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Ireland and Canada

Canada's Currency Problem

By S. ROY WEAVER

Heading Off Juvenile Crime

BY J. W. MACMILLAN

The West Preparing for Work

By E. CORA HIND

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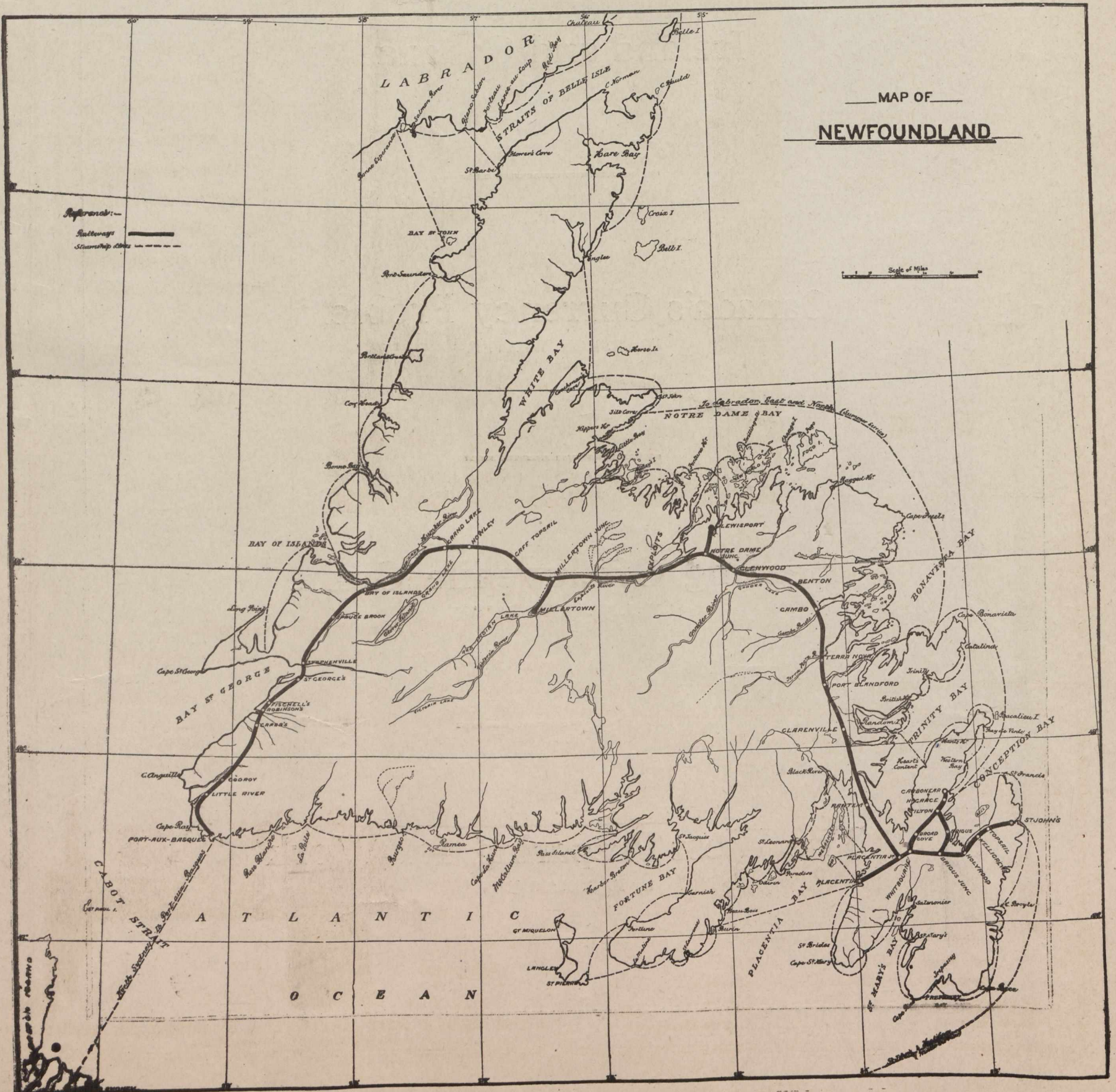
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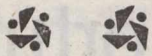


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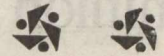
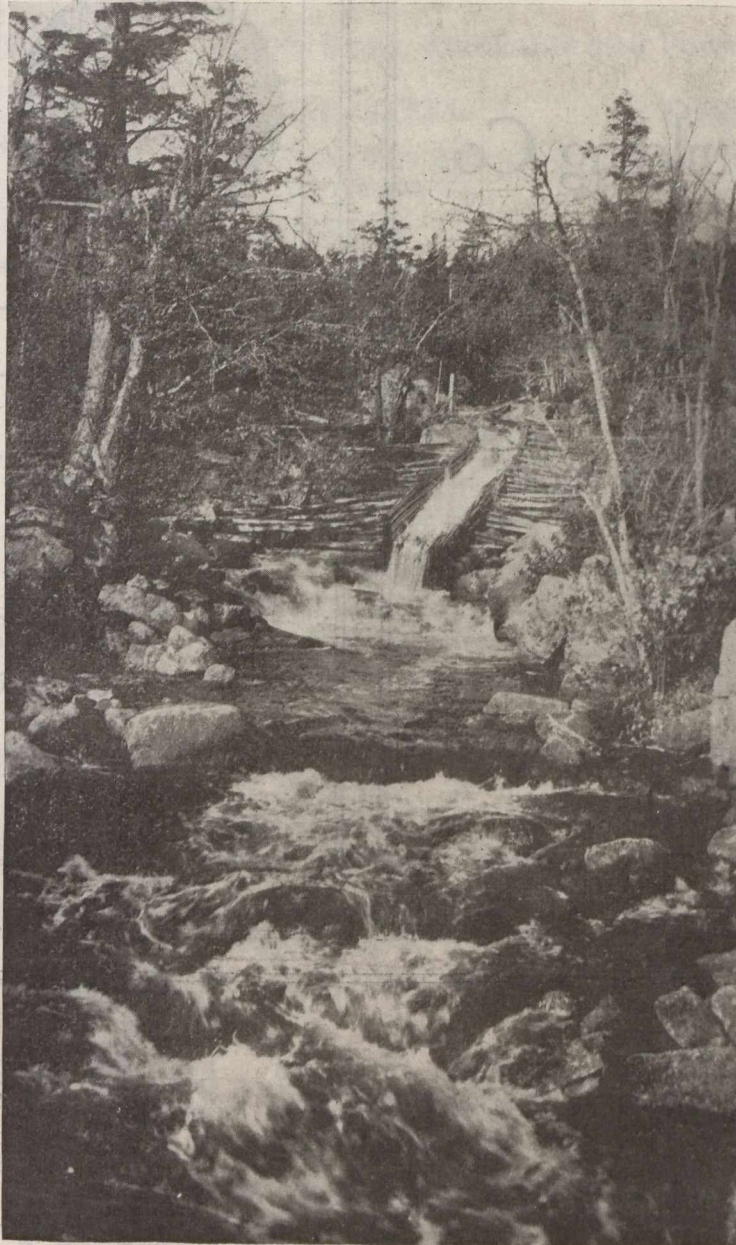
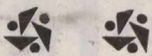
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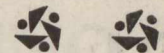
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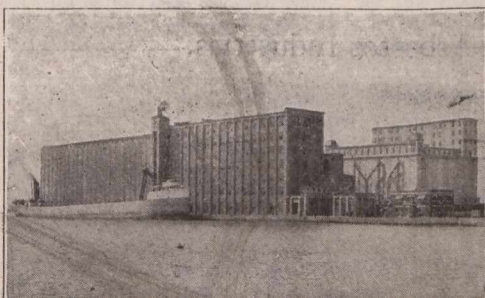
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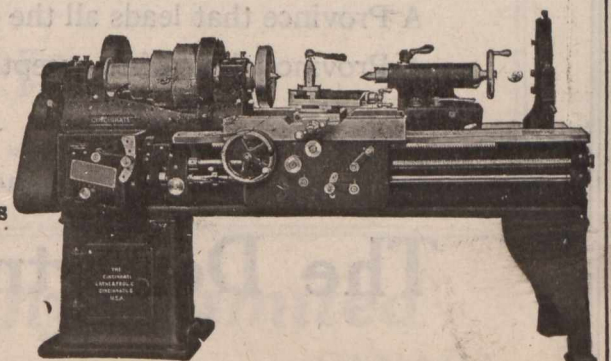
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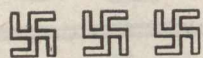
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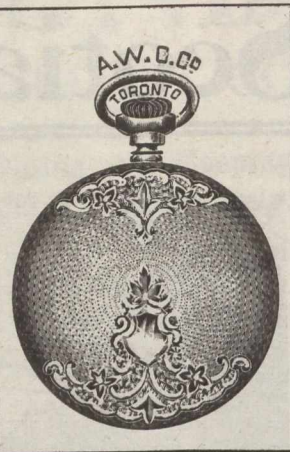
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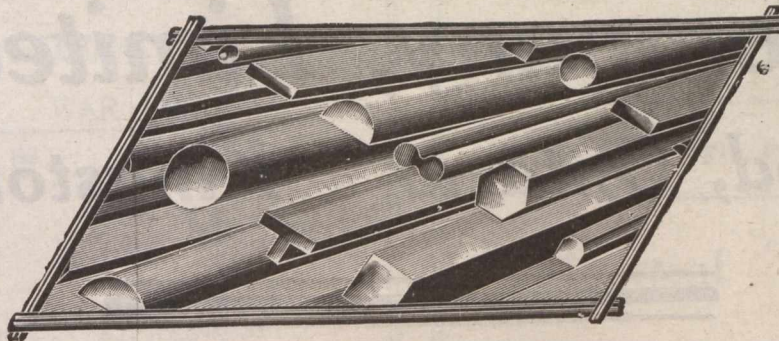
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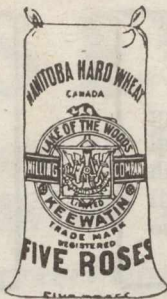
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Editorial:

Ireland and Canada	9
Military Training	10
The West Indies	10
Fixed Election Days	10

Special Articles:

Heading off Juvenile Crime	11
The West Preparing for Work	12
Reduced Demands for Luxuries	13
Canada's Currency Problem	14
Pulp Prices Still Going Higher	20
Disposal of Logging Slash	21
Protests New Recording Fees	22

Miscellaneous:

Good Year in Paint Business	13
A Canadian on the "Single Tax"	15
Sentiment Improves Exchange Market	16
Bradstreets Montreal Trade Market	16
Food Drafts for Central Europe	17
The Working of Group Insurance	18
Sun Life Bought Grain Grower's Issue	19
Mining News	23
Shipping News	24
Developments in Vancouver	25

Ireland and Canada

THE situation in the British House of Commons, where the new Home Rule Bill is under consideration, is a strange one. The Government are going on with their bill. Perhaps there is nothing else for them to do. The measure is the fruit of long deliberation by many statesmen; it carries marks of much mutual concession on the part of men who have differed widely in the past. It is a bill on which old-time Home Rulers like Mr. Lloyd George and old-time opponents of Home Rule like Mr. Walter Long have been able to unite. Many Conservatives who have fought Home Rule throughout their whole political lives have been brought to see that some measure of the kind is necessary, and have given their adherence to the present scheme. Even such an Ulster extremist as Sir Edward Carson gives assent to the bill, thought not very cordially. Yet in the face of all these favorable conditions the fact is tolerably plain that the bill, if passed, will settle nothing, and that there is no considerable section of the Irish people who are prepared to accept it. The Ulster men are divided; some few give a reluctant assent, while many others have no faith in the measure. Among the Irishmen of the South the bill seems to have no friends. Thus the Government are placed in the unhappy position of having to press upon Parliament a measure which everybody now sees will bring no settlement of the old Irish problem.

Never did the problem present itself in graver form than now, for Ireland is seething with discontent, disorder and crime. But neither the present bill nor any other scheme in sight gives promise of bringing relief to the unhappy country.

Perhaps the nearest approach to an acceptable scheme is made by Mr. Asquith, whose plan is to give Ireland what is called Dominions Home Rule, practically the same constitution as is enjoyed by Canada and the other overseas Dominions. Mr. Bonar Law, who stands next to Mr. Lloyd George in the Cabinet, has stated the Government's objection to this proposal. "No one failed to recognize that the connection of the Dominions with the Empire depended upon themselves," said Mr. Bonar Law, "and if any chose to break away there would be no attempt to force them to stay.

Dominion Home Rule meant the right to decide their own destiny. This was demanded by the representatives of Ireland, and," added Mr. Bonar Law, "for Mr. Asquith to say that he is prepared to give Dominion Home Rule means that he is prepared to give an Irish Republic."

Mr. Bonar Law is substantially right when he says that the connection of the Dominions with the Empire rests with themselves. That situation, however, arises from the spirit of the Imperial connection, and not from any constitutional provision. There is nothing in the British North America Act which recognizes the right of Canada to cut the painter. Mr. Bonar Law presses his analogy too far when he says that the granting of Dominion Home Rule to Ireland would necessarily involve a recognition of Ireland's right to separate from the Empire. There are geographical conditions which make the position of Ireland different from that of Canada. If Canada desired to leave the Empire the people of the United Kingdom would regret the fact but would not find the separation a cause of immediate embarrassment. Events three thousand miles away are not felt as keenly as those close at hand. Ireland is too near Great Britain to be allowed the freedom which is readily accorded to Dominions. We are far away from the seat of the Imperial Government. Hence the granting of Dominion Home Rule to Ireland should not necessarily involve the serious consequences pictured by Mr. Bonar Law. To make Ireland free and allow her to set up an anti-British Republic within gun-shot of the shore of England is a policy that sane Englishmen cannot be expected to support. But it should be possible to grant Ireland all the powers that are allowed to the Dominions without separation from the British Empire coming into the question. There are some commercial reasons why Ireland should not desire the privilege which Canada enjoys of setting up a tariff against British imports. Ireland would suffer more than England from such a policy. Yet if the granting of such a constitution to Ireland would solve the problem, it might be well to take the step, relying on the Irish people to exercise their power sanely, and such a policy need not involve the danger that Mr. Bonar Law pictures.

Military Training

MR. MOWAT, member for Parkdale, Toronto, has a resolution before the House of Commons—the debate on which has been adjourned—favoring a system of compulsory military training for the youth of the country. He is seconded by Mr. Griesbach, member for Edmonton, who would begin the training at an earlier age and utilize the schools of the country for the creation of a cadet system. Both these views will undoubtedly find some favor in the country and at another time they might command a large measure of support. The recent great war was often described as a war to end war. One may doubt whether that excellent purpose has been or is likely to be accomplished. All the nations have not yet been educated to the point of believing that war is to cease. It is noticeable than even those nations which have the strongest hope of a permanent peace are still spending large sums in naval and military organizations. Even Canada will not be able to entirely avoid expenses of this kind. A moderate sized standing army—the Permanent Force it is called—will be required to ensure the maintenance of order at home and to form the nucleus of a force to resist possible though not probable aggression: and though for the moment nothing may be done in the way of naval expansion, the time is not far off when a modest Canadian navy will be felt to be a necessity for a maritime people.

Admitting all this, however, it is to be hoped that Mr. Mowat's resolution may do nothing more than provide an interesting and instructive debate. This is not a time when Canada should undertake a system of compulsory military training. The idea of compulsion in such a service is certain to call forth a considerable measure of hostility, and whatever may be said concerning the need for compulsory service in the recent conflict, there is no good reason why our people should now be divided by the introduction of such a question into the practical politics of this peace-time. Most of the men who fought so gallantly in Canada's army will desire now to put aside all thought of war and get back into the field of service which calls for the arts of peace.

Whatever may be thought of the possibilities of war in the future, nobody regards it as, for Canada, close at hand. War there still may have to be in Europe, where the situation today makes almost anything possible; but the prospect of another war in which Canada may be concerned is too remote to justify any extensive military preparations at present. The efforts of Canada's statesmen and Canada's people at this time should be exerted to restore industry, trade and commerce to their normal conditions, and then to effect the expansion that is necessary to meet the greater obligations that are facing us. When a fair degree of progress in this good work shall have been

recorded, it will be time enough to consider what new part Canada should be prepared to take in military organization. To-day, let us have peace.

The West Indies

TWO enthusiastic Canadians, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, and Mr. Harry J. Crowe, of Toronto, continue to employ voice and pen in interesting the Canadian people in the present condition and prospective future of the British West Indies. Mr. Crowe, it will be remembered, thinks the only proper thing is for Canada to initiate a movement to make the West India islands and British Guiana a part of this Dominion. Mr. Macaulay sees more readily than the other the difficulties that stand in the way of the larger scheme, and argues that a commercial union, or some form of closer trade relations than at present exists, is a more useful and more practicable project. Each gentleman feels that West Indian public opinion is ready to respond to any movement of the kind that he advocates. While Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Crowe have been considering the future of the West Indies as a part of the British Empire, some unwise American writers have been talking of a project to have the United States acquire the islands as a part of the settlement of accounts between the two nations. Of course this notion has had no foundation except in the imagination of sensational writers in the American press, yet the wide extent of the discussion has caused notice to be taken of it in Great Britain. That the suggestion of any acquisition of the West Indies by the United States would be warmly resented was to be expected. In the course of the English discussion, however, some views have been expressed by responsible writers that are not in harmony with the impressions that Canadians have received as to the sentiments of the West Indians towards Canada. Mr. Gideon Murray, an ex-Governor of one of the islands, recently wrote to the London Times warmly declaring the desire of the West Indians to retain their membership in the British Empire. With his letter as a text, Sir Sydney Olivier, an old Colonial Office man and an ex-Governor of Jamaica, writes that there has been too much loose talk about the disposal of the West Indies. These communities, he says, especially such units as Barbados and Jamaica, have a long organic life and spiritual history of their own, which has developed them into small national units—not so very small either, for the population of Jamaica is nearly as large as that of New Zealand. It is an island largely colonized by the English and thoroughly infused with English tradition and feeling. The people of all classes, Sir Sydney says, conceive of themselves as Jamaicans and of Jamaica as a State in the British Empire. The whole group, with well informed and sympathetic handling, might

possibly be fused into a West Indian nation. "Amalgamation with Canada," writes this ex-Governor, "would be most uncongenial to them. It really hardly ever occurs to the inhabitants of any of them to think of such incorporation; they only discuss them when these journalistic or political kites are flown."

Sir Sydney Olivier should be a good authority on West Indian affairs. It is, however, some years since he served in Jamaica, and it is quite possible that there is now a more sympathetic interest in relation to Canada than there was when he filled the Governor's chair at Kingston.

Fixed Election Days

THE Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario have introduced into the Legislature a novel measure—novel so far as British Legislatures are concerned. It is proposed that the elections at the close of a legislative term shall be held at a fixed date in October, instead of the election day being left to the choice of the Government of the day; provided, however, that the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Legislature at any time shall not be affected. There is something to be said in favor of the proposal. It is a self-denying ordinance on the part of the Government, who propose to yield up a part of the authority which they now possess. The power of a Government to bring on elections at the time that best suits their own convenience has often been used to the advantage of the party in power, and often have Opposition speakers and writers complained of unfair advantage thus taken by the Government of the day. The proposal of the Ontario Government seems, on the surface, to be an answer to such criticisms. But a little study of it will show that it does not very materially change the present situation. The Opposition are not usually placed in a position of material disadvantage by the uncertainty of the date of the election when the Legislature has run its full term. In that case they are well aware that there must be a general election very soon, and they are looking forward to it for some time.

If there is danger in the present system, it is not in the power to fix a chosen date for the election at the end of the term, but in the power to dissolve the Legislature at any time, and, in the case of by-elections, the power to fix the date. The threat of a dissolution has been known to make a legislative chamber bow to the wishes of a Government. That may be admitted to be a weakness in our British system, as compared with the American system, in which the legislative body is chosen for a fixed period and the election held at a fixed date. On the other hand, the power of dissolution when properly used, brings the affairs of Government into immediate touch with the people, and thus makes our system really more democratic than that of our Republican neighbors.

Heading Off Juvenile Crime

Necessity of Social as well as Mechanical Inventions—The Juvenile Court, a Curative Measure—The Need for a Preventive Measure—Community Effort

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

One of the great social inventions of the present day is the Juvenile Court. The world has as much need of social inventions as of mechanical inventions. Indeed, mechanical invention has out-run social invention, both because of the huge financial profits which accrue to the successful discovery of new mechanical contrivances and because the mood of the world welcomes novelties in machinery, whereas the man who launches a new organization or founds a new type of institution not only fails to put anything in his pocket thereby but finds himself faced by a general disposition to suspect and decry his efforts. It is, therefore, something of a victory for progress when a new, efficient and beneficent organization like the Juvenile Court wins its way into popular favor.

Yet the Juvenile Court deals with only half of the problem of juvenile delinquency. It is entirely curative. It does nothing for the offender until he has broken the law. Back of his offence lies a period of time, sometimes years long, in which he was gradually mounting to the level where he cast his challenge down to the law. Obviously it would be wise to attack the problem by way of prevention. It would be better for the young delinquent and better for society if he never came to require the kindly services of the Juvenile Court.

Of course, a great deal of preventative work is being done, and always has been done, by many agencies. Every good home, every school, church, club or employment which reaches into the mind of a child and sets pure and honorable affections there is preventing that child from falling into crime. But this effort is not organized, not fully conscious of its problem. Thirty years ago many judges dealt with the youngsters who came before them on lines similar to those employed by the Juvenile Courts. But when the court came all the judges acted so, and it became easier for even the most sagacious and understanding judge to fulfil his redeeming purposes for the unhappy boy and girl culprits who were brought before him. Society needs a preventive invention to co-operate with the curative invention, the Juvenile Court.

The Prison Association of New York has essayed such an invention. It is all set forth in a publication entitled *A New Plan for the Reduction of Juvenile Delinquency by Community Effort*. No patent has been applied for. Rather, anyone is invited, yes, besought, to make the fullest use of the Association's plan. Maybe, if it were patented, more people would want it!

The plan, whose general purport is suggested by its title, may be described under four headings:

1. A community survey. Any town, village, or city or country neighborhood which finds itself troubled with disorderly conduct by boys or girls is asked to first of all examine itself. One hundred questions are supplied, which may be taken up by any local group as the basis of a study of their local social conditions. "The questionnaire runs the gamut from a few introductory inquiries as to population, distribution of radical groups and problems arising therefrom, through questions as to public administration, courts, probation, curative agencies, housing, child labor, commercial amusements, into rather extended inquiries as to public and private recreational facilities and needs. There follow questions as to self-improve-

ment facilities, mental and social hygiene, ending with a few questions as to possible community plans for combatting juvenile delinquency."

One community will differ from another. The evil will show itself in one place through the depredations of gangs of boys. In another a vicious or incompetent municipal administration may foment the trouble. In another it may be found that the patronage of the local games is in the hands of "sports", men of loose lives and low standards. In another place it is commercialized recreation which is the sore spot. It may be that insufficient poor relief or the lack of mothers' pensions is to blame. Or a district given over to degeneracy and vice may be cursing the vicinity.

In every case, however, the problem is complex. No single factor is the key to the entire problem. Well-intentioned people constantly make the mistake of selecting some one item out of a gross and insisting that it and it alone should be attended to. The value of the survey lies in bringing all possible factors into the field of attention. The one-ideal man seldom goes as far as to look at the second idea. If he did he might cease to be one-ideal.

2. Self-help by the community. Juvenile delinquency is properly a community problem. It is not a family problem, nor the problem of a narrow neighborhood. The modern home is too restricted in its interests to absorb the life of the child which it shelters. Besides, many modern families are housed so unhappily as to be unable to care for more than the physical needs of the child. Further, many modern families are so small that the one or two youngsters in them are orphaned in the very presence of their parents. Youth needs youth. So, because the community controls the streets, and the school and play activities of children are community matters, there is no wisdom in upbraiding the home, or trying to save the children by group-efforts whose range is narrower than the community.

In each community is to be found a number of organizations whose function is to train the children. The School Board, the Junior Department of the Y.M.C.A., the Sunday Schools, the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, and others of like sort are at work in friendly sympathy with each other. But they are not linked and jointed together. None of them envisages the whole realm of child interests. A community movement is necessary, starting naturally from the union of these several forms of effort, to overtake the problem as a whole.

3. The programme adopted must appeal to children and adolescents. The temptations which entrap them are attractive. The antidote must be more attractive. The path of honorable and useful behavior must be a way of sunshine and flowers. It must beckon at its gates, and lure the traveller from stage to stage.

So obvious a matter as this might be passed by, it would seem, as accepted by all. But it is not at all so. Rather do we find innumerable would-be guides and mentors of youth whose attempts are diametrically opposed to this conception. They try to give youth not what it wants but what they think it needs. And they usually think it needs what it does not want. Indeed, there are many people who think that unpleasantness is a recommendation in the discipline of children. That very word "discipline" suggests the erroneous idea. It goes with the old belief

that the efficacy of a medicine is in proportion to its bitterness.

One of the secrets of the success of the playground movement is that the instructors do not so much make the children play with them, as that they make themselves play with the children. The impulses and preferences of the child are the guide to the games. So must it be in the substitution of lures to goodness for lures to evil. The nature of the tempted child must determine the treatment to be prescribed.

So recreation will have a foremost place in the community's endeavor. I remember well the first organized playground in Winnipeg. It was conducted during the summer holidays in the grounds of one of the public schools. It was financed and managed by a group of ladies and gentlemen who believed in it. The rest of the city looked on. The next year the city council took the movement over, and has ever since, with steadily widening activities, carried it on. One thing that impressed the city of Winnipeg that summer was that if any child was lost he was pretty certain to be found at the organized playground, sliding down a board or swinging on a trapeze or playing baseball. Still more convincing was the testimony of the Chief of Police that in that portion of the city there had not been during those two months a single case of juvenile crime.

To recreation should be added opportunities for self-improvement, and the correction of the lacks and lapses in general social organization.

4. One thing more, which is the counsel of outside experts. I have pointed out that the community is to save itself. In it will be found people willing and competent to lead in such a movement. But they will be stronger for co-ordination with other communities engaged in similar tasks. And they will be wiser by means of the advice of men and women who have made a life-profession of solving the problems of juvenile delinquency. Here is where the Prison Association will help. With the experience of many years behind it, and with the whole country constantly under view, it will be able to bring to bear on any community an accumulation of knowledge which no one in that community has had the opportunity to acquire. I suppose the intention is, if the thing takes hold, to form a national organization, with a secretary or two devoting all their time to its work. These secretaries would be the experts to whom the local leaders might look for help.

Mr. Orlando F. Lewis' Secretary of the Prison Association, confesses that this plan is born of the success of similar organizations of community efforts of the men in the camps preparing for the war. The W. C. C. S. (War Camp Community Service) promoted "the substantial, persistent and interesting entertainment and service for soldiers and sailors" by communities adjacent to the training camps. It worked well. It combined the energies of many local organizations to make provision for the leisure time of the men, to combat the enticements of booze and vice. Outdoor games, indoor concerts, wholesome canteen service, and club facilities so filled the lives of the men that they did not become the easy prey of degrading and intoxicating vices. But now the war is over. The camps are empty. The W. C. C. S. has lost its occupation. Yet here is another field where young boys and girls, young men and women, are being drawn into vice and crime because their hours are empty of interest and nothing presents itself but temptation. It looks as if the invention filled a long felt want.

The Western Clay Products Company has been organized in Regina and proposes erecting a plant at Willows, Sask., for the manufacture of high grade common brick and fire brick. The plant will be in operation this year.

The West Preparing for Work

Calgary Sale of Livestock—Rural Credit Deadlock Will Hold
Development Up—Special Freight Rates for Coal
April to August—U.S. Immigrants

By E. CORA HIND.

Calgary, Alberta, April 1.—The west has just about recovered its breath after the recent tremendous blizzard. Thawing has been rapid, alternating with days of heavy frost, and all the damage done by the great storm has not yet been fully accounted for.

Calgary this week is taken up with the annual spring horse show and bull sale and there is a large attendance of farmers and ranchers both from all parts of Alberta and the more western parts of Saskatchewan. This is the bull sale par excellence for ranchers to supply their needs or dispose of their surplus bulls, and the numbers disposed and price paid is regarded as an excellent indication of the trend of opinion on conditions for the coming season.

The sale has been on only for one day. The numbers of bulls offered is smaller than last year, but the quality is better and the average of price somewhat higher. So that while feed is still painfully scarce the outlook so far as livestock is concerned would appear to be healthy. The high point of the sale was \$1010 which is a very handsome price for a bull to be used on the range.

Queried as to the losses from recent storm the ranchers state that while it will be impossible to tell the extent of loss until the spring round up, they are convinced it has not been so heavy as was at first feared. They express apprehension, however, for the range cows at calving time, as many of them are weak from insufficient feed and they are figuring on a considerably limited calf crop.

So far as the question of farm help is concerned they make exactly the same statement as the farmers and ranchers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, namely, that they will not attempt to pay the exorbitant wages asked and that where possible they will only employ one or at most two men, and will put in such crops as they can care for with that limited amount of help and let the balance of the land go.

There seems to be very little apprehension on the score of moisture this year, as while the rainfall last autumn was light there were one or two heavy snowfalls which melted before the ground became frozen and the snowfall throughout the winter has been heaviest for some years. At present large sections of Alberta are covered with water where snow has melted and owing to the cold weather has not yet been absorbed.

Livestock men are generally looking forward with much eagerness to the livestock shippers contract which is to be drafted by Dr. J. G. Rutherford of the Railway Commission. The regulations under which livestock can be shipped, as been a bone of contention for many years. Dr. Rutherford, as an old westerner and equally conversant with the troubles of the shippers and the carriers, is felt to be the one man in Canada fitted to adequately deal with the situation and draft a contract that will be acceptable and equitable both to shippers and carriers.

Rural Credits.

The deadlock between the banks and the rural credit societies in Manitoba appears to be permanent. Without attempting to apportion the blame, as there are possibly faults on both sides, it is safe to say that the refusal of the banks to loan money to the societies could not have come at a more unfortunate time. The main object of the rural credits societies was to furnish

lines of credit for seasonal work, and practically every one of the sixty societies in Manitoba had a large number of applications for loans on land. Many of these loans had been approved and the would be borrowers notified of that approval and these men having, as they have every right to believe, secured their line of credit have been depending upon these loans to supply money for various lines of spring work, purchase of additional implements, seed, etc.

Not only are these men disappointed, but districts where they had asked to have societies formed following the convention in Winnipeg last January are disappointed also. There is no doubt the societies will be granted the power to take deposits and in the end will secure funds, but it is highly improbable that this can be done in time to meet the needs of the present season. The lack of these lines of credit will undoubtedly have its effect on lessening the acreage which will be seeded.

Freight Rates for Coal.

The various coal operators, association of Alberta have taken definite action along the line of seeking lower freight rates for the moving of coal in the months from April to August.

Mine operators claim that coal can be much more economically mined during these months than during the winter, but that owing to the fact that dealers, especially in Manitoba, do not attempt to store domestic coal during those months frequently the mines are wholly idle or only operating on part time.

This is a season also when freight is lighter than during the months when the grain movement is on. The substance of the resolutions adopted at recent meetings of the coal mine operators is to the effect that "the railway board considers the advisability of fixing a lower freight rate on shipments of coal from Alberta and Crow's Nest Pass mines to points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the months of April to August, both inclusive thereby inducing the stocking of coal during these months and lessening the rush of coal shipments during the period necessarily devoted to the movement of grain."

The outcome of these negotiations will be awaited with much interest by prairie dwellers both urban and suburban, as the menace of coal shortage owing to labor troubles both in Canada and the United States in the early part of the present season is still very vividly in mind. If stocks of coal were accumulated at the large centres during these off months it would lessen the danger of suffering should strikes come in the future during cold weather.

Building Outlook Depressing

The path of contractors and builders and of such of the public as require and must have, new houses is not to be without its thorns. With lumberjacks asking \$5 per day for an eight hour day and plasterers demanding \$1.00 an hour for an eight hour day, building is something that cannot be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly, more especially as every other branch of the building trade is equally modest in the matter of wages.

Immigration from the United States is beginning to move, and already several parties have arrived, notably a number going into the southern part of Manitoba, one of the oldest and best districts in the province. Last fall many of the old time residents sold their farms owing to the

difficulty in securing help. The settlers coming in are well-to-do and have paid good prices for the land, but it is a matter of regret to note the very large number of German names occurring on the lists. It is reported that all of them speak English, but evidently a large percentage of them are of German extraction. One party alone which arrived recently has acquired 64,000 acres of land in southwestern Manitoba. These people all come from the county of Levingstone, in the state of Illinois. One large party has been brought in by the Sterns-Joerndt-Fonger Company. In addition to those with German names there is a goodly percentage of such Irish names as Cavanagh, Mulholland and Fogarty. The sons of very many of the original holders of these farms are buried in France and Flanders, and the men who had been forty years on their farms felt unequal to the strain of continuing in view of the present labor unrest and exorbitant prices asked for farm help and the very unsatisfactory quality that was obtainable last season.

It would be interesting to know how much actual supervision the Dominion Department of Immigration is exercising in the matter of immigrants coming into Canada. Of course, these people who are coming now are coming by purchase and are well equipped so far as farm machinery, etc., is concerned. Physically, they are a sturdy, well-to-do looking class of settlers and most of them have from three to four children. Very few of them however are native born Americans of English-speaking descent. There is at present a very active propaganda originating in Alberta and being taken up by business men in the three western provinces with a view to increasing immigration, and there is no doubt that strenuous efforts will be made to induce settlers to come in during the present year. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the eagerness to secure new settlers to develop the country the lessons of the past with regard to those of foreign birth will not be forgotten.

Red's Strategy in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg continues to be hampered by the condition of her council which has only the mayor's vote to decide between the ultra-radical-labor and that section of the council which represents the citizens at large. When Winnipeg wishes to amend her charter she has to apply to the provincial government and such application has been made to the legislature now in session.

The extreme Reds are asking to secure adult suffrage. The Citizens' Committee, which fairly represents all but the extreme radicals, has asked to have the city divided into three large wards and for a system of proportional representation to be adopted. At the present time with the number of small wards, the reds are able to control the north end of the city where a large proportion of the foreign population are located, while the three southern wards have no more representation in the council than the north, although they have a voting population about twice as large. If the wards were reduced from 7 to 3, with the adoption of proportional representation, it would increase the membership of the council from fourteen to eighteen and would insure a representation in exact conformity with the views of the electors. The Reds are smart enough to realize that if this was done, while the whole city would be better represented, they would have a very much less opportunity of controlling the council, and have "drawn a herring across the trail" and ask that adult suffrage in civic matters should come before anything else. While the present council is in power Winnipeg is evidently destined to have nothing but wrangling and discord and very little progressive work can possibly be done. Such serious problems as housing and the like are not receiving at all the attention which they should, and the outlook in this particular for the coming season is most unsatisfactory.

Reduced Demands for Luxuries

Luxury Prices Falling—Transition From Silk to Wool— Duty of Investors to Support Production of Necessaries—The Primary Processes First

By B. K. SANDWELL.

Commercial travellers and retailers in the dry goods business report a largely reduced demand for silk fabrics and several other classes of what may be described as luxury wearing apparel. Prices in some of these lines have fallen off as much as 50 per cent. This movement is going on at the same time as an actual upward movement in the price of necessary wearing apparel even of the highest grades. Woollen fabrics, will, it is expected, reach higher prices before next winter than they have ever attained before, and many classes of cotton goods are becoming almost unobtainable.

This seems to be the logical way for the downward movement to commence. The prosperous portion of the human race has been constantly adding to its requirements for the last twenty years, and has done so with exceptional rapidity for the last four years. Many of the things thus added are articles of pure luxury and display, and these will be the first to feel the results of curtailing buying power. A good cloth suit is not a luxury in spite of its present high prices, and the demand for that class of article will persist long after the demand for silk underwear has fallen to a fraction of its recent volume. It will be some time before the productive power which has been diverted into the manufacture of luxuries will get back to the production of necessities and thereby effect an increase in their supply and a consequent reduction in their price. But within a few years a much more healthy distribution of producing activity should be effected. The chief trouble will be with the raw materials. Labor can be transferred from the manufacture of silk goods to the manufacture of cloth goods without any great difficulty or delay. But labor and capital cannot be diverted from silk worms to sheep at a few week's notice. Both the woollen and the cotton industry will continue to be handicapped by short supplies for another two or three years,

but it is satisfactory to know that the process of readjustment has at last commenced.

It is an unfortunate effect of the system of taxation in vogue generally on this continent and to some extent in Europe, that it tends to encourage certain classes of luxury expenditure, which actually enable the spenders to evade taxation and to pay for their luxuries largely at the expense of the government. A great benefit could be obtained if the system of taxation could be so readjusted, at any rate for the next few years, as to bear much more heavily upon luxury expenditures and to exempt, or at least tax very lightly, the sums which are spent on necessities, or on increasing the means of production. Canada in particular, would stand to gain very largely from such a system, for her own productive machinery is devoted chiefly to necessities and her demand for luxuries is largely satisfied by importation from other countries.

Investors of capital have it in their power to aid materially in the process of readjustment and to serve their own interests in so doing. Increases in the capital devoted to the production of luxuries should be looked upon with disfavor for the two vital reasons, that they are against the public interest, and that they are quite likely to become much less profitable in the near future. Increases in the capital devoted to the production of necessities should be favored, particularly if they deal with the primary process by which the raw materials are obtained from the natural resources of the country. The individual capitalist can do much to affect the supply of capital in such industries. The individual cannot do much to affect the supply of labor, but he can influence his government towards the wise policy which will encourage the workers to seek such employments as are most likely to be beneficial to the community.

Good Year in Paint Business

The successful manner in which many Canadian industrial concerns have met the period of reconstruction is reflected by the annual statement of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1919. The company not only reports a considerable increase in earnings, but also has established a new high record in point of sales. This growth of sales reflects the expansion of the company's business both at home and abroad.

The company has also made an important rearrangement which will widen its scope for export trade by effecting a new agreement with Brandram Bros & Company, of London, England. Under a previous agreement between the Canadian company and the English concern, the right of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, to sell white lead outside of certain allotted countries in Europe was withheld for a period of twenty years from 1906. As a result of a supplementary agreement arranged by the President, George Henderson, the Canadian company will now be able to effect the sale of the greater number of its brands of white lead to buyers in all parts of the world, except in the territory constituting the Empire of Russia before the war. Already large sales have resulted from this agreement and increased production has, in consequence, been provided for at the lead works at Montreal.

Of special importance to the company's general business is the announcement that an interest has also been secured in the Pacific White Lead Company, Limited, corrodors and grinders of white lead, of Vancouver, B. C., and an arrangement made with this company whereby the direction of its sales policy and the general conduct of its affairs will be assumed by Brandram-Henderson, Limited.

President's Review of Trade Conditions.

Regarding general trade conditions, George Henderson, the President, reports:

"During the early months of the year, foreign sales were disappointing, but as the months passed by conditions rapidly improved, until, by the end of the year, our export shipments and booked orders represented a bigger percentage of the totals than ever before. This was in no way attributable to any decrease in home trade, because each Canadian division reports a half-yearly increase, and also an increase for the year.

"Your subsidiary, the Alberta Linseed Oil Company, Limited, has been kept in full production throughout the year, except during a few weeks in early autumn, when it was impossible to secure seed, and has been a source of great advantage to the parent company.

"Your Directors consider the position of the company justifies their recommendation of a

continuance of the present dividend of seven per cent on the preferred and an increase to five per cent of the dividend on the common stock, payable quarterly to shareholders of record one month prior to dates of quarterly payments."

A British All-Electric Home

At the "Ideal Home Exhibition" recently in London, England, one of the exhibits consisted of a modern house equipped throughout with electricity, not only for lighting but for cooking, heating, (including the heating of water for kitchen, bathroom, and all other purposes) and the electric driving of vacuum cleaners, machines for washing dishes and for washing clothes, serving machines, and plate and boot polishing machines.

An elaborate freight and passenger air service is being planned in Alberta by the Edmonton Air Craft Company. Beginning with two machines capable of carrying four passengers and 1,000 pounds of freight, they propose making two trips daily between Calgary and Edmonton and between Edmonton and Peace River. The first journey will be accomplished in two hours and the latter in three hours.

A farmers' coal company has been formed at Lampman, Sask., with a capital of \$500. The first company of its kind in the west. Practically all the stock has been taken up by the farmers in the district. A shaft has been sunk 174 feet and a seam of coal 11 feet thick has been found. The coal is semi-bituminous and the mine exceptionally well equipped. A seam of brick clay also found and will be developed.

Practically every foot of land in British Columbia between Sumas Mountain and the mouth of the Fraser River has been placed under oil lease, according to G. McGee, the Dominion government agent. Some of the leases extend down to the shore and overlap the oyster leases, bringing about complications. There are already three rigs operating in the field.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

ORDINARY DIVIDEND NO. 13.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1920.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 35.

Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on the issued and fully paid Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1920.

The above dividends are payable May 1st, 1920 to Shareholders of record at close of business, April 10th, 1920.

By order of the board.

H. H. CHAMP,

Treasurer.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 30th, 1920.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

(No personal liability.)

A dividend of 1 per cent on the paid up capital stock of the Company has been declared payable 21st April 1920, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of April, 1920.

DATED 1st. April 1920.

D. A. DUNLAP,

Treasurer.

Canada's Currency Problems

Meaning of the Premium of New York Funds and on Gold — Bank Currency Fully Backed by Dominion Notes, but Latter are No Longer Redeemable in Gold

ARTICLE I.

By S. ROY WEAVER, M.A.

Official protestations that the Canadian dollar is sound and abuse of the "Yankees" for their unwillingness to accept it at par do not alter the fact that all is not well with our currency. There is no occasion for hysteria, or even of pessimism, but a condition exists which needs be remedied. That remedy can be applied most effectively if applied consciously and conscientiously by every individual Canadian in his working and his spending.

Canada's currency is depreciated. The Canadian dollar in international trade is not worth the full amount of gold for which it is nominally redeemable. Exportation of gold from Canada is prohibited, except under license of the Department of Finance, but gold producers in the Dominion are allowed to take advantage of the world value of the yellow metal. The gold mining companies have indeed been selling their output to the Dominion Government on the basis of New York funds, which today practically are interchangeable with gold, or marketing it in the United States when the Canadian Treasury was not buying. Dentists and others in Canada requiring gold have been obliged to purchase it in the United States. There is, then, a premium on gold when bought with, or sold for, Canadian paper money. That premium is approximately equivalent to the premium in Canada on New York exchange. Surely payment of such premium by the Ottawa Treasury is an admission of currency depreciation!

Prices not Rising Proportionately.

By forbidding exportation of gold, the Government could arbitrarily have forced a local value of gold below the world value and prevented any agio on gold in terms of Canada's fiat money. Indeed this was about the situation obtaining before the Canadian authorities conceded to the gold producers the right to secure payment on the basis of United States money. Such condition of affairs, however, was discouraging production and the danger was wisely recognized, and the injustice corrected. The result today is about 110 Canadian dollars (paper money) are required to buy 100 United States dollars (paper or gold currency) or 23.22 grains of fine gold—despite the fact that every dollar bill issued by the Canadian Government is a pledge to pay 23.22 grains of fine gold to the bearer on demand. In this sense, Canadian paper money is depreciated to an amount equivalent approximately to the exchange discount on Canadian funds and depreciation of currency is synonymous with depreciation of exchange. The validity of such definition may be challenged: admittedly, it does not necessarily involve that prices will be higher in a country where the currency is depreciated than in one where the currency is not depreciated and higher in exact proportion to the extent of the exchange discount. Currency depreciation is not a measure of domestic price inflation, although there generally is a relationship between them.

Market for Bills of Exchange.

The discount on Canadian money in New York is that discount necessary to attract enough buyers to absorb the supply of Canadian bills of exchange offered for sale. Such bills, upon analysis, will be found to be exchangeable not for gold at par, but for Canadian currency. The demand for Canadian bills may arise out of the purchase with United States money of Canadian

goods or securities, out of remittances of money for deposit in Canada, or out of investments abroad in Canadian undertakings. Any development or policy which might be interpreted as reducing the probability of an early return to redemption in gold on demand of Canadian currency would operate to discourage United States buying of our promises to pay and thus to increase the exchange discount on Canadian funds. Likewise, any occurrence which enhances public confidence abroad in an early return to an effective gold standard here will tend to improve adverse exchange. Exchange is, therefore, closely related to investment and the exchange rate is determined in part at least by the rate of return, prospective as well as immediate which foreign investors demand as a condition to taking up a surplus of bills of exchange and investing in Canadian securities or undertakings.

But while there is this depreciation of the Canadian dollar so far as concerns its power to purchase gold in the world market or to buy goods in countries whose currency is interchangeable with gold at par, Canadian prices and wages have only partially been adjusted to the depreciated paper basis. Powerful frictional elements entering into the situation tend to prevent such exact, or even approximate, adjustment. The German mark for example, which at par is worth 23.8 cents in the United States, is now worth only fractionally more than one cent. The mark will only buy one-twentieth as much in the United States as would the gold equivalent of the mark, namely 5.53 grains of fine gold. Yet neither prices nor wages generally in Germany have been increased twenty times on top of the world increase when measured in terms of gold. By reason of the depreciation of German exchange, United States soldiers in occupied German territory have been receiving 3,000 marks monthly as the equivalent of their \$30 in the United States money. It is said that there is not a German official in Coblenz receiving as high a salary as 3,000 marks per month, which fact in itself constitutes convincing evidence that the German mark will buy more at home than abroad and that prices and wages in Germany have not advanced pro rata as the international exchange value of the mark has fallen. During recent months German domestic market prices have been increasing rapidly, tending, but only tending, towards adjustment to the international value of the mark. Indeed in Germany today there appears to be a wide range of prices and wages, with a striking lack of uniformity in different sections of the country. Among the factors offering partially effective opposition to such price advances as would conform to the buying power of the mark abroad is the German consumer, with his limited purchasing power. Tradition and custom have much to do with it. Like Germany's much depreciated mark, Canada's slightly depreciated dollar will buy to better advantage at home than abroad. Nevertheless, a return to an effective gold standard would tend to reduce domestic prices as well as the depreciated currency equivalent of foreign prices.

Banks Have Not Inflated.

Inquiries have been made as to whether it is the "intention of the Dominion Government to restore the law making bank notes redeemable in gold." In fairness to the chartered banks it ought

to be pointed out that on January 31 they held in their own vaults or on deposit in the Central Gold Reserves Dominion notes to the value of \$273,718,036, while their combined note circulation amounted only to \$216,691,916. There is no question as to the adequacy of the legal tender reserve behind Canadian bank note issues. By arrangement between the Government and the banks, the latter are still required to settle daily balances between banks in Dominion notes. The trouble is that the banks' tender reserve consists largely, as required by law, of Dominion notes and that the latter have lost temporarily their pre-war character as practically gold certificates. At the end of December, 1913, the Minister of Finance held gold "earmarked" for the redemption of Dominion notes to the amount of 83.76 per cent of the total circulation. The percentage today is only about 35. The banks have not been responsible in any way for such "debasement" of the "cash" reserves. Indeed, it is the situation in regard to Dominion notes which has put all our currency and even our deposits, mortgages, bonds, etc., on a depreciated basis. The development probably was inevitable under war conditions. Canada only followed much the same policy as did the Mother Country and, indeed, all the leading nations of the world. Even the United States, with its great wealth swollen by profits from war sales before that country entered the war, suspended specie payments for a short time, actually although without a fanfare of trumpets.

Canada's Cattle Not Increasing.

Our national stock of cattle today is, compared with population, exactly in the state it was twelve years ago. In simplest form, the number of cattle to inhabitants for three typical years was:

1908	1.12
191190
1919	1.12

That is, the increase in cattle year by year has only kept pace steadily with the growth of domestic population; it has allowed no margin for more export trade.

Yet during those twelve years there has been a tremendous expansion in the overseas markets which might be served by Canada and all means of reaching those markets, transportation, shipping and marketing facilities, have been improved.

According to the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of cattle was 7,546,000 in 1908, when the population was estimated at 6,650,000. In 1919, the number, including milch cows, was 10,083,000, with the estimated population slightly under 9,000,000.

Pure Gas For The Public

One of the most important improvements in the manufacture of coal gas has been perfected by the engineers of a gas company in London, England. They have contrived to extract from the gas all the carbon bisulphide—a substance which, when burned, has a deleterious effect on health and also on various materials. Throughout most of the nineteenth century, chemists and engineers strove to solve this problem, but success did not come till the year 1914. The war prevented the erection of a plant to carry out the process, but the way is now open for the general adoption of a method which will make a gas flame as harmless to its surroundings as a candle. The process is a catalytic one, the extraction of the impurity being effected by a substance which remains unchanged in spite of its activity. It may be added that British gas companies are now adopting the scientific principle of charging for gas on the basis, not of mere quantity, but of heat-value.

Banks, Bankers and Banking

A Canadian on the "Single Tax."

The financial conditions of Canadian municipalities has long been a subject of great interest to conservative investors. Much misleading propaganda has been given out as to the exact result of experiments in public finance of the "single tax" variety.

The situation in the municipality of Vancouver, B.C., is thus described in a special report from the Commissioner:—

"This municipality made marvellous progress up to the end of 1912. The various councils of 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and even 1913, made very lavish expenditures, and have been charged with tremendous extravagance, but be that as it may, the fact remains that very many of the taxpayers ceased paying taxes. Single tax was in vogue in the municipality.

"Things went on until 1918, about half the levy being paid in the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, and only one tax sale held in 1915, which was not a success. Early in 1918 it was discovered that treasury certificates amounting to \$790,000 could not be met by the municipality, and a new loan could not be secured on favorable terms. It was also discovered that \$102,000 interest due on the first of April, 1918, payable in London, could not be met by the municipality."

At this time the government decided to abolish the council, school board, police commission and all other offices under the municipal act, and place those bureaus in the hands of a commissioner. The letter continues:

"The government immediately issued their securities for the \$790,000 and promptly paid the \$102,000 mentioned above and authorized the commissioner to pay off the floating debts of the municipality, borrowing the money from the bank. This was all done, and on time, so that there was no default.

"The total amount of taxes paid in in 1917, arrears and current, was, in round figures, \$498,000. In 1918, of which I was in eight months, \$565,000 in current and arrears. In 1919, when I was in the whole year, we collected \$1,071,000 of current and arrears. Of the above sum approximately \$612,000 was current, out of a levy of \$803,000, and the balance was brought in by a tax sale and from those who voluntarily paid arrears, approximately \$460,000.

"It will thus be seen that the municipality came within approximately \$190,000 of making ends meet on the levy and put up an enormous sum on account of arrears, which is a very hopeful sign. This year I anticipate getting in more current taxes than last year, but not so much on arrears. I really believe that in the next two or three years at the outside, the municipality will be back in a splendid financial position. This has been largely brought about by the abolition of single tax, and the assistance received from the government enabling us to borrow money at a much lower rate than the municipality had been paying.

"In 1918 and 1919 improvements were taxed one-third of their assessed value. We only assess lands and building here. Now if a piece of land was assessed for \$1,500, and had on it a building assessed at \$3,000 the owner would pay taxes on \$1,500. It is quite possible that owing to the increase in wages and salaries, the improvement tax will go up to fifty per cent of the assessed value this year. We have on the staff about 172 teachers, and their salaries have gone up over \$40,000, as compared with last year, while the salaries

of the municipal staff have also been advanced, as have been the laborers.

"Little or no monies had been spent on our roads, sidewalks and drains in 1915, 1916 and 1917. In 1918 I spent about \$30,000, but in 1919 I had to spend very nearly \$70,000 in order to maintain roads and streets in which large sums of money had in former days been invested. In other words, I spent more on roads, sidewalks, drains and other improvements in 1919 than had been spent in the previous four years.

"Former councils issued fifty year debentures for the building of wooden sidewalks. Those have to be maintained, rebuilt, etc., and we will have to continue doing that very many times before the original sidewalks are paid for. Why any council would issue such long-time debentures for something that would be worn out in seven years is beyond me. However, the municipality is doing splendidly, and I have every confidence that it will continue in its upward stride.

"When I came here the population was about twenty-one or twenty-two thousand. It is now about thirty thousand. Over five thousand came into the municipality in 1919. We have almost six thousand children attending our schools, and we are likely this year to build a high school of fourteen rooms.

"One of the worst evils the municipality had to contend against was the single tax. With its abolition the municipality at once began to pick up, and I have every reason to believe will continue to do so until it is again on easy street."

An Ancient British Industry

The urgent and world-wide demand for cloth lends a special interest to every industry which bears on even the minor accessories of textile machinery. It is a remarkable fact that two of these accessories, known as "reeds" and "healds" are still being manufactured for practically the whole of the world by British firms, some of which have specialized in this "key industry" for over 70 years. Accuracy is required in both "reeds" and "healds" to ensure evenness in the cloth and these firms have acquired so much skill and have introduced so many improvements in their methods of production that their position in the textile machinery world is now impregnable.

British Wireless Telephone Up-to-Date

After the signing of the Armistice the British authorities established a postal aeroplane service to Cologne and in connection with this service systematic use was made of wireless at distances of 50 miles from each other and with the use of quite small sets were able to transmit messages to aircraft up to 30 miles away. They could also receive from the air to about 50 miles. Frequently these distances were exceeded and an aeroplane was in communication at one and the same time with three stations. Considering the small size of the apparatus employed, these were remarkable results and testify to the rapid progress made by the British air service since the first trials of wireless telephony in aeroplanes in 1915.

Instantaneous Portraiture with Spectacle Lenses.

As every amateur photographer knows, it is impossible to take portraits indoors with instantaneous exposures on the ordinary camera. A large aperture lens is necessary and it is a very costly piece of apparatus. Mr. H. D. Power, a British photographer, has however been able to get quite good results by means of an ordinary "pebble" spectacle lens costing only a few shillings. He used a lens with a focal length of 4½ inches and a full aperture of 1½ inches and obtained such good results that he looks forward to the more general adoption of lenses of this type.

Improved British Textile Machinery

Since 1914 there has been, owing to the war, little time or opportunity for making improvements in textile machinery, but Great Britain is able to record an important advance by the invention of a combined doubling and winding machine. "Doubling" is the name given to the process of twisting two strands of cotton together. Until this invention was produced it was the custom for doubling machines to wind on to bobbing, and these bobbins were placed on winding machines which transferred the yarn on to "cheeses" or other carriers suitable for the weaving looms. By combining operations in one machine the essential need of increased output is met with great economy of power, plant, and space. A machine with 100 spindles can be driven by an electric motor of 1½ horse power.

Seventeen dog teams have arrived at Fort McMurray, Alta., with consignments of fur, mostly rat, some of them taking 18 days on the trip.

With a capital of \$500,000, the Vancouver Island Whaling Company has been formed to carry on whaling on the British Columbia coast, and to manufacture fertilizer from fish offal. Headquarters will be established at Victoria with a plant at Barkley Sound, and returned soldiers will be employed where possible. Active whaling operations will be commenced this summer.

PROFESSIONAL

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF INSTRUCTION IN THE LANGUAGES. — Instruction in the Languages and Mathematics. No. 91 Mance Street, or telephone East 7302 and ask for Mr. E. Kay

SAVING IS EASY

The easiest method of saving is to acquire the habit of depositing a certain sum in the Bank regularly.

In our Savings Department you receive interest at the rate of 3% per annum added twice each year to the principal.

The Dominion Bank

ESTABLISHED 1872

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

Capital Authorized 5,000,000
 Capital Paid Up (Jan. 31, 1920) .3,999,970.00
 Reserve & Undivided Profits
 (Jan. 31, 1920)4,085,099.00

Sending Money Abroad

If you wish to send money abroad, purchase a draft from the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It is the safest method and the cost is small. Should the money be required at once we shall be pleased to arrange the matter by cable.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

OVER 500 BRANCHES.

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

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869.

Capital paid up.....\$ 17,000,000
 Reserve Funds.....3 18,000,000
 Total Assets.....\$533,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
 SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.
 E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Man.
 Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

631 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUND-
 LAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN
 REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA,
 BRITISH WEST INDIES, ARGENTINE,
 BRAZIL and URUGUAY.

SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna, 6
 PARIS AUXILIARY—28 Rue du Quatre
 tembre.

LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
 Prince Street, E.C. 68 William Street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all
 Branches

Business Founded 1795

American Bank Note Company

Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of
 Canada

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
 CORPORATION BONDS
 STOCK CERTIFICATES
 MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
 and other MONETARY DOCUMENTS.
 Head Office and Works: OTTAWA.

Branches:—

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

Banks, Banking and Bankers

Sentiment Improves Exchange Market

Events which have exercised a sentimental influence on the speculative situation rather than substantial changes in fundamental conditions apparently are responsible for the recent improvement in the European exchange market, says the April issue of Commerce Monthly published in New York.

"Chief among these," the magazine continues, "was the announcement from London that Great Britain and France intend to retire, rather than to refund, the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French Loan of 1915, which matures next autumn, and the intimation of a movement of gold from England and France to the United States in connection with the payment of this loan. While no definite information

regarding such a movement is available, it seems highly improbable that receipts would offset to any considerable degree the outflow of gold from the United States which has occurred during the past months and which still continues. Such gold as may be received cannot be regarded as providing a basis for the further expansion of the credit structure."

As a result of the conservative policy which is being adopted by both banks and borrowers, toward future commercial commitments, the peak of commercial borrowing seems to be in sight, although only by a continuation of this policy is a basis afforded for more normal credit conditions, the magazine declares.

Bradstreet's Montreal Trade Report

Bradstreet's Montreal trade report is as follows:—

"Trade is active in most lines of wholesale business, orders being larger than ever. Weather conditions show considerable improvement. The principal feature in the dry goods trade is that of securing supplies. Domestic mills are working to their full capacity to fill requirements, but they are far behind with their orders.

"English houses are overloaded with orders from all parts of the world, and it is stated that some buyers are willing to pay a premium on the present high prices to get deliveries, so that the outlook for supplies of imported goods is not too bright and the trade have to make the best of the present situation. Prices keep soaring.

"In the hardware line, dealers say they do not anticipate any lower prices for some time to come, all lines of steel products are short of supplies. Imported English cutlery is coming over in larger quantities, but the supplies are still so meagre that they do not begin to fill the requirements of the trade, several lines of tools show a substantial advance in price.

"The raw fur auction sales which were held during the past week, were a big success. Prices were satisfactory and in some cases make a record. The total sales for the week amounted to over five million dollars.

"There has been quite an active market in the wholesale grocery lines, quite a few commod-

ities have shown further advances in value, while higher prices are expected in other leading lines, such as molasses, teas, coffees and spices.

"A number of manufacturers are taking extra precaution this year against floods along the river front in our commercial districts, the danger of which is not yet passed. A number of mills along the shores of the St. Lawrence in the outlying districts are having trouble with the high rise in the water this year.

"There is quite a rush of business in the fruit trade for early imported vegetables, which are commanding high prices. Butter and eggs are lower on increased offerings. New maple syrup is arriving in small quantities, the prices asked are the highest on record.

"The retail trade is very good, buying for Easter being very liberal. Collections are good.

Easy Running On Electric Railways

On the underground electric railways in London an ingenious method is adopted for giving resilience to the track. The sleepers are supported for a distant of about 3 ft. 6 in. at the centre, the ends of the sleeper forming cantilevers. This arrangement provides a kind of "spring" which serves the same purpose as rubber tyres on a hard road and thus makes the running of the trains easy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. **OF CANADA** Established 1864.

Paid-up Capital \$7,000,000 Total deposits Nov. 30th, 1919, \$167,000,000
 Reserve Funds \$7,574,043 Total Assets Nov. 30th, 1919, \$200,000,000

President: Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O.

Vice-President: K. W. Blackwell.

General Manager: D. C. Macarow.

Supt. of Branches and Chief Inspector: T. E. Merrett.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

offers no more thorough and up-to-date system than that which regulates the workings of The Merchants Bank.

It is this careful training and efficient management which enables this Bank to give to its customers a most modern and satisfactory banking service.



365 BRANCHES IN CANADA EXTENDING FROM THE
 ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

Banks, Bankers and Banking

Food Drafts for Central Europe

Mr Herbert Hoover whose experience in the administration of food supplies during the war gave him a very close knowledge of European conditions has said that the only hope of large sections of Central and Eastern Europe of avoiding a collapse into anarchy lies in obtaining food supplies on some basis from the outside world.

The remittance of money is almost useless. Mr. Hoover has devised a simple and practical plan to meet the situation. He has established in Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Warsaw and Hamburg, centres of districts where the need is most pronounced and the suffering most acute, large warehouses in which he proposed to carry stocks of staple foodstuffs shipped from America.

He now offers to sell food drafts drawn on any of these warehouses payable in food equivalent to the amount of the draft. The buyer of such drafts will be charged the factory cost of the food plus a reasonable margin to cover transportation and insurance. Should any profit accrue it will be given to the American Relief Administration's European Children's Fund. Each draft is an order on the warehouse to deliver to

the person named on it or his properly accredited representative, a specified number of packages of food, designated by the letter A or B, being the equivalent of the amount paid.

While the plan enables those who have relatives and friends in Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland or Germany to forward food drafts payable to them or to others whom they may be desirous of assisting, it also affords an opportunity to those who have no specific individuals in mind but are desirous of helping to relieve the distress which now prevails in Central and Eastern Europe. These can buy food drafts payable to general relief which will be sent to Mr. Hoover's organization, the American Relief Administration and will be used to supply its soup kitchens and authorized relief agencies abroad.

The Royal Bank of Canada has made arrangements to sell these drafts. The drafts and full particulars concerning them may be obtained at any of the bank's branches in Canada. They will be sold in amounts equal to the Canadian equivalent of \$10 and \$50 New York Funds, and will be issued free of any bank charge.

A Departure in Overhead Cranes

In general design overhead electric cranes for engineering works have tended to become standardized, but a large British firm has introduced a notable departure which carries many advantages. Instead of the usual double-girder arrangement giving a square appearance, there is a triangular girder, the apex of the triangle being downwards. This design gives a very rigid yet light girder and enables the load to be lifted one or two feet higher than would be possible with the usual type of girder. The driver also has a clearer view of the load from his "cab" than is otherwise possible. The firm has installed this new type in its own works and finds it most suitable for comparatively light loads on long spans—the very conditions which are least suited to the ordinary girders.

It is expected that the New Brunswick lumber cut for the winter will be much heavier than anticipated. North Shore operations are said to be twenty-five per cent greater than estimated, with the highest price ever known in the province being paid for logs.

A Record Heavy Motor Truck

An original type of heavy motor truck has been produced by a British firm. It is a six-wheeled tractor-truck capable of carrying a load of 7½ tons without exceeding a total weight of 6 tons on any axle. It is also designed to haul a six-ton trailer and is therefore claimed to give a greater carrying capacity than any other type yet produced, although its weight is practically the same as that of a well-built 3-ton truck. The body portion rests on a turn-table over the middle wheels and ingenious arrangements are made for breaking the back wheels. A four-cylinder engine develops 47 horse power at 1000 revolutions per minute and drives the vehicle at 12 miles an hour.

The first contingent of Illinois farmers in their train of 46 cars arrived in Winnipeg at the beginning of the week en route to their farms in the Fannystelle, Culross, Elm Creek, Sperling, and Homewood sections. The value of the horses, agricultural implements and household goods, the settlers had with them, was estimated at \$176,000.

A Real Non-Skid Tyre

Legions of invention have been made to prevent the skidding of rubber tyres, but no one device can be said to be completely satisfactory either in obviating side-slip or in avoiding damage to the roadway and to the tyre itself. Chains, studs, and all sorts of rubber protuberances have been tried without real success. A British engineer has, however, been working along much simpler and more scientific lines, with most promising results. His notion is to shape the tyre so that when it is in contact with the road it lies with a definite edge on each side. Any tendency to skid is resisted by the squeegee action of tyre in this position. Trials have shown that inside-slips are quickly checked and that the tyre wears well and has no bad effect on the surfaces.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855.
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000.00
Over 120 Branches.

The tremendous credit business which is done these days could not be accomplished without the assistance of the banks. If you require a line of credit and have good grounds to base it on, The Molsons Bank will be glad to advise and assist you as far as it can. Have a talk with the Manager.

Head Office Montreal.
EDWARD C. PRATT,
General Manager.

WATCH YOUR TAX PAYMENTS

Enter the particulars of your Tax payments amounts and when due, in the page provided in the Home Bank's Thrift Account Book. The details will then be in a concise form for ready reference and the dates of payment will not be overlooked. Ask for a copy of the Thrift Account Book at any branch of the Home Bank.



The Home Bank of Canada

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

Transportation Bldg. 120 St. James Street
2111 Ontario St. East Cor. Davidson Street
1318 Wellington Street, Verdun

The Standard Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 118

A Dividend at the rate of Three and One Half Per Cent (3½) for the three months ending 30th April, 1920, has been declared payable on the 1st of May, 1920, to Shareholders of record as at the 17th April, 1920.

By Order of the Board.
C. N. EASSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, March 26th, 1920.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$9,700,000



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

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Solid Growth

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

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

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

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

LONDON AND SCOTTISH Assurance Corporation Limited.

Established 1862.
For All Classes of Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN
Assurance Company, Limited.

For insurances against **Fire, Accident, & Sicknes; Guarantee Bonds; Elevator, Automobiles, Public and Teams, and Employers' Liability.**

HEAD OFFICES FOR CANADA:
London & Scottish Building,
164 St. James St., Montreal.
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED. . . . \$25,500,000
Manager for Canada: **ALEX R. BISSETT.**

"Solid as the Continent"

The North American Life is high in the esteem of the insuring public. Our representatives are placing unprecedented amounts of new business. Why?

"Solid as the Continent" policies, coupled with liberal dividends and the great enthusiasm of all our agents is the answer.

If you want to associate yourself with a Company that offers its representatives real service, write us. Some good agency openings are available.

Correspond with E. J. Harvey, Esq., Supervisor of Agencies.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

"Solid as the Continent"

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The largest general Insurance Company in the World.

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

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.
W. J. Jopling, Manager Canadian Branch.

Insurance News and Views

The Working of Group Insurance

The system of group insurance, as it is called, is relatively new, and its practice has not as yet assumed very large dimensions. There are, however, insurance companies in this country which have worked out schemes of the kind, and are ready, and more than ready, to write business. In point of fact, the amount of insurance of the kind that has been written is larger, probably, than is generally appreciated, and, as the principle and practice of this method of encouraging continuity of service becomes better known, it may be expected that the amount of such insurance will rapidly increase.

One could be more definite in prophecy on the subject if it had not to be realized that the general attitude and behaviour of the organized labor in recent years has not conduced to the maintenance, in the minds of employers, of the idea that men and women want to be settled in their work, to work industriously and steadily and to find in work the wherewithal to live. There is a political class of the extreme labor persuasion which, consciously or unconsciously, instills into the minds of the less enlightened public the conception that by some patent nostrum or other, the curse of Adam can be overcome, and that, to put it bluntly, it is possible by Act of Parliament to invalidate primal wisdom, which is absurd.

Life in the Mass.

Group insurance, as we know it, is of the nature of a gift by an employer to his workpeople. The more familiar practice of life insurance is a method by which an individual gets the benefit of the fact that in a great mass of selected lives abnormality is cancelled, so to speak, and normal duration of life is secured; so that the individual, though his life may be cut short, secures the benefit of the accumulation of his premiums during a period of normal life. Something of the same co-operative effect applies in group insurance, but, as the lives are not medically selected to start with, there is an essential distinction there, as there is also in the fact that the group protection is limited by contract to a fixed period of one or more years, and the death benefit is dependent upon the death of an employee occurring (subject to certain modifications touched upon hereafter) while he is in the service of the insuring employer.

It is important to make this quite clear. Group insurance is not a substitute for the more familiar type of life insurance, which is independent of employment, and which the policy-holder is entitled to maintain, at his absolute discretion, by paying his renewal premiums punctually as they fall due. The maintenance of his health, or its failure, have no bearing whatever upon the persistence of the policy up to the time when death causes it to become a claim. One of the essentials of the group form of protection is—we repeat it for the sake of emphasis—that the employee ceases to have the benefit of it when he ceases to be employed by the insuring master; while there is no right of renewal on either side at the expiry of the period for which the contract is made at the outset. There is, however, a tendency, with the growth of experience, to make the terms a little less rigid in this respect, so that when a man or woman leaves the employment in which the insurance is maintained he or she may, without medical examination, receive a life assurance benefit arising out of the group protection, but otherwise separate from it.

It follows naturally, from what we have said,

that any process of selection in the employed lives to be assured is contrary to the underlying principle of the whole thing. That is to say, no company writing business of this kind would, or could, allow an employer to select from among his hands a happy few to whom he wishes the policy to apply. It is bulk insurance, and any selective discrimination might rob the insurance company of that which is its protection—namely, the fact that in a considerable body of people, while there may, and probably will be, under-average lives, there is in the ordinary way a sufficient probability of average health and strength to make the business worth having a premium sufficiently low to be worth while from the employer's standpoint.

These words make it clear that the nature of the whole business carried on is a factor in the assessment of the risk.

For example, in an explosives factory there is always a more obvious fatal accident risk than one has to face in a bank. Again, a concern employing a large proportion of manual workers and a small proportion of staff employees presents a different position from a concern in which educated people form the bulk of the employees, for they look forward to spending their working lives without changing their employers. Again the employer may have in his mind any one of several forms of benefit. In the instance alluded to in the opening sentences the amount of the insurance effected on the workpeople is 500 dollars for one year's service, 750 for two, 1,000 dollars for three, 1,250 dollars for four, and 1,500 dollars—which is the maximum—for five years' service, while employees without dependents are insured for the nominal sum of 150 dollars to cover funeral expenses. That is one way of approaching the matter. Another method, which has a good deal to recommend it is to make the insurance benefit vary with the scale of earnings of the insured employee, and this again lends itself to a variety of applications. Suppose, for example, the insurance applies to every employee of three month's standing and upwards. Then, under one form of policy which appears to us to meet the desirabilities as well as any, the benefit is one year's wages if death takes place within the first year of employment, with an added percentage if the employee should die during the second, third, fourth or subsequent year. In contracts of this kind, maximum as well as minimum benefits are prescribed, the minimum being one year's wages and the maximum perhaps two years' wages. But, of course, almost anything can be got by a buyer who is willing to pay, and if an employer desires to be still more open-handed he can, on terms, get the maximum raised to some higher figure.

We need not, perhaps, go more profoundly into this side of the subject, except to say that policies can be arranged either on the basis of wage earnings or on the basis of fixed sums of money as the benefits accruing to the representatives of deceased employees, and there are permutations and combinations based thereon.

The Method of Assessment.

It does not require a deep and wide experience of insurance problems to realise that it was no easy matter to apply a system of this kind in a simple way. An employer who feels himself impelled, for business or for more sentimental reasons, to make some such provision for his workpeople is manifestly deterred if he finds at the outset that he must employ a staff, or much of the time of his staff, in maintaining schedules of individuals, and of wages and things of that

he has to pay and the possible benefits that are to accrue.

Those who find themselves interested in the matter need not be frightened by any bogey of this kind. They will find, on application to the proper quarters, that insurance companies transacting business of this nature have evolved simple methods of assessing premiums, based on the number of employees in any given establishment and the scale of their earnings.

We may put it in this way. The insurance does not apply to a fixed number of specified individuals, but applies to all employees in the establishment (within the limits of age laid down), though the number may vary, and it is not invalidated by the replacement of one individual by another. It is nothing to the insurance company if John Smith leaves and Herbert Wilkins is employed to take over Smith's job, unless Smith is 30 years of age and Wilkins 80.

In ordinary life assurance the age of every policy-holder is a matter to which careful attention is given, because his age at entry (and at any other moment) is an indication of the probable duration of his future life. In group insurance, as we have described it, however, both the company and the employer have the benefit of the fact that a considerable proportion of the lives assured will never become claims. That is to say, they will not die while in the employment, and in due time will pass out of the scope of the policy. So that there is not the virtual certainty of an eventual claim which attaches to an ordinary policy on the life of an individual. We rather harp on this distinction, because, unless it be clearly appreciated, there may be confusion of ideas, and misconception as to the monetary responsibility that group insurance throws upon an employer, and the further mischief may be done of giving employees the idea that they are relieved of any need or duty as individuals to maintain whole-life or endowment assurances for the benefit of themselves of their families.

Premium Rates.

The premium payable may be based upon either the sum total paid by way of wages in a year or upon the number of persons employed. Whether or not current rates of premium will suffice or whether it will become necessary to increase them depends on some degree upon the extent to which group insurance becomes habitual among employers. If it should spread as we could hope, and

if by so doing it should have the desired effect, workpeople will be less ready, on the slightest pretext, to throw up their jobs, and, after a holiday, seek others. In that case there will be great advantage to the employer, the employee and the state, arising from increased diligence, for every worker will, in fact, put in a longer working life. That very effect, however, must make the liability under a group policy greater, and, as insurance companies are not philanthropic institutions, they must always require a scale of premium which will cover the risk and leave them something for their own pockets in the ordinary course of things. It is, perhaps, looking rather far ahead to say so, but, inasmuch as these affects are the fundamental purposes of insurance of this character, it would be unwise to disregard their possibility.

At the same time, it is clear enough that if an employer can avoid the need to take on raw hands to replace efficient and experienced men and women he is going to gain a great deal more than a group policy will cost him. He will not be recompensed directly in cash for the money that he pays out, but indirectly he will be the gainer, for the whole thing goes to encourage the steady, it encourages marriage, it makes for loyalty, for output—for all those things which the present unrest and the preachings of some leaders of the multitude tend to discourage.

It is well worth while, in short, for any business man to devote a little thought and research to the subject. These are enlightened days in their way, when all kinds of things are being done for the comfort and well-being of workpeople, all directed to the same ends—to keep them healthy, to make them happy, to give their work that higher quality of which drudgery deprives it. And when it is said that 2 per cent will usually be found to be more than the premium payable, and that the whole thing has been worked out into very simple forms, it will be seen that we are not writing of something that is only fit for employers of a prodigal turn of mind, who are philanthropists rather than business men. Subject to reasonable limitations as to the age of employees, it is a cheap, practical and effective system of temporary insurance, serving an excellent purpose, and capable, we fully believe, of doing much to overcome the antagonism between employers and workers which has always existed and with recent events appears to have intensified.

Steamship Companies Hold Conference

A conference of the North American Passenger Steamship Companies was held recently at Liverpool, England at which were included the representatives of the following lines: American, Anchor, Anchor-Donaldson, Atlantic Transport, Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Cunard, Leyland, White Star, and White Star Dominion Lines.

Attention was again called to the fact that it is essential for all passengers, except United States citizens, embarking for the United States, either direct or via Canada, to have their passports vised by the nearest U. S. diplomatic or consular officer within thirty days of sailing. They make references to cases that have occurred where passengers for the U. S. have arrived at the port of landing without passports so vised and have experienced considerable difficulty before being allowed to land. United States citizens, returning to the United States direct or via Canada, holding unexpired passports issued by the Department of State or by an American embassy or legation, do not require to have such passports vised by the U. S. authorities on the other side.

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Sun Life Bought Grain Growers' Issue

A financial transaction of national importance, but of especial interest to the farmers and grain growers of the west, has just been completed between the United Grain Growers and the Sun Life Assurance of Canada, according to an announcement obtained by this newspaper from Mr. E. A. Macnutt, treasurer of the Sun Life.

The remarkable growth of the vast amount of good accomplished by the United Grain Growers in their measures of co-operation in the marketing of grain, etc., for the farming community of Western Canada are well known. The board of directors of the United Growers intend to branch out on a still larger scale and has just authorized an issue of two million dollars of six per cent, first mortgage twenty year gold bonds.

Three-quarters of a million of this issue has just been purchased by the Sun Life of Canada and the remainder of the issue when needed by the Grain Growers will be offered to the Sun Life.


This is an instance of a Canadian Life Company which draws its resources in the way of premiums from the public, directly assisting a co-operative

enterprise of a very important section of the people.

The bonds are secured on the elevators and real estate of the Grain Growers spread over the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the company is composed of more than 30,000 shareholders who reside in these western provinces and are farmers and grain growers.

The head office of the Grain Growers is in Winnipeg and the officers are—President, Hon. T. A. Crerar, 1st Vice-President, C. Rice Jones, 2nd Vice-President, J. Kennedy, Secretary, J. A. Hand, Treasurer, F. N. Black.]

Newspaper publishers are often "hard put" to illustrate the stories of the day. An amusing mistake occurs in Le Soleil, a Quebec paper, where illustrating the stories of murder and rapine in Ireland, appears a picture of Blarney Castle. Under the picture the legend is, "a view of the city of Cork where the assassination of Mayor MacCur-tain occurred last week." Blarney Castle is eight miles from Cork and a rocky road between.



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is April 30th. But we suggest that you do not wait until then to obtain and fill out the proper forms.

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33

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The Pulp and Paper Industry

Pulp Prices Still Going Higher

Jobbers Short of Krafts and Manilas.—Coated Bristols off the Market.—Manitoulin Island to Supply Quantity of Poplar

Ascending prices continue to feature the pulp and paper trade, while there has been no relief in the situation as far as the shortage in raw products is concerned. Unbleached sulphite is showing an upward tendency and this presages another advance in the lines of paper in which the bleached commodity is used. Another one cent a pound was added this week. One mill sent up the price of tissues 10 per cent and toilet papers 15 per cent but these advances have not yet become general. Most of the available supply of groundwood pulp, has been gobbled up by the mills and the shortage of newsprint continues. During the past week a Toronto pulp user told of a case where as high as \$80 a ton had been offered by one firm for groundwood pulp, f.o.b. shipping-point and payment to be made with U. S. funds. It was an attractive order but it could not be filled.

The shortage in krafts and manilas continue to worry the jobbers as well as the consumers and the demands for book papers and card boards is far in excess of the supply. Coated Bristols are off the market entirely. The "insides" of the bristols came from the States but they are coated in Canada and very little coating is being offered by the mills which are behind with their orders in this and practically all other lines as well.

According to reliable advices the supply of pulpwood is much less this year than last, some of the dealers placing the discrepancy as high as fifty per cent, although more conservative estimates place it at from twenty five to thirty five per cent. The price of peeled pulpwood has advanced steadily since September of last year and may be said to be on an average of \$6 to \$7 per cord higher. The present price of 4-foot peeled pulpwood varies from \$17 to \$18 on the G. T. R. and Quebec Central points, to \$13 to \$14 per cord in Eastern Quebec and New Brunswick where freight rates are higher. These are prices paid to the farmer.

The demand for peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood is very great and there has been no difficulty in placing the wood at attractive prices, nor has the demand been any where near being met. A considerable quantity of rough wood has been got this winter and although the demand is not so great for it the dealers paid \$5 more for the rough stuff than they did last year for the same class of wood. From present indications the 1920-21 production of peeled pulpwood is going to be large as the high prices are likely to prove attractive to the contractors. Shortage of cars is proving a very great difficulty in getting wood to mills. In fact one mill in Ontario had to close down part of its operation for lack of wood.

The Thompson-Hyland Lumber Company, head office Toronto, reported that spruce had been pretty well cleared out of the northern woods and that they are now going after poplar which is used largely in book and writing papers. Mr. Hyland has just returned from Manitoulin Island, where he has completed arrangements for the taking off of poplar on a large scale. The island and vicinity abound in the wood, which is peeled by the farmers. It is the firm's intention to take the wood by boat to Erie, Penn., and ship it from there to its destination. There has been

no over-production in poplar for a long time and it is believed that the market will absorb all of it that can be produced. Although there has been considerable difficulty in getting cars, the transportation facilities have improved somewhat with the advent of mild weather. The price being paid for poplar by the contractors is from \$11 to \$12 f.o.b. cars.

All branches of the paper industry continue to enjoy an era of unprecedented prosperity and practically all the jobbers are doing business without price lists. The paper box industry is experiencing the greatest difficulty in filling orders, so great is the demand, while there is also considerable shortage of material from the mill to the manufacturers. Paper box dealers are only accepting orders for delivery at prices prevailing at time of shipment and as one manufacturer put it, "we are building for the future and are taking new orders, knowing that the time will come when business will not be so easy to get. We frankly explain the situation to both our old and new customers in regard to the shortage of raw stock and the fluctuating price list and although naturally we endeavor to fill the orders of our old customers first, we also do our best to get goods to any one who asks for them. By treating the latter class considerably we are developing a trade that is going to benefit us when the reaction sets in."

While the rag and paper stock dealers are still busy they predict no permanent drop in prices although they are running into a temporary slump and in a few weeks it is anticipated that there will be a downward revision of the price lists. They have been advised that a lot of shipments that had been held up owing to the rough weather are now getting through to the mills, which will stock up the mills fairly well and buying will not be so active. In the meantime, collections and stocks are low at the warehouses and some of the cheaper grades are being offered at slightly lower price than has prevailed in the past few months.

Ploughing has been under way in the Fraser valley for some time now and is expected to be general at the end of the week. Chinese gardeners on the truck gardens of Lulu Island had potatoes planted before the beginning of the month.

The lake fishing industry is making great progress in Alberta. During the winter season 1,650,000 pounds of good white fish have come down from Buffalo Lake for Edmonton and the eastern Canadian markets. A single consignment of seven cars for Winnipeg and Toronto accounted for 231,000 pounds.

In 1919, 500 tons of strawberries were harvested in the districts of Gordon Head and Keating, Vancouver Island, bringing approximately, according to government estimate, \$195,000 of outside money to these districts. In addition about 50 tons were sold in small lots. This represents a mere tithe of what the island is expected to produce, for the strawberry thrives in many parts of this island, and the market is much larger for this fruit than any other grown.


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The Pulp and Paper Industry

Disposal of Logging Slash

Fire Hazard Enhanced by Accumulation of Slash — Experiments in Disposal of Slash — Burning Not Practicable in the East

By CLYDE LEAVITT.

For many years, it has been recognized that slash resulting from logging operations constitutes a most undesirable fire hazard. The great majority of destructive forest fires gain headway because of this accumulation of inflammable debris on cut-over lands. It has been fully recognized that if this accumulation could be disposed of safely, at a reasonable cost, the problem of forest fires would be well on its way to solution, to say nothing of greatly lessening the damage to standing timber by forest insects and parasitic fungi.

Slash disposal is now generally in effect in timber sales on unlicensed lands in the Dominion forest reserves. Operators find that, once their men become familiar with the work and recognize that it must be done, the cost is by no means prohibitive and competition with lumber cut under other conditions is quite possible. Of course, the stumpage revenues to the Government are somewhat smaller by virtue of this requirement, but forest officers regard this as a good investment. On Dominion Crown lands under license, however, this requirement is not effective, these lands not being under jurisdiction of the Forestry Branch. In consequence, the fire hazard to forest reserve lands is greatly increased.

In British Columbia very considerable progress has been made towards slash disposal in the Coast region, and a beginning has been made in the interior. This is largely the result of co-operation between the B. C. Forest Branch and the operators, though there is now legislation under which slash disposal may be made compulsory, the cost for the most part to be divided between the operator and the forest protection fund. On the Coast, broadcast burning is the rule, this involving comparatively little additional expense.

In the eastern provinces, however, broadcast burning is not feasible to any great extent, partly because of damage to the remaining undersized timber, and partly because in many cases the soil itself is highly inflammable. As a rule, under such conditions, slash must be piled for burning, and this necessarily involves material expense, in addition to the cost of burning, which has to be done under careful supervision.

In Ontario, slash disposal has been required in connection with two sales of timber, one to the Shevlin-Clark Lumber Company, in white and red pine, and the other to the Graves-Bigwood Lumber Company, on a tie operation in jack pine. While no specific figures of costs are yet obtainable, the indications are that, so far as these particular cases are concerned, the work is being handled at an additional cost which will be quite within the bounds of reason. Mr. L. E. Bliss, formerly Field Superintendent of Fire Protection with the Ontario Forest Branch, is in charge of the tie operation for the Graves-Bigwood Company, and is fully confident that the experiment in slash disposal in question will be a complete success, at an additional cost not at all prohibitive.

In Quebec and New Brunswick, a number of comparatively small experiments have been made, among the companies concerned being the Laurentide Company, Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, John Henderson Company, River Quelle Pulp and

Lumber Company and Bathurst Lumber Company. In the first of these the Commission of Conservation has co-operated with the Company, and in the last it has co-operated jointly with the Bathurst Lumber Company and the New Brunswick Forest Service, in both cases on experimental cuttings, to which further reference is made in the section on forest research.

While space prohibits a full discussion of costs in this report, it may be said that, for the most part, the results thus far are rather discouraging, as showing costs which are too high to be feasible for general adoption throughout logging operations, so long as present high costs of woods labour prevail. However, with wages reasonable normal, the cost would apparently not necessarily be prohibitive if the work were handled to the best advantage. The most favourable figures thus far reported are those for the Laurentide experiment, where costs averaged around \$1 per cord for pulpwood or roughly \$2 per M. for saw timber. Other costs are higher, in some cases, greatly so.

It must, however, be recognized that this work is still, in the east, in a purely experimental stage, that knowledge is still generally lacking as to the best methods of conducting such work, that woods labor is at present very expensive and sometimes far from efficient, and that, in some cases, such experiments have to contend with the natural conservatism of men accustomed through a lifetime to doing things in a peculiar way. In the conduct of such experiments, care has to be taken that such natural conservatism does not take the form of open or concealed hostility to the project, with consequent danger that costs will be made quite prohibitive. In any event, if success is to be expected, a good class of labour

(Continued on page 23.)

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Canada's Mining Industry

Protest New Recording Fees

New Vein Discovered on McKinley-Darragh is Developing.— Mining Plant Being Installed on Bidgood Property in Kirkland Lake District

BY OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.

Three cars of ore were shipped out by the Coniagas Mine during the week consigned to the Coniagas reduction works at Thorold. The total ore contained in the three cars amounted to 194,458 tons. During the past two or three weeks practically no bullion has been shipped from the mines of Northern Ontario. The reason for this is attributed to the slight decline in quotations from commercial bar silver. With the mines operating at full capacity, and with scarcely any refined silver being sent out, the vaults are being rapidly refilled and another upward move in quotations is looked for.

The Eastern Mining and Milling Company at Eastman, Que., near Sherbrooke is making good progress on their property. The company is said to be treating about 140 tons of ore daily and the net earnings are showing up well.

According to advices from Haileybury the prospectors of that district do not take kindly to the proposed amendments to the Mines Act by which it is proposed by the Ontario Minister of Mines, to change the recording fees. It is pointed out that as matters stand under the present act the cost of recording each 40-acre claim is \$10. The proposed amendment would reduce the fee to \$5 to those staking their own claims, but would increase to \$15 the fee where claims were staked on behalf of another license holder. In this way, it is pointed out by prospectors, a real hardship would be created, for the reason that partners frequently travel to different districts and stake on behalf of each other. Many of the workmen, also, send out prospectors on a "grub-stake" during the summer months to stake claims on their behalf and under the new proposition the syndicate of workmen would have to pay, for recording the claim, \$15 each for the privilege. This phase of the matter is being brought to the attention of the Ontario Minister of Mines.

The new vein which was discovered on the McKinley-Darragh shortly after the ore reserve estimate for the year had been made up, is developing into a valuable source of ore. This new vein found at the 350-foot level, has already been drifted on for a distance of 125 feet. Another promising feature is that there is still some ground in the vicinity of the vein to be explored and there are hopes of more discoveries. All tailings from the mine ore are now being treated by oil flotation plant in the main mill, which handled part of the tailings from the mine ore.

The directors of the Dome Mines, Limited, have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 30th to shareholders of record April 1st.

A mining plant is being installed on the Bidgood property in the north-east section of the Kirkland Lake district and should be ready to operate in a short time. A compressor, with a capacity of three drills is included in the equipment and a shaft on the property is now down below the 20-foot mark. This will be carried to 100 feet and a level cut at this point. It is then the intention to do lateral work on the vein which shows a width of about 25 feet on the surface. The property is situated in the vicinity of Mud Lake, about three miles from the Tough-Oakes. The Kirkland-Munroe mine, which adjoins the

Bidgood, is also likely to start aggressive development work this spring.

According to the Mining Digest, published by F. C. Sutherland and Co., Toronto, the work of installing the mining plant at the Herrick Gold Mines is in full swing and rapid progress is being made. It is thought that the plant will be ready to operate within two weeks. Arrangements are now being made to continue shaft-sinking and with plenty of power available, the shaft should go down at the rate of four feet a day. The shaft is already down 60 feet.

Within the next few days it is expected that Porcupine Crown will again be on a regular producing basis. Milling operations should be well under way within a week or two. While the capacity of the mill is about 140 tons daily, it is not likely that full production can be obtained for a few weeks at least. However, as at least one-half year's milling requirements is said to be contained in broken ore, it should not take the mine long to arrive at a very substantial production.

Cross-cutting at the 150-foot level on the Canadian-Kirkland is being carried on by the Crown Reserve of Cobalt, which is developing the property. The cross-cut is being protected with the idea of encountering the extension of the vein which the shaft has already followed to a depth of 80 feet, and is reported to be carrying satisfactory values.

A silver content of several thousand ounces to the ton is shown in samples of ore just brought out from the Kelts property in Corkhill township, in the Elk Lake district. It is stated that this ore comes from a point close to the 100-foot level and it is one of a series of four veins. The property is equipped with a small mining plant and is owned by American interests.

Official figures indicate that during the year ending December 31st. last the Teck-Hughes Gold Mines produced \$169,590.41 from 18,387 tons of ore treated. The mill heads averaged \$10 a ton, from which approximately \$9.22 a ton was recovered. The figures would appear to indicate that the company has reached a point where the operation of the property promises reasonable profit to its operators.

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, the noted English cartoonist has become associated with a mining syndicate which owns large properties in the Sesekinika gold area, near Kirkland Lake. The Better 'Ole Mining Syndicate is the name of the new organization and its object is to develop a group of mining claims in the township of Maisonville. The syndicate is capitalized at \$100,000.

The John Palmer Co., Ltd., at Fredericton, N. B., said to be the oldest oil tanned footwear concern in Canada, is enlarging its plant. The city council has arranged to provide the plant with water at 10 cents per thousand gallons.

The Amherst, N. S. branch of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company has received an order for five hundred refrigerator cars. Work is being started at once and the order will ensure work at the plant all summer.

New Mining Companies Being Formed

Among the mining companies recently incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act are the following:

The Herman Exploration and Development Company with its capital stock of \$25,000, the incorporators being provisional directors are C. V. Gallagher, J. A. Herman, J. E. Boyle, J. R. Todd, A. Gillies, W. R. Sullivan, and C. B. Morgan, all of South Parcupine; the Moffatt-Hall Gold Mines, Limited, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, with head office at Haileybury, the provincial direct-

ors being Bruce Williams, Richard Pearce, Gladys Williams, E. V. Pearce and C. Church, all of Cobalt; the Conray-McAndrew Silver Mining Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the provisional directors being James Cowan, A. V. Waters, R. E. Clipsham, L. C. Boles, and H. G. Gibson, all of Toronto; Pinelle Kirkland Mines, Limited, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000 with head office at Toronto, the provisional directors being D. T. Pinel, G. F. Pinel, C. E. Pinel, A. A. Pinel, and C. D. Pinel, all of Toronto.

Mining Association Formed

The last issue of the Ontario Gazette containing the announcement of the incorporation of the Ontario Mining Association, an organization formed largely for the fostering of the mining industry in this province. The President is A. D. Miles of the International Nickel Company and other incorporators are F. L. Culver of the Beaver and Kirkland mines; A. J. Young of the Reduction Company; G. C. Bateman mine manager and Alexander Faskin, barrister. The secretary is Balmer Neilly, the well-known mining engineer of Cobalt, who will be in charge of the head office of the organization in Toronto.

According to the charter the Ontario Mining Association has been formed for the purpose of fostering the business of mining, metallurgy and other kindred business and to further the interests of owners and operators of mines, reduction

plants and kindred works in the province. Assistance will be rendered to those connected with the industries mentioned as occasion may require. Provision is made for the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, etc., calculated to benefit members of the association and to subscribe or guarantee money for educational, charitable and philanthropic objects and the association is also empowered to acquire property necessary to its business.

The organization, it is expected, will fill a long-felt want in its general policy of co-operation and promotion of the mining industry of the province and it is intended that the Association will work in close co-operation with the Government in matters pertaining to mining and metallurgy. A permanent office will be opened in Toronto shortly.

Disposal of Logging Slash

(Continued from page 21.)

kind as the raw materials from which, by complicated calculations, to work out the premiums must be assigned, and there must be close and sympathetic co-ordination between the work of the felling crews, and the men assigned to slash piling and burning. That such a spirit should sometimes be lacking is perhaps not unnatural. Until slash-disposal comes to be expected as a matter of course—something which has to be done—the best results can not be anticipated.

In the meantime, it is highly desirable that further experiments be conducted, on a commercial scale, in connection with regular operations, in order that the fullest possible information may be obtained. At least until some basis can be devised under which logging slash can be disposed of, it is quite evident that provincial governments must proceed slowly and cautiously in relaxing diameter limit restrictions and permitting clean cutting on Crown lands, since otherwise the first hazard will be tremendously increased through the much heavier accumulations of inflammable debris on cut-over lands, to say nothing of damage to present and prospective young growth.

At any rate there seems little doubt that it would be greatly in the interest of all concerned were there to be a general requirement for the disposal of logging slash along railway rights-of-way, wagon-roads, main tote roads, driving streams, around camps, and around the edges of cutting areas. The cost of this, when distributed over an entire operation, could not be prohibitive, and such action would greatly increase the chances of controlling fires in cut-over lands and in preventing the destruction of green timber.

The disposal of inflammable debris outside railway rights-of-way is particularly desirable, since so many fires start along railway lines, due to outside agencies as well as to the railways themselves. In justice to the railways, as well as for

the protection of outside property, the desirability of such action is quite obvious. Legislation contemplating such action to at least a limited extent is in effect in several of the provinces, but has not been made generally effective, though some beginnings have been made, for the most part on a more or less voluntary basis or through co-operation.

It is significant, in this connection, that the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association has appropriated \$20,000 to be expended in the disposal of inflammable debris outside the right-of-way of the Transcontinental railway, through the holdings of its members in the province of Quebec.

The value of such work was fully demonstrated several years ago in Ontario, when a strip outside the Grand Trunk right-of-way through Algonquin Park was thoroughly cleared of inflammable debris, through co-operation between the provincial Government and the railway company. The notable reduction in railway fire damage in that territory is sufficient witness of the efficacy of the work.

Travelling Libraries in Manitoba.

A new system of travelling libraries to be placed from time to time throughout the rural communities of Manitoba is being inaugurated by the extension service branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. A start is being made with about thirty sets or libraries of fifty books each. These include a considerable percentage of standard fiction of the better class, in addition to a few standard works of a more educational character. The libraries will be handled locally through agricultural societies, women's institutes, grain growers' associations or other such organized bodies, and it is the intention to confine the libraries largely to the smaller rural communities which are at present without adequate library facilities. The extension service

has just issued a set of rules and recommendations in connection with these travelling libraries from which the following items of general interest are quoted. It will be noted that it is the present intention to loan the library to each community for four months only and that it must be returned when called for. Special applications for a longer term will be given proper consideration.

Place of Keeping—The travelling library is for the use of all the people in the community, and should be kept in a place that is easily accessible and is open at least once a week.

Ordinarily the post office is the best place, as everyone goes there, but if this is not feasible, other good places are the drug store, bank, general stores, office of agricultural representatives, and lastly private homes and schools.

Membership Fee—No charge may be made for the use of the books, and no person is obliged to become a member of any organization through whose auspices the library has been obtained. A charge of 5 cents, however, may be made for borrower's cards, and this will be sufficient to cover carrying charges on the library.

Advertising the Library—When the library is received, the fact should be well advertised. Cards showing where the library is kept, the hours and days of opening and the name of the librarian, should be filled in neatly with black ink, and posted in several places where every one can see them. Advertise the library in the local papers, printing a full list of the books, or better still, call attention to the different books from time to time. Keep the library constantly before the public, so that every one in the community may know that it is free to all.

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New York.....	Vauban	May 15
New York.....	Kais. Aug. Vict.	May 29

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & LIVERPOOL.

New York.....	Carmania	Apr. 13
New York.....	Kais. Aug. Vict.	Apr. 24
New York.....	Caronia	May 22
New York.....	Caronia	June 26

To Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

New York.....	Royal George	Apr. 14
New York.....	Royal George	May 19
New York.....	Royal George	June 23

TO CHERBOURG & SOUTHAMPTON

New York.....	Mauretania	Apr. 24
New York.....	Mauretania	May 22
New York.....	Imperator	June 19

TO PLYMOUTH AND HAMBURG.

New York.....	Saxonia	Apr. 12
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TO PATRAS, DUBROVNIK AND TRIESTE

New York.....	Pannonia	Apr. 10
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Functions of North American Ports

At the port of Montreal, the tonnage of cargo inward does not ordinarily amount to half the outward tonnage of Canadian grain and other products for export. In consequence of this ill-balanced shipping situation, North Atlantic, American ports have been able to compete successfully with Montreal for the export of a large proportion of Canadian wheat.

But the deepening of the Welland Canal, now in progress, to enable the lake vessels to discharge near Montreal, will increase the latter's advantage. A project which may be carried out in the not distant future to canalize the St. Lawrence, so that ocean going vessels may enter the Lakes and load directly at the grain and ore shipping centers, may affect tremendously the future development of both Lake and Atlantic ports.

As regards internal problems of development, a port's function is to get goods transferred from the inland rail or water carrier to the ocean carrier, and vice versa. The movement of freight into a port by railroad, canal or coastwise steamer, however does not synchronize with its movement out by ocean carrier. As respects many commodities, such as grain, there are great seasonal fluctuations in the movement to terminals. Consequently, storage facilities must be provided to equalize and distribute the inward and outward streams of goods. The port acts both as an agency of transfer and as a reservoir for the freight which passes through it.

A distinction must be made, furthermore, between the commercial and industrial functions of the port. That is, it does not simply handle through commerce en route from the interior to foreign markets, but as an industrial center itself, it both absorbs and contributes to the commerce which it facilitates. New York for example, is a very important manufacturing center, and all large ports similarly combine commercial and industrial activities. There is often competition between the through commerce of the port and its local industries for the facilities at its command and such local industries are frequently able to exert an undue

amount of pressure to secure advantages for themselves which are detrimental to the progress of the port as a whole.

The facilities which a port requires are adequate piers and wharves to accommodate the shipping which comes to it, mechanical equipment to permit of rapid and economical handling of freight transit sheds for sorting and temporary storage of goods, warehouses, and adequate connections between all the piers, warehouses and railroads, so that freight can be moved readily and cheaply between them. The better the connections between railroad, warehouse and ship, the more cheaply and more quickly goods can be transferred from one to another of them. Other necessary services which the port must provide are dry docks and repair plants, and coal and oil bunkering facilities.

While Canadian ports are not, in general, provided with the best arranged and equipped wharves, many of them have fairly adequate pier and berthing space for their present commerce. There is, moreover, considerable construction of this sort under way or in contemplation at most of the ports.

The urgent problem, however, is usually that of providing ready communication between piers, railroads and warehouses. This service determines the flexibility of the port's connections both with the interior and with foreign markets. It involves not merely mechanical or technical improvements, although these are highly important, but also the character of control of the port's facilities.

Most ports have developed as the terminals of a few railways. As government control over rates eliminated that method of competition rivalry at terminals was intensified. In a number of cases roads acquired much waterfront in anticipation of future needs or to prevent its acquisition by competing lines. Terminals were duplicated without adequate provision for their coordination. Steamship lines, in return for free use of a railroad's piers, have agreed to discharge and load at its piers only. Roads have refused

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other road the use of their piers, or have imposed high switching charges on transfers of freight, or have refused to permit steamers to unload cargo on their piers when it was to be routed over a competing road. Each road necessarily is chiefly interested in building up its own line traffic, but the effect of such competition has been to split the port into as many little ports as there were competing railroads and to narrow materially the range and freedom of its connections with both interior and foreign markets.

Such a division of the facilities of a port is disastrous to its growth, and eventually it must find some means of securing or compelling co-ordination. A partial remedy is afforded by the provision of a belt-line railway intercepting the various main roads and permitting the transfer of freight from any other road to any pier at a uniform charge per car. A number of American ports have already secured such a system. In some cases as at Norfolk provided by the roads themselves. More usually it has been provided and is controlled by public authority, either a state harbor commission, as at San Francisco, or municipal commission, as at New Orleans. The lines at New Orleans, San Francisco and Montreal, are regarded as highly successful. Charges for switching are assumed by the railroads on freight from beyond limited zones, and the lines function admirably in co-ordinating the services of the ports.

New York is unique in that whereas all but one of its important railroads have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbor, the major portion of ocean shipping piers are on the South Brooklyn and the Manhattan North River waters-fronts. There is then no belt-line or rail connection between the railroads and the shipping piers. The connection is provided by the lighterage system, by which, within wide limits, freight is floated from any railroad pier to any shipping or other pier in the harbor. This system has provided a highly flexible system of interchange, and since the lighterage charges on the transfer of freight from beyond local territory are absorbed by the railroads and are not imposed on shippers, it has greatly facilitated the growth of the port's traffic. The system, however, is costly. The expense of moving a carload of freight from the rail terminal in New Jersey to the ship terminal in Manhattan has been estimated as at least \$35, as compared with a belt-line charge of \$2.50 at San Francisco or of \$5 a car at New Orleans. A major element in the difference in cost is that no extra handling of the freight is necessary when the car itself is simply switched over interconnecting tracks, while rehandling is

involved in the loading and unloading of the lighter. The fact that the shipper does not feel this expense does not in any sense eliminate it. Increasing costs of terminal services such as this, which have been absorbed by the railways, must eventually find recognition either in the rate structure itself or in the separation of line-haul and terminal charges. In either case, their influence, directly felt, would seriously affect the traffic passing through the port.

Development in Vancouver

By Our Vancouver Correspondent.

The appointment is announced of Mr. B. W. Greer as agent for the South American Pacific line of steamships, consisting of the Meriden, Wallingford, Baja California, Silverada and Sinaloa. These ships all call at Valparaiso, Quayaquil, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Antafogasta, and will make the Vancouver call on assurance of 250 tons of freight. With this line, Vancouver will have regular sailings for the West Coast of South America.

Vancouver and Seattle will have two sailings each week to Stewart, B. C. and Hyder, Alaska, Hyder is just along the shore from Stewart over the International boundary, and the new dock at Stewart will swing around until it nearly touches the International boundary line, and thus the same dock will answer for both towns. Capt. C. H. Nicholson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company, says that the officials realize that the burden of transportation rests on the shoulders of the G. T. P., and will do everything possible to give efficient transportation facilities.

The Monday boat out of Vancouver will go through Anyox with a connecting boat out of Prince Rupert for Anyox.

Alice Arm will have unusual activity this Spring and one of the most active properties will be the Dolly Varden Mine. Mr. A. J. Taylor, managing director of the Company, returned from a trip to the mine recently, and announced that there was 1,000 tons of ore now awaiting shipment. Additional traffic equipment has been ordered consisting of two locomotives and twenty cars. There is some talk of extending the rail line to the Wolf mine.

Working in agreement with the Board of Commerce wishes, the Pacific Mills plant at Ocean Falls, B.C., shipped, during the week of March 15th, 250 tons of newsprint to the Winnipeg papers. This was accomplished after some negotiations, as this company has long time contracts with other papers, and it was essential that they carry out these contracts.

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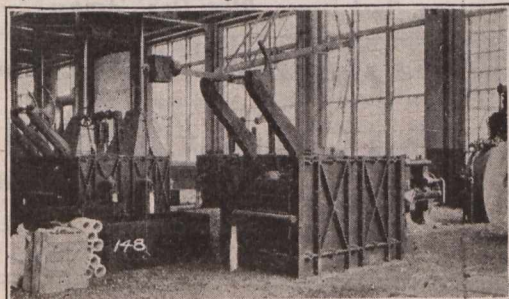
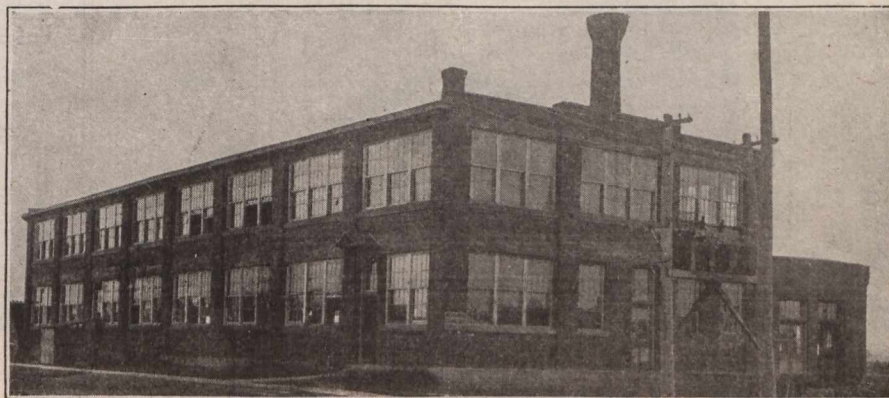
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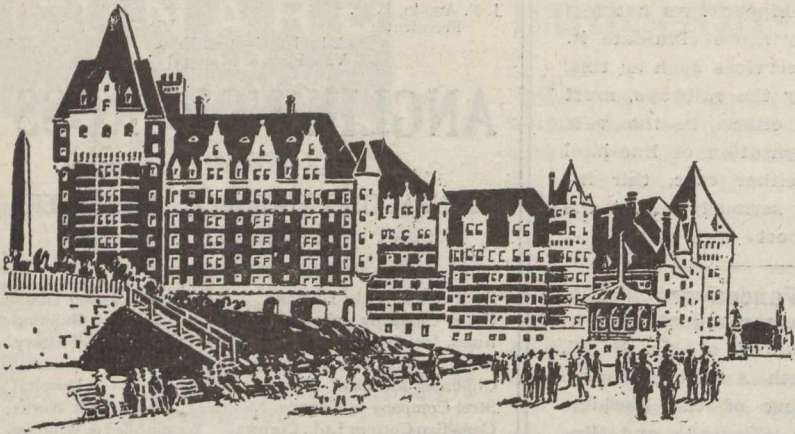
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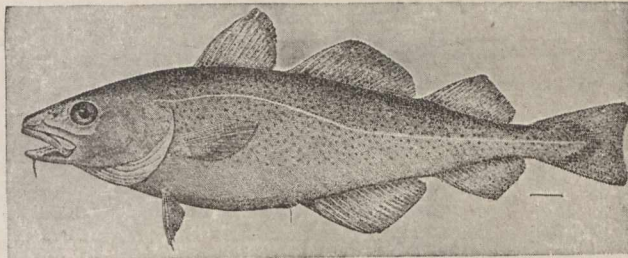
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Where the Codfish Come From

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



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

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

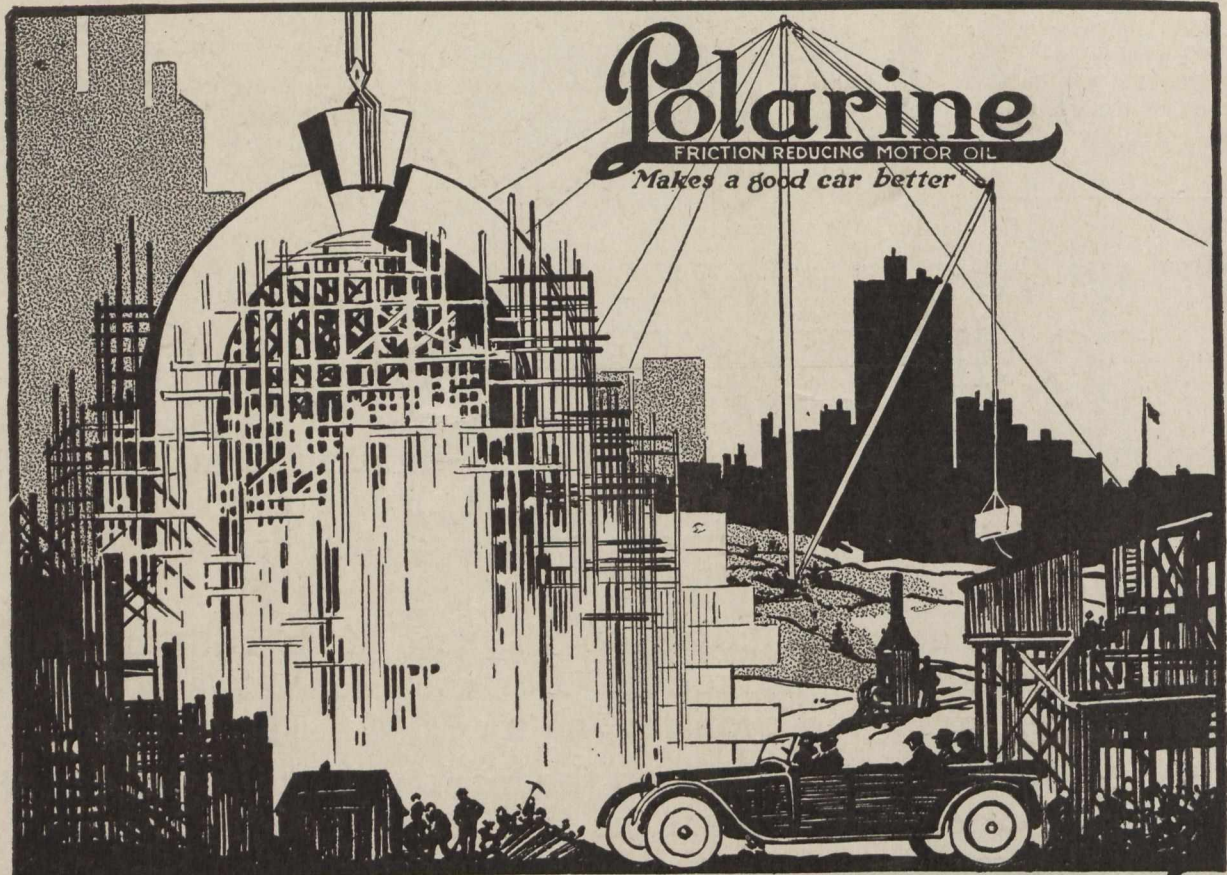
Newfoundland is the home of the cod fish and this forms the largest item in her fish production. But the island also produces large quantities of herring, salmon, lobster and many of the lesser fishes.

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



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

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



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