requirements when securing right of way, station grounds and shop sites, as being more economical than a resort to condemnation proceedings		2,390,360 00
	Acres.	
Manitoba: Agricultural lands	217,368 at \$10 00	2,173,680 00
Saskatchewan: Agricultural lands	2,173,765 at \$13 00	28,258,945 00
Alberta: Agricultural lands	3,340,262 at \$13 00	43,423,406 00
A. R. and I. (500,000 acre tract, under agreement with Government)	64,099 at \$5 00	320,495 00
Alberta: Irrigated lands:		
Western section	34,818 at \$25 00	870,450 00
Eastern section	421,387 at \$40 00	16,855,480 00
A. R. and I section	29,310 at \$40 00	1,172,400 00
Land reserved in irrigation blocks for right of way and operating purposes	57,357 at \$13 00	745,641 00
Demonstration Farms: Strathmore		75,000 00
Tilley		15,000 00
Brooks		10,000 00
Cassils		5,000 00
Lathom		5,000 00
Mixed farms (12)		108,000 00
Timber Lands and Mills: Timber and Tie reserve in British Columbia	560,484 at \$4 00	2,241,936 00
A. R. and I. Timber limit in Alberta	45,000 at \$1 50	67,500 00
Bull River Mill and improvements		100,000 00
British Columbia: Columbia and Kootenay Lands	15,809 at \$2 00	31,618 00
Unsold portion of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Land Grant	1,097,480	5,000,000 00
Unsold Lands in Townsites:		
Subdivided sites in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta		7,500,000 00
Unsubdivided land adjoining Town Plots in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta	137,868	5,000,000 00
Unsold lots in British Columbia, including Vancouver		4,500,000 00
Unsubdivided land adjoining Townsites in British Columbia, including Vancouver		5,000,000 00
Northern Colonisation Railway Land Grant in Quebec	96,000	96,000 00
Coal Lands:		
3,000,000 acres of coalright reserved under land sold and unsold in Alberta, to be developed on a royalty basis		1 00
46,933 acres of coal land in British Columbia	at \$10 00	469,330 00
Iron property in British Columbia		25,000 00
Natural Gas:		
Rights reserved in 100,000 acres of land sold and unsold in Alberta. (Revenue from area under lease to June 30, \$46,002 84)		1 00
Petroleum Rights:		
Rights reserved in 50,000 acres of land sold and unsold in Alberta, to be developed on a royalty basis		1 00
Improved Farms:		
Buildings and improvements on improved (ready-made) farms Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; investment being repaid with land instalments with interest at 6 per cent.		1,364,105 6
Loan Farms:		
Buildings and improvements on loan farms; investment being repaid with land instalments with interest at 6 per cent.		214,492 80
Live stock:		
Live Stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine) advanced to farmers having land contracts with Company, on security lien notes		186,283 24
		\$133,022,494 74
	Total	\$291,007

EXPENDITURE ON ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Eastern Lines:	
Additional Sidings, Buildings, Stations and Yards	\$664,882 11
Permanent Bridges and Improvements of Line	1,164,100 35
Double Tracking	4,045,223 88
Right of Way	7,127 46
	\$5,881,333 80
Montreal Terminals	890,847 90
Windsor St. Station Extension	391,771 73
Double Track Bridge over St. Lawrence River	128,923 90
Western Lines:	
Additional Sidings, Buildings, Stations and Yards	\$1,329,064 58
Permanent Bridges and Improvements of Line	548,176 85
Fort William Terminals, including Coaling Plant	1,007,816 09
East Winnipeg Yard	1,456,849 78
Winnipeg New Elevator	203,178 78
Winnipeg Station and Hotel	1,255,926 24
Calgary Hotel	1,289,923 92
Vancouver Terminals	1,760,041 35
Double Tracking	7,549,677 45
Right of Way	8,993 04
	16,409,648 04
Additions to Office Buildings and Hotels	1,776,268 00
Rented and Temporary Sidings	317,075 47
Telegraph Extensions and Additions	95,403 36
	\$25,891,272 84

EARNINGS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

From Passengers	\$32,478,146 58
Freight	81,135,295 12
Mails	1,132,714 91
Sleeping Cars, Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous	15,068,667 22
Total	\$129,814,823 83

WORKING EXPENSES, YEAR TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Transportation Expenses	\$42,250,286 37
Maintenance of Way and Structures	16,426,582 05
Maintenance of Equipment	16,617,247 21
Traffic Expenses	3,626,612 08
Parlour and Sleeping Car Expenses	1,348,979 47
Expenses of Lake and River Steamers	1,183,397 40
General Expenses	4,322,103 93
Commercial Telegraph	1,613,687 64
Total	\$87,388,896 15

SURPLUS INCOME ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1914.

Balance at June 30, 1913	\$77,597,100 36
Net earnings of railway	\$29,957,774 36
Special income	8,587,870 53
	38,545,644 89
	116,142,745 25
Less: Dividends on Preference Stock paid October 1, 1913, and April 1, 1914	3,031,653 59
Dividends on Ordinary Stock paid October 1, 1913, January 1, 1914, April 1, 1914, and June 30, 1914	23,000,000 00
Discount on issue of \$52,000,000 Six per Cent. Note Certificates	10,400,000 00
	36,431,653 59
	\$79,711,091 66

From this there have been declared the dividends on Preference and Ordinary Stock payable October 1, 1914, amounting to

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT FORWARDED.

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Flour (barrels) ..	8,459,850	8,093,936	8,802,250
Grain (bushels) ..	151,731,691	171,952,738	184,954,241
Live stock (head) ..	1,663,315	1,782,986	2,481,360
Lumber (feet) ..	2,806,735,006	3,210,306,090	2,953,125,699
Firewood (cords) ..	305,079	293,536	287,910
Manufactured articles (tons) ..	7,196,225	9,519,346	8,148,012
All other articles (tons) ..	9,092,821	9,625,665	9,159,112

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Number of tons carried ..	25,940,238	29,471,814	27,801,217
Number of tons carried one mile ..	10,391,650,965	11,470,001,871	10,821,748,859
Earnings per ton per mile ..	0.77 Cent	0.77 Cent	0.75 Cent

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Number of passengers carried ..	13,751,516	15,480,934	15,638,312
Number of passengers carried one mile ..	1,626,577,067	1,784,683,370	1,587,368,110
Earnings per passenger per mile ..	1.96 Cents	1.99 Cents	0.25 Cents.

TRAIN TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

EARNINGS OF LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS STATEMENT.

	Year ended June 30, 1914.	1913.	Inc. or Dec.* Amount or No.	Per cent.
Train Mileage—Pass. trains ..	21,523,630	22,333,592	809,962	3.63
Freight trains ..	24,164,242	27,611,103	3,446,861	12.48
Mixed trains ..	1,890,364	1,888,095	2,269	.12
Total trains ..	47,578,236	51,832,790	4,254,554	8.2
Passenger-Car Mileage—				
Coaches and P.D.&S. cars ..	106,852,513	110,347,064	3,494,551	3.17
Combination cars ..	2,904,782	3,206,048	301,266	9.49
Baggage, mail and express cars ..	47,355,009	46,677,110	677,899	1.45
Total passenger cars ..	157,112,304	160,230,222	3,117,918	1.95
Freight—Loaded ..	526,194,125	581,397,285	55,203,160	9.49
Empty ..	169,768,349	165,279,992	4,488,357	2.50
Caboose ..	26,196,664	30,617,975	4,421,311	14.44
Total freight cars ..	722,159,138	777,643,252	55,484,114	7.13
Pass. cars per traffic train mile ..	6.71	6.62	.09	1.36
Freight cars per traffic train mile ..	27.72	26.36	1.36	5.16
Passenger Traffic—				
Pass. carried (earning rev.) ..	15,449,849	15,298,048	151,801	.99
Do. do. 1 mile ..	1,570,758,210	1,766,982,013	196,223,803	11.11
Do. do. 1 mile per mile of road ..	132,825	155,451	22,626	14.56
Av. journey per pass. (miles) ..	101.67	115.51	13.84	11.98
Av. amount received per pass. ..	\$2.06	2.28	.22	9.65
Av. amount received per pass. mile ..	Cts. 2.03	1.97	.06	3.05
Av. no. of pass. per train mile ..	67.09	72.95	5.86	8.63
Av. no. of pass. per car mile ..	14.31	15.56	1.25	8.63
Rev. from pass. per pass. car mile ..	Cts. 29.05	30.72	1.67	5.44
Total passenger train earnings per train mile ..	1.69	1.75	.06	3.43
Total pass. train earnings per mile of road ..	\$3,345.11	3,724.92	379.81	10.20
Freight Traffic—				
Tons of rev. freight carried one mile ..	10,601,426,321	11,242,690,998	641,264,677	5.70
Tons non-rev. freight carried one mile ..	1,497,306,046	1,743,923,157	246,622,111	14.14
Total tons (all classes) fr't. carried one mile ..	12,098,732,367	12,986,619,155	887,886,788	6.84
Tons of rev. fr't. carried one mile per mile of road ..	896,470	919,081	22,611	2.36
Tons non-rev. fr't. carried one mile per mile of road ..	126,614	153,423	26,809	17.47
Total tons (all classes) fr't. carried one mile per mile road ..	1,023,084	1,142,504	119,420	10.45
Av. amt. received per ton per mile of rev. freight ..	Cts. 0.753	0.784	.031	3.95
Av. No. of tons of rev. fr't. per train mile ..	406.89	381.12	25.77	6.76
Av. No. of tons of non-rev. fr't. per train mile ..	57.47	59.12	1.65	2.79
Av. No. of tons (all classes) fr't. per train mile ..	464.36	440.24	24.12	5.48
Av. No. of tons of rev. fr't. per loaded car mile ..	20.15	19.34	.81	4.19
Av. No. of tons of non-rev. fr't. per loaded car mile ..	2.84	3.00	.16	5.33
Av. No. of tons (all classes) fr't. per loaded car mile ..	22.99	22.34	.65	2.91
Fr't. train earnings per loaded car mile ..	Cts. 15.17	15.15	.02	.13
Fr't. train earnings per train mile ..	\$3.06	2.99	.07	2.34
Fr't. train earn. per mile of road ..	\$6,749.41	7,750.78	1,001.37	12.92

* Decreases are shown by italic figures.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

The Dominion Department of Marine programme of work this summer aims at making Hudson Bay and Straits safe for navigation. Three wireless stations in the straits and at the entrance to the bay are being located, so as to give a continuous line of communication from Port Nelson and Port Churchill to the Atlantic. The actual construction begins next year.

The charting of Hudson Straits is being done by the steamer *Acadia*, while other government vessels are exploring the harbours at Port Nelson, Port Churchill and at the mouth of the Nottaway River. Two lighthouses are to be commenced this year on either side of the entrance to Port Nelson, while another one will be built on a newly charted shoal some miles out in the bay. The charting being done at the mouth of the Nottaway River is preparatory to the construction of the proposed railway from there south-east to the National Transcontinental, in connection with the alternative route from Port Nelson across the northern end of James Bay, and thence by rail to Mont-

real. The Government plans to build the southern half of this line, from the National Transcontinental to Montreal, and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was passed last session for preliminary surveys.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

In order to alleviate the anxiety felt by British firms having interests in France as to the situation of their stock, book debts, etc., the British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris, notifies that it has formed a special department to respond promptly to all enquiries received from England in this respect, and has a list of responsible men who could be employed in case of need for safeguarding as far as possible the individual interests of British houses.

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir).—The Directors announce that owing to the difficulties caused by the present financial crisis and the necessity of conserving all their resources, they have decided not to pay for the present the coupon falling due on the bonds on September 1.

THE DOMINION NOTE ISSUE.

The proposal of the Government to issue Dominion notes as legal tender to Canadian banks on the pledge of approved securities is resulting (the *Times* Toronto correspondent cables) in a flood of applications, as yet informal, for the approval of certain securities.

It is understood that the Government has been asked to accept the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway, which were guaranteed both as to principal and interest to the extent of \$45,000,000 (£9,000,000) some months ago at the time the Government took over the 40 per cent. interest in the railway system. The proceeds of the issue were to be used to complete the system, and to meet the heavy obligations of contractors, banks, and others. The war made it impossible for the railway to sell the bonds, thus leaving the banks, the contractors, and the railway company in an embarrassing position.

It is now understood that practically it has been settled that the Treasury Board will designate these bonds as acceptable under the Bill just passed by Parliament. This will relieve the creditor banks, contractors, and other heavy creditors, and at the same time will permit the completion of the Canadian Northern Railway.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

HOW THE UNDERWOOD TARIFF AFFECTS CANADIAN TRADE.

The effect of the Underwood Tariff Bill upon Canadian trade with the United States is reflected clearly in the Canadian trade figures recently published for the twelve months ended April 30, 1914. Exports to the United States from the Dominion for that period totalled \$200,836,674 as against \$168,605,800 for the same period ended April, 1913. This is an increase of \$32,230,874.

One of the most important items going to make up this increase in exports is cattle, of which \$7,180,358 worth went to the United States during the period as against \$2,232,542 worth to all countries for the corresponding period of 1912. Of the total of \$8,020,836 worth of cattle exported from Canada, only \$647,107 worth went to Great Britain.

Canada's total trade with all countries for the twelve months shows an increase of about \$17,000,000. Total exports show an increase of \$74,000,000, while total imports show a falling off of \$57,000,000.

Duty collected fell away about \$12,000,000.

PROGRESS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ALBERTA.

The Deputy Minister of Public Works for Alberta says, in his annual report, which is to be issued shortly, that 316 wooden bridges and 16 steel spans were constructed by the department in Alberta during 1913, also that 98 bridges were repaired. Eleven ferries were built and installed and six ferry scows were replaced with new craft. Sixty ferries are now in operation. A large amount of trunk road work was completed. Aside from this, the department reports the completion of the Parliament Buildings in Edmonton, the erection of Government House in Edmonton, the Land Titles building in Edmonton and agricultural schools at Olds, Claresholm and Vermillion. The work in the surveys branch showed an increase over previous years.

SAMPLES OF TIMBER FOR EXPORT TRADE.

The Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, has instructed Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Chief of the Forest Branch, to prepare samples of British Columbia timber (fir, spruce, and cedar), for the export trade, and forward the same to Dominion Trade Commissioners wherever they may be located. This action is taken in co-operation with the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS DUTY STAMPS.

Prepayment of Import Duty on Advertising Matter.

The Department of Customs, Ottawa, has issued the following circular with reference to the prepayment of import duty by Customs stamps on advertising matter:—

Customs duty stamps, for the payment of import duties on advertising matter, price lists and catalogues, can be obtained in denominations of one, two and five cents each, on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Secretary, High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., England, on and after August 1, 1914.

The duty stamps are to be affixed on each package for the amount of duty payable on the same.

The stamps should be affixed towards the upper left hand corner of the parcel to be exported by mail, as the upper right hand corner is usually reserved for postage stamps.

Packets bearing Customs duty stamps, on arrival at the frontier port in Canada, shall be transferred to the Customs, to be checked

for proper payment of duty and to have the Customs duty stamps thereon cancelled by marking same with the Customs dating stamp, or other cancellation stamp.

Item 178A of the Customs Tariff provides that "On the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail on and after first day of July, 1914, duties may be paid by Customs revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be one cent."

The articles specified in tariff item 178 comprise price lists, catalogues and other advertising matter, as follows, viz.:—

"Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chromos, chromo-types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p."

By regulations under tariff item 178A it is ordered that on packets of advertising matter above referred to the duty may be prepaid by affixing Customs duty stamps thereon according to the following scale, viz.:—

UNDER BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Up to and including 1 1/2 oz.	Duty.
Over 1 1/2 oz. and not exceeding 3 1/2 ozs.	1 cent
" 3 1/2 ozs. "	2 cents
" 4 1/2 ozs. "	3 "
" 6 1/2 ozs. "	4 "
" 8 ozs. "	5 "
" 9 1/2 ozs. "	6 "
" 11 1/2 ozs. "	7 "
" 12 1/2 ozs. "	8 "
" 14 1/2 ozs. "	9 "
" 14 1/2 ozs. "	10 "

UNDER GENERAL TARIFF.

Up to and including 1 oz.	Duty.
Over 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 1/2 ozs.	1 cent
" 2 1/2 ozs. "	2 cents
" 3 1/2 ozs. "	3 "
" 4 1/2 ozs. "	4 "
" 5 1/2 ozs. "	5 "
" 6 1/2 ozs. "	6 "
" 7 1/2 ozs. "	7 "
" 8 1/2 ozs. "	8 "
" 9 1/2 ozs. "	9 "
" 10 1/2 ozs. "	10 "
" 11 1/2 ozs. "	11 "
" 12 1/2 ozs. "	12 "
" 14 ozs. "	13 "
" 15 ozs. "	14 "
" 16 ozs. "	15 "

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., during the week ended August 21, 1914:—

A London firm desire to get into immediate communication with Canadian shippers of flax.

A London firm of builders' merchants have a large market for Canadian nails, pipes, and other iron and steel manufactures, and wish to get into immediate touch with manufacturers. A Director of the company is in Canada now.

In view of the possible shortage of paper in Scotland, enquiry is being made for large supplies of Canadian wood-pulp, and requests are received for names of manufacturers able to make immediate shipments.

Enquiry is made for names of Canadian manufacturers of pit wood.

A Nova Scotia firm desire to secure agencies for United Kingdom firms wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces.

An exporter of chopped hay in the Province of Quebec is desirous of corresponding with London importers.

A Canadian firm manufacturing a machine of 10 1/2 lb. weight, which is claimed to possess every characteristic of power and convenience of electric vacuum cleaners, desire to get into touch with brokers or others in Great Britain open to correspond with them in regard to their agency.

A correspondent at St. John, N.B., makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemical fertilisers open to undertake Canadian business.

A Vancouver firm of distributing agents calling on grocers, druggists and confectioners desire to get into communication with United Kingdom



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:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

FRED. DANE,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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 Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

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

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

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

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr Widnes."

manufacturers desirous of securing representation in Western Canada.

A correspondent in the Province of Quebec desires to receive catalogues (preferably in French) of United Kingdom manufacturers of seeding machines, mowers, rakes, reaper-binders, hay-presses, potato-digging machines, threshing machines, alcohol motors, etc.

A Winnipeg firm make enquiry for names of large United Kingdom makers of caustic soda, soda ash, and bicarbonate of soda.

A colliery company in the North of England wishes to get offers of pit timber (c.i.f.) from Canadian shippers.

An English firm in Christiania, Norway, reports a good opening for Canadian flour, and would like to secure a first-class agency.

A London firm is open to purchase large quantities of flour, bran, and mill offals, for shipment to Belgian ports, and invites offers from Canadian shippers.

A London manufacturing company is open to contract for supplies of felt paper fibre, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers able to fill orders promptly.

An important Swedish match manufacturing enterprise wishes to ascertain the possibility of obtaining from Canada supplies of aspen, poplar, and similar timber, more particularly for the production of match boxes.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent now in London is desirous of obtaining agencies in rubber sponges, hot-water bottles, and other drug sundries, chemicals, and lead pencils.

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.

S. R. (Wallbrook).—You are wrong—the moratorium did not refer to debts due by persons in this country to individuals or firms in Canada.

IGRA.—We could not express any opinion without seeing all the correspondence. You had better put the papers before your lawyer.

F. S. E.—No statement has been issued since the merger. The increased demand for this commodity owing to the war must benefit the company. The bonds are not gilt-edged, but they seem fairly well secured.

R. S. T. V.—You will find just the suggestions you want in our "Investment Notes" column this week. It would be well perhaps to send the money across so as to lose no time when the Stock Exchange does open.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

F. C. T. (Ealing).—Yes, the area of the Dominion of Canada is larger than that of the United States, viz., 3,729,665 square miles. Area of the United States, 3,026,789 square miles on the North American Continent, but including all possessions, 3,743,344 square miles.

T. G. (Folkestone).—On page 322 of this issue you will find the latest list of the steamships which the leading lines propose to despatch to Canadian and American ports during the next four weeks. There is no longer any difficulty in securing either first or second class accommodation in most of these vessels. The mail steamships are now making their average time in crossing the Atlantic both west and east, and there is no reason for anxiety as to their safety from molestation by hostile cruisers during the passage.

PUPIL TEACHER (Bordesley).—The following are the latest official figures available regarding schools in the Province of Ontario: 5,939 public schools; 513 Roman Catholic separate schools; 6 Protestant separate schools (included with public schools); 204 kindergarten schools; 26 night schools; 161 high schools and collegiate institutes; 127 continuation schools. Total number of pupils in all of above schools, 528,029; teachers, 12,271; Government expenditure, \$1,116,315; total expenditure, \$13,492,108.

J. T.—The total grain receipts at the Harbour Commissioners' elevators since the opening of the navigation season up to August 8 were over 34,000,000 bushels, which is much in excess of the figures for the corresponding date in any previous year. At the beginning of May it was expected that

about 60,000,000 bushels would be taken into store at these elevators during the season, so that seeing there yet remains several days to the middle of the season, indications point to the 60,000,000 total being exceeded. There were no less than 29 lake vessels with full cargoes in the port on August 10 waiting to discharge grain into the elevators, which were then overstocked owing to the temporary hold-up of transatlantic shipping on account of the war.

ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE BOUGHT BY THE PHENIX.

The control of this old-established Halifax company has been acquired by the Phoenix Assurance Company of London. Rumour has it that \$59 has been paid for each \$40 share. The Acadia will be continued under its own name and with the same management, but with the additional backing of the great English company, which dates back to 1782. Sir Gerald H. Ryan, who is the general manager, recently visited Canada, and the acquisition of the Acadia is one of the fruits of his journey. Others will doubtless follow. The Phoenix was the first British Insurance company to establish itself in Canada, having started business there in 1804.

THE AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY.

5.39 per Cent. Earned on Common.

During the year ended June 30, 1914, the net manufacturing profits were \$332,262, out of which provision has been made for bad or doubtful debts, and the dividends on the outstanding preferred stock have been paid. The amount carried to surplus is \$134,893, or equal to 5.39 per cent. on the outstanding Common stock of the company.

It is pointed out that the profits made are based on the production of approximately 30,000 tons, while the investment on fixed assets has been sufficient for a production of 60,000 tons. Extensions completed and placed in operation at the beginning of the financial year increased the annual capacity of the Niagara Falls plant from 12,000 to 20,000 tons per annum. In April of this year a second works which increases the capacity of the Niagara Falls plant to 60,000 tons was completed, and began regular operations in May, but has not yet been operated to its full capacity. There is every reason to believe that manufacturing costs will be still further reduced. The construction operations being now concluded, the management will be enabled to give its entire attention to the manufacture and sale of cyanamid and its derivatives, and it is confidently expected that the showing made, when the completed plant is operating to its full capacity, will fully equal the maximum earnings anticipated for the company.

AVERN PARDOE & Co.

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT BANKERS.

We are offering the well-secured bonds of several of our Canadian industries at present yielding six per cent. without in any way sacrificing the chief element of investment—SECURITY. Details sent on request.

We are also prepared to furnish full reports and quotations on any Canadian Security.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Co. announce that they have elected Mr. Cecil Lubbock to be a member of the Committee. Mr. Lubbock, who is Managing Director of Whitbread and Co., Ltd., is a Director of the Bank of England and of the Northern Assurance Co. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of the late Lord Strathcona, the Governor, and the election of Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., as Lord Strathcona's successor in that office.

EQUITABLE TRUST OF LONDON.

The report of the Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., to be presented to the meeting at the offices, 3, Lombard Street, E.C., on August 31, and covering the year ended May 31, states that on November 30, 1913, at the close of the half-year, and after the revaluation of investments, Sir William Aitken, M.P., joined the Board, and was appointed Chairman in succession to Mr. Vere Herbert Smith, who resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. R. M. White was appointed manager. Resolutions were passed adopting the name of "The Equitable Trust of London, Ltd.," and increasing the authorised capital stock to £700,000 by the creation of 30,000 new Preference shares of £10 each.

The net profit for the year amounts to £12,270, of which £3,974 was earned prior to November 30, 1913. The annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the Preference shares has been paid, absorbing £9,403, and it is proposed to apply £4,000 to write off further depreciation in investments and £321 to furniture, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £153. Under an agreement dated January 27, 1914, the company will take over the Canadian and Empire Investment Trust, Ltd., as advised in the interim report of February 4 last.

Mr. William Price, who retires by rotation, does not offer himself for re-election. Mr. I. Hamilton Benn retires by rotation, and offers himself for re-election, and confirmation will be asked for the appointment of Mr. T. G. Scott as an additional director.

FOR VALUATION OF TORONTO PROPERTY

Consult

GIBSON BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers,

44, Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Canada.

References:

The Dominion Bank. The Metropolitan Bank.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION BONDS

to yield 5% to 6%.

NESBITT, THOMSON & CO., LIMITED,

Investment Bankers,

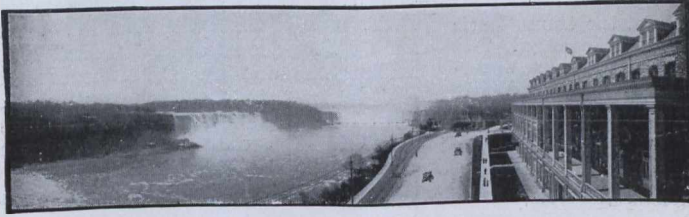
222, St. James St., MONTREAL.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA" No. 1. August 29, 1914.

This coupon is to be cut out and enclosed with your enquiry, etc.

The Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada



VIEW OF THE FALLS, SHOWING EAST WING OF THE CLIFTON HOTEL.

SURROUNDED by broad verandahs and balconies, tastefully decorated throughout and fitted with every approved appliance for safety and luxury, the Clifton Hotel is a satisfying hotel in which nothing has been overlooked that would make for the welfare and enjoyment of its guests—a spacious ballroom, well-equipped billiard room,

large airy bedrooms, parlours, and writing rooms, single or *en suite*, irreproachable cuisine, telephones, golf and tennis—everything the tourist can possibly desire.

No tourist should miss the uninterrupted view of the entire Falls—the most gorgeous spectacle in the whole world—which can be obtained from the Clifton Hotel. Some idea of the view is shown in the accompanying picture.

RATES—European Plan: \$1.50 upwards per day.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, containing views of the Falls, which may be obtained post free from the Tourist Department, "CANADA" Offices, Kingsway House, London, W.C., or from

G. R. MAJOR, Manager.

IMPORTANT.—The Clifton Hotel management will operate the "Clifton Inn," adjoining the main Hotel, during the Fall and Winter months, on the American Plan.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—17, Victoria Street, S.W. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.
Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED 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.—MR. J. H. TURNER, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Emigration Commissioner (in England).—MR. FRED W. KERR, 65a, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Representative.—MR. A. BOWDER, 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.—MR. 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.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Agent.—MR. E. OLIVER, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending August 25 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*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Hotel Metropole; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Adami, Dr. J. G., Montreal—Midland Grand Hotel, N.W.
Aherne, Irene M., Smith's Falls, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
Aikens, A. A., Newcastle, N.B.—Cherkeley, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Bacon, Miss M. E., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—8, Bedford Place, W.C.
Baines, Jas., Halifax, N.B.—Argyll Club, Russell Square, W.C.

Bannerman, A. J., Winnipeg—Grand Hotel, W.C.
Barr, Miss C. I., Renfrew, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
Barron, J., Toronto—70, Kensington Park Road, W.

Bawlf, Miss J. and Miss K., Winnipeg—Curzon Hotel, W.
Beauder, H., Montreal—23, Montague Street, W.C.
Becker, Eleanor, Morrisburg, Ont.—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.

Bird, Mr. and Mrs. E. G., Toronto—Grand Hotel, W.C.
Black, Dr. and Mrs. D. D., Toronto—39, Bedford Square, W.C.
Bond, H. St. G., Toronto—R.E. Mess, Aldershot.

Boyd, F. H., Waweig, N.B.—C/o J. Fishburn, Esq., 35, New Bond Street, W.
Boyle, Dr. and Mrs. T. S., Toronto—14, Victoria Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

Bristol, E., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. G., Toronto—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J., Winnipeg—Langham Hotel, W.

Chapman, the Rev. F. C., Winnipeg—8, Market Road, East Finchley, N.
Charton, Pierre, Montreal—Paris.
Chartrand, the Rev. R., Joliet, P.Q.—57, Denbigh Street, S.W.

Cheetham, J. C. H., Winnipeg—G.T.R., Cockspur Street, S.W.
Cing-Mars, E. E., Ottawa—Imperial Hotel, W.C.

Clancy, W. H., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.

Cline, Mr. and Mrs. W. E., Cranbrook, B.C.—C/o the C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
Colville, Dorothy, Campbellford, Ont.—Hotel Cecil, W.C.

Constant, M. G., Winnipeg—C/o *Montreal Star*, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Cosby, Mrs. A., and the Misses, Toronto—41, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.

Deacon, Miss S. S., Pembroke, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
De Kavanagh, D., Quebec.
De la Esclair, Winnipeg.

Dewar, A. S., Toronto—93, Underhill Road, Dulwich, S.E.
Dienton, Miss Laura, Toronto—195, Ladbroke Grove, W.

Dumontier, C., Joliet, P.Q.—57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
Dunlop, Mrs. A., Pembroke, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.

Dunn, J. F., Almonte, Ont.—43, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
Ellis, J., Toronto—6, Lichfield Road, Bow, E.

Evans, Capt. W., Montreal—C/o Bank of British North America, E.C.
Field, P. W., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.

Finch, W. H., Hamilton, Ont.—5, Granville Place, W.
Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. L., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.

Forget, l'Abbé A., College de l'Assomption—66, Union Street, Barnet.
Foster, T. H., St. John, N.B.—C/o the C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.

Free, Mrs. Jas., Toronto—C/o the C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. C. L., Victor, and Miss, Montreal—Russell Hotel, W.C.

Georgeton, Mrs. W., Victoria, B.C.—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.
Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. T. W., Toronto—66, Guilford Street, W.C.

Gilchrist, L., Toronto—1, Mill Lane, Cambridge.
Gilmour, Miss M., Toronto—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
Going, Mrs. A. S. and Miss M. C., Montreal—C/o American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, S.W.

Gnaedinger, Henriette, Montreal—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
Grandpré, the Rev. A., Joliet, P.Q.—57, Denbigh Street, S.W.

Gundry, Arthur and Mrs. (late of) Ottawa—Endlich, Amersham Common, Bucks.
Gushing, Edith R., Montreal—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.

Hall, Mrs. Jno. and Clara A., Woodstock, Ont.—15, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, W.
Hartshorne, W. P., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.

Henderson, Mrs. J. R. and Miss Edith, Montreal—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.
Henson, E. F. L., Montreal—No. 3 Company, H.A.C., Finsbury, E.C.

Hewes-Oliphant, Mrs. W., Toronto—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
Hoidge, J. J., Toronto—C/o Robins, Ltd., 1, Cornhill, E.C.

Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. A., London, Ont.—C/o the C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.

Ince, Hugh McC., Toronto—With R.F.A. on active service.

Jefferies, J., Toronto—Woburn House Hotel, W.C.

Kelly, the Rev. T., Smith's Falls, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.

Lang, W. B., Toronto—C/o the C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.

La Riche, Oscar, Montreal—Russell Hotel, W.C.
Leacroft, J. F., Calgary—87, Hamilton Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
Le Mesurier, Dr. A. B., Toronto—38, Penywern Road, S.W.

(Continued on page 322.)

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, France, Germany, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.

EDMONTON.—GRANT & THOMSON—Alfred Grant, B.A. P. G. Thomson (Scots Law Agent).

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Ave., Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle, Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Assoc., &c. Cable Address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

SASKATOON, SASK.—LYND, GILCHRIST & HOGARTH, Barristers, Canada Building.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable Address: "Willco," Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form, thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on page iv. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

(Continued from page 321).

Lindsay, Mrs. N. J., and Miss F. H., Calgary—Langham Hotel, W.
 Litchfield, Mrs. W., Winnipeg—c/o the C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.

Macbeth, T., London, Ont.—Endsleigh Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Macpherson, Mrs. J., Miss A., and Miss R., Ottawa—13, Gordon Street, W.C.
 MacTavish, R. M., Toronto—1, Bathurst Street, Sussex Square, W.
 McCloy, Mr. and Mrs. D., Quebec—Grafton Hotel, W.
 McGillivray, F. H., Whitby, Ont.—227, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill.
 McLean, Mrs. F. J., and Miss, Montreal—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.
 McNiece, Hazel D., Montreal—Montague Hotel, W.C.
 McPhail, E. J., Calgary—9, Tavistock Square, W.C.
 Minnes, Ethel G., and A. Lorraine, Montreal—129, Ladbroke Grove, W.
 Monaghan, Lena, Picton, Ont.—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.

Nicol, W. C., Vancouver—Hotel Washington, Curzon Street, W.

Oughtred, Miss E., Montreal—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
 Onimet, The Hon. Judge, and Alderic, Montreal—Norfolk Hotel, W.C.

Packard, Mrs. L. H., Montreal—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.
 Peacock, Ada M., Montreal—Berners Hotel, W.
 Pearce, T. A., Montreal—Farraline House, Watford.
 Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. F., Winnipeg—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.
 Pottinger, D. and Mrs., Ottawa—24, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Rarton, Pierre, Montreal—First Avenue Hotel, W.C.
 Reay, Capt., and Miss J. L., Montreal—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.
 Reid, Miss A. M., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—8, Bedford Place, W.C.
 Robert, the Rev. G. W., Joliette, P.Q.—57, Denhigh Street, S.W.
 Robertson, A. E., Montreal—23, Montague Street, W.C.
 Robins, Jno. D., Toronto—Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
 Rogers, Wm., Halifax, N.S.—37, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 Ross, W. J., and Jos. M., Fort William, Ont.—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.

Sanders, R., St. Thomas, Ont.—c/o the G.T.R., Cocksbur Street, S.W.
 Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W., Montreal—c/o Montreal Star, Cocksbur Street, S.W.
 Scott, Ruby G., Montreal—Montague Hotel, W.C.
 Charles, C. J., Calgary—Wanstead Park Road, E.
 Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. W., Miss I. and Ralph B., Montreal—46, Leinster Gardens, W.
 Shee, Miss I. S., Quebec—Savoy Hotel, W.C.
 Short, Mrs. D., Vancouver—8, Poet's Road, Highbury, N.
 Simard A., Montreal—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 Sinister, Warren, and Marion L., Montreal—13, Gordon Street, W.C.
 Stairs, G., Halifax, N.S.—37, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.
 Stovort, R. E., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Stretton, J., Sarnia, Ont.—Guilford Street, W.C.
 Sweet, Mabel, Winchester, Ont.—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.

Tobler, H. J., Montreal—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 Thom, G. O., Montreal—Loudon Hotel, W.C.
 Thomas, E. T., Calgary—87, Hamilton Road, Golder's Green, N.W.
 Turcot, Dr. C. E., Quebec—36, Craven Street, W.C.

Vallieres, Albert, Montreal—Golden Cross Hotel.
 Vineberg, Mr. and Mrs., Montreal—De Keyser's Hotel.

Wade, Mr. and Miss, Montreal—Glenburn Hotel, W.C.
 Wallace, Rev. Dean F. H. and Paul A. W., Toronto—55, Torrington Square.
 White, J. F., Ottawa—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Whitehouse, F., Peterborough, Ont.—Castle Road, Tipton, Staffs.
 Wilder, Ruth E., Kathleen M., and Louise D., Montreal—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
 Winsor, Rev. R. B., Coutts, Alberta—Lullingworth, Painswick, Gloucestershire.
 Worthington, Mrs. W., and Miss E., Toronto—63, Kensington Gardens, W.
 Wright, T., Vancouver.

A despatch from Red Deer states that the operation department of the Canadian Pacific Railway was to take over the Alberta central line west to Rocky Mountain House on August 10, and that a daily train would be put on, making the round trip from Red Deer each afternoon. This line is in perfect condition and equal to the company's main line.

Railways and Shipping.

PROPOSED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

To Canadian and U.S. Ports.

The belief in the safety of the transatlantic route is evidenced by the following list of sailings during the next four weeks, as advertised by the Allan, C.P.R., Cunard, White Star, Atlantic Transport, and other lines:—

Friday, August 28.—R.M.S. *Calgarian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec.
 S.s. *Pomeranian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John, N.F., and Halifax.
 S.s. *Minnetonka* (Atlantic Transport).
 Saturday, August 29.—R.M.S. *Laurentic* (White Star), Liverpool to Montreal.
 R.M.S. *Mauretania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.s. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.s. *Hesperian* (Allan), Glasgow to Montreal.
 Tuesday, September 1.—R.M.S. *Laconia* (Cunard), Liverpool to Boston.
 Wednesday, September 2.—R.M.S. *Tunisian* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
 S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 S.s. *Celtic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, September 4.—R.M.S. *Virginian* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.
 S.s. *Finland* (Red Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, September 5.—R.M.S. *Teutonic* (White Star), Liverpool to Montreal.
 S.s. *Caledonia* (Anchor), Glasgow to New York.
 R.M.S. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John's, N.F., and Halifax.
 S.s. *Minneapolis* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
 R.M.S. *Campania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 Tuesday, Sept. 8.—R.M.S. *Digby* (Furness-Allan), Liverpool to St. John's, N.F., and Halifax.
 Thursday, September 10.—S.s. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, September 11.—S.s. *Zeeland* (Red Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, September 12.—R.M.S. *Lusitania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.s. *Grampian* (Allan), Glasgow to Montreal.
 R.M.S. *Megantic* (White Star), Liverpool to Montreal.
 S.s. *Minnewaska* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
 S.s. *Cameronian* (Anchor), Glasgow to New York.
 Tuesday, September 15.—R.M.S. *Franconia* (Cunard), Liverpool to Boston.
 Wednesday, September 16.—R.M.S. *Olympic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Thursday, September 17.—S.s. *Andania* (Cunard), Liverpool to Montreal.
 R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, September 18.—S.s. *Vaterland* (Red Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, September 19.—S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
 R.M.S. *Mauretania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Glasgow to Montreal.
 R.M.S. *Mongolian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John, N.F., and Halifax.
 Wednesday, September 23.—S.s. *Lake Manitoba* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.
 Friday, September 25.—R.M.S. *Calgarian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec.
 Saturday, September 26.—S.s. *Hesperian* (Allan), Glasgow to Montreal.

RAILWAY FACILITIES AT PORT OF QUEBEC.

The European war will have no effect whatever on the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and its terminals, workshops, etc., other than to have the work rushed through in a more expeditious manner, states the *Quebec Chronicle*. The interruption of the work on the foundations of the Grand Union Depot, Champlain Market site, is only temporary, and a slight error in the plans is the cause of the cessation of operations. No men have been discharged, but the company has lost quite a few who have enlisted for service or have been ordered out for garrison duty.

The ice-breaker and car ferry steamer *Leonard*, built by Cammell Laird and Co., of Birkenhead, for the National Transcontinental Railway train ferry service across the river St. Lawrence at Quebec pending the completion of the big Quebec bridge, which left Liverpool three days before the declaration of war, has arrived safely at Quebec.

G.T.P. STEAMSHIPS.

A Lloyd's telegram from Vancouver, B.C., states that the British steamer *Prince Albert* is reported at Prince Rupert to be ashore on the Butterworth Rocks, and later reports say she will prove a total loss. The *Prince Albert* belongs to the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, and is a small vessel of 1,015 tons, built in 1892, and valued at only £13,000.

The *Prince Rupert* and *Prince George*, built by the Swan, Hunter, Wigham Richardson Co. in the Tyne, are the only fine twin-screw passenger-carrying steamships as yet operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific system.

The *Prince George* has been requisitioned by the Canadian Government as a transport.

G.T.P. HOTELS.

Mr. Morley Donaldson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, announces the appointment of Mr. David B. Mulligan as General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific system of hotels, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Mulligan is a Canadian by birth, but has had experience in many of the large hotels on the Continent, including the Waldorf Astoria, and the Holland House, New York. For the past three years he has been manager of the Hotel Breslin, New York. The Grand Trunk Pacific hotels include the Fort Garry at Winnipeg, the Macdonald at Edmonton, and Qu'Appelle at Regina. The Fort Garry has already obtained an international reputation for the elegance of its appointments and the excellence of its service. The hotels in Edmonton and Regina are now under construction. The railway also plans the erection of a big hotel at Prince Rupert and summer hotels in Jasper and Mt. Robson parks.

A C.N.R. PORT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

From Vancouver we learn that the C.N.R. has let a contract for the construction of a dock at Patricia Bay in preparation for establishing car ferry facilities at its Vancouver Island port, and the wharf is to be ready within two months. S. Doe, of Victoria, was the successful tenderer, a large number of bids being submitted. The dock proper will be 441 feet long and 61 feet wide. It will be approached by a long pier 1,700 feet long. A trestle will be built on one side for unloading the large consignments of steel which are now en route from the Atlantic coast for the Vancouver Island lines of the Canadian Northern Pacific. The wharf is designed with a view to utilisation later on for ferry slips, and the transfer of car barges from the mainland. The company will establish facilities later at Woodward's Landing, Lulu Island, for the service across the gulf. Tracks will be laid on the dock for transshipping the steel.

At Montreal on August 13 a total of 470,000 bushels of grain was loaded in the afternoon on seven ships, the *Hesperian*, *Cassandra*, *Devona*, *Laurentic*, *Ribston*, *Manchester Commerce*, and *Penvern*. This is a record amount of grain to be loaded in half a day at the port.

Work on the new Toronto Union Station has ceased. Messrs. Peter Lyall and Co., the contractors, state that the financial situation due to the war is the cause.



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Classified advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: Trade and Business announcements of any kind, 2/- first line and 1/6 per line after (8 words to the line). Situations Wanted, Home Helps, etc., at the rate of 3/- (or 75 cts.) for 24 words or under, and 1 1/2 d. (or 3 cts.) for every additional word. In every case they must be prepaid. Five insertions for the price of four.

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