

# The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVIII, No. 20

GARDENVALE P. Que., MAY 18, 1920

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No age can escape the necessity of finding solutions for its own peculiar problems. The weightiest of those problems of our day is the problem of fusing into one co-operative whole the contentious interests and parties in industry, which industry itself has created. Such an aim can be achieved only by constructive progress, not by destructive revolutionary methods and still less by efforts or inaction tending towards reaction. Constructive progress postulates a desire to retain all that is good in our institutions replacing that which is bad only after a careful study and test of that which is proposed as fit for substitution. By FRANCIS HANKIN in—*Present Industrial Problems on page 8.*

## Conclusions From the Yearly Trade Returns

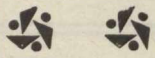
By OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT

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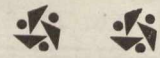
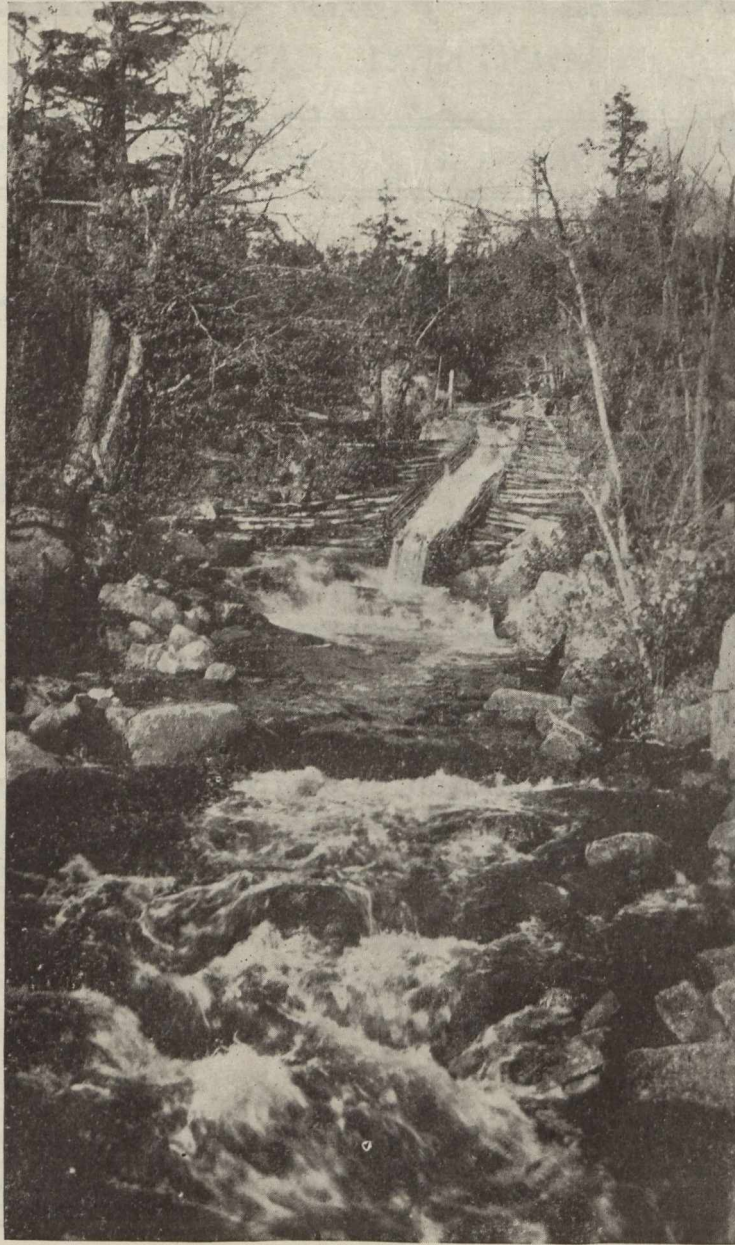
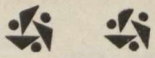
## Workmen's Compensation in Canada

By J. W. MACMILLAN

# Nova Scotia Water Power



As a result of investigations carried on by the Nova Scotia authorities in co-operation with the Dominion Water Power Branch, Interior Department, Ottawa, revealing water power assets of considerable magnitude, The Nova Scotia Power Commission was organized under comprehensive legislation, to undertake the development of certain of these powers.



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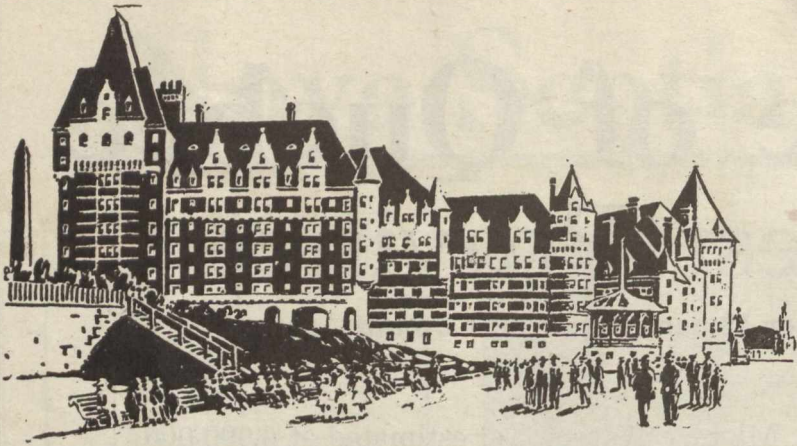
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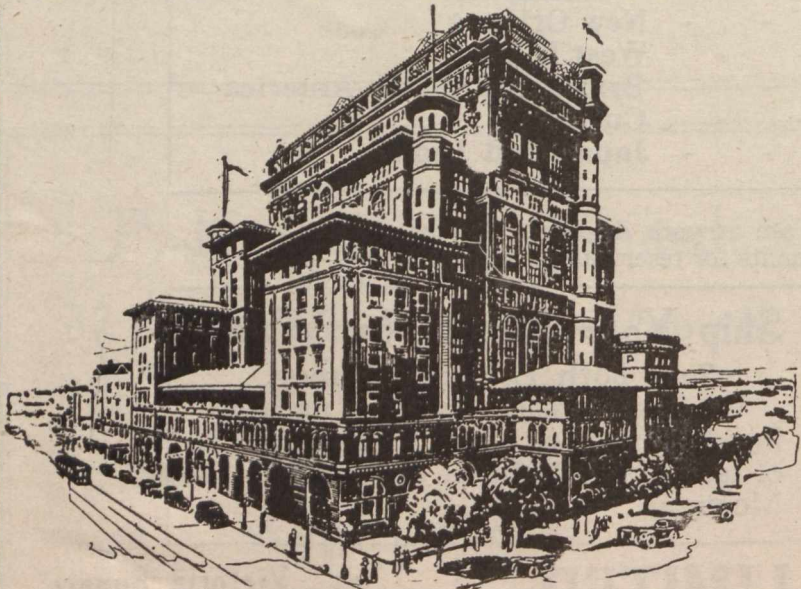
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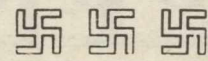
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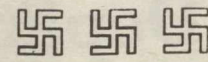
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### Superannuation

THE Ontario United Farmers, who found the work of criticism in public affairs an easy one, now that they have the responsibility of governing are experiencing some of the difficulties which the old parties had to meet and for which critics too often made small allowance. Many things which seem simple and easy when viewed from the Opposition or Independent seats present themselves in a different light when regarded from the seats of the mighty—the seats of responsibility. The question of a pension system—superannuation it is called—for the Civil Service is a case in point. Farmers have to a large extent regarded such a system with disfavor. Working hard themselves, depending entirely on their own efforts for present sustenance and for the making of provision for the evening of life, they do not easily see the necessity of the country providing pensions for officials who, from the farmer's viewpoint, are already favored in having what some call "soft Government jobs."

The United Farmers of Ontario appear to have largely held this view of the question. It was therefore a shock to some of them when, a few days ago, their own Government, led by Mr. Drury, announced in the Ontario Legislature their intention to establish a pension system for the Civil Service of the Province. The Secretary of the farmers' organization, a particularly energetic member of it, who, however, is not in the Legislature, proceeded to set on foot a movement to prevent the consummation of a policy which was regarded by many of the farmers as a flagrant departure from U.F.O. principles. A protest has been signed by a number of the Government's supporters in the House. Mr. Drury is standing to his guns and seems determined to proceed with the pension policy. If he had to rely entirely on his ordinary supporters his Government might be placed in a dangerous position on this question. But it is probable that the loss of support from his own party will be more than compensated by gains from the old parties, and that he will be able to carry his measure.

At Ottawa, too, there is a movement to provide a pension system for the Civil Service, as well as for the military. Many old

officials are still under the operation of a pension system which was established a long time ago. Officials whose appointments came within the last twenty years are not so favored. For them there is what is called a "Retirement Fund"—a compulsory saving of a part of the official's salary. Useful though this has proved in some cases, experience has shown that as a rule it fails to provide the means to enable the official to retire in comfort when he reaches the age of inefficiency, and that consequently a large number who have reached that condition are still retained in the service. To meet this situation the Government are proposing a return to the former superannuation system for these as well as for the older ones who are still on the superannuation list.

The governments at Ottawa and Toronto are to be commended for their frank recognition of the fact that provision should be made for the retirement, upon decent allowances, of those officials who have in their day rendered faithful and efficient service and who, by reason of advancing years, are not able to continue efficient work. There is something to be said against pensions from the farmers' standpoint. But all who are connected with large enterprises calling for the employment of many people are beginning to realize that efficiency is best promoted by the assurance of comfort in old age. Our larger corporations, banks, railways, insurance companies, etc., find it necessary to have pension funds in order that they may retain the services of their best men. It is only right that the Civil Service should do likewise. In one form or another in all ranks of service the movement for making some provision for old age is commanding the world's attention.

### McGill and Currie

IN the announcement of the appointment of General Sir Arthur Currie as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University the Governors of the institution have given the public a surprise which, on the whole, has been an agreeable one. Hitherto it has been assumed that, as a matter of course, the Principal of a University must be a man of high scholarship, a man

of academic rank. For the position of Chancellor—nominally the highest position—any distinguished citizen of good standing might be deemed eligible. But for the Principalship, the chief office of the University, an academic record was regarded as indispensable. Sir Auckland Geddes complied with this standard requirement. When he declined the position, to take the Ambassadorship at Washington, there was much speculation as to the man to be chosen in his place. In the choice of Sir Arthur Currie the McGill Governors have shown that when the occasion seems to require, they can boldly fling aside the restrictions of the past and strike out in a path of their own. They have chosen as the head of one of our greatest educational institutions a man whose only service in the field of education was rendered some years ago in the modest capacity of a public school teacher. It is a bold policy and one for which, on account of the character of the man chosen, the public will have a large degree of admiration. The Governors have remembered that McGill is, in its staff, rich in scholastic attainment. They have taken the view that what is most needed for the directing of the work of the University is a man of known organizing power, able to inspire those about him with enthusiasm, and set all the available forces of the institution to work in harmonious and energetic co-operation. Such a man they feel they have found in Sir Arthur Currie. His remarkable success in the field of military operations during the war has naturally impress all observers with the fact that Sir Arthur is no ordinary man, but is the possessor of exceptional ability as an organizer and director. His appointment to the University deprives the country of his valuable services in the reorganization of our militia services. But the loss in one branch of usefulness is balanced by the gain to the no less important department of public service upon which he is entering. He will take up his new duties with the cordial approval and hearty sympathy of the Canadian people, who will wish him as great success in this field as he won at the head of our soldiers on the battlefields of Europe.

### English Political Situation

THE political situation in England has for some time been mixed and clouded, as it has been to some extent in Canada. In both countries there has been a breaking up of old party lines and the effort to re-establish the old lines makes slow progress. It was thought that the return of Mr. Asquith to the House of Commons would materially affect the situation and that many of the Liberals associated with the Lloyd George Government would be drawn from their allegiance and follow their old leader. This expectation has not been realized. The Coalition Liberals seem disposed to still fol-

low Mr. Lloyd George. As between the Premier and the Labor party the position is still one of difficulty, for Labor is powerful and threatening; but there are no signs of growth of the Liberal party under Mr. Asquith. In the National Liberal Club, once the headquarters of Liberalism, including the two wings of the party after the formation of the Coalition, the Asquith section has obtained dominance and made things uncomfortable for the Lloyd George men, but in the constituencies the followers of Mr. Asquith are not manifesting any increase of strength. Probably the most severe blow to the Asquith party is the triumphant re-election in Sunderland of Sir Hamar Greenwood, a Canadian, lately appointed to the not very pleasant office of Irish Secretary. Sir Hamar was a few years ago one of the most active platform speakers on the Liberal side. He followed Lloyd George rather than Asquith when the split between the two occurred, and in the present Coalition he has had a rapid rise. In his fight for re-election he has had the good fortune to receive a vote exceeding that of both the Labor and Liberal candidates, the last mentioned standing at the foot of the poll. The result has unquestionably given great strength to the Coalition and increased the prestige of the Prime Minister. The London Daily News, the warmest supporter of Mr. Asquith, frankly acknowledges that the official Liberal party must be content for a time to fight an unsuccessful battle. Mr. Lloyd George, with practically the whole Conservative party behind him and still holding the support of a large section of the Liberals, has nothing to fear from Mr. Asquith or his followers. But the Labor party has to be reckoned with. Though it has not shown up in some of the recent elections as prominently as formerly, it is still a very strong and growing party which, when the general elections come, will give the Government a sharp fight.

### Names Wanted

EVEN those Canadians who are somewhat afflicted with status-on-the-brain received a severe shock recently when a cablegram announced, on the alleged authority of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister who was at the San Remo Conference, that Canada had offered to accept the mandate for Armenia. Under the Peace Treaty provision is made that certain territories of the conquered nations shall pass to the control of such nations as may receive from the Allied Powers a mandate for their government. In some cases the mandate has been sought and willingly accepted. Nobody, however, was in a hurry to take up the responsibility of governing Armenia, where the Turks appear to have kept up their oldtime practice of slaughtering Christians. The mandate for Armenia has

been going abegging. That the United States should accept it was an early proposal, not at all well received, and now as a last resort America is again asked to assume the responsibility. In the midst of the Allies' troubles over this matter, any suggestion of a power to take the job was welcome. Several of the smaller European powers were approached. Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden are understood to have been offered the engagement and declined. In the cablegram referring to Canada it was stated that Norway was offered the mandate and declined it because she found that she would need an army of forty thousand men to maintain order in Armenia. Then, the cablegram said, Lord Curzon relieved the situation by announcing that Canada had offered to take on the job!

Lord Curzon has now denied that he made the statement attributed to him. If he had contented himself with a simple denial we would be at liberty to believe that this report had no foundation beyond the fertile imagination of some newspaper correspondent. But Lord Curzon proceeded to add that the handing of the mandate to Canada had received some consideration, and that the suggestion of such a course had come from some Canadians.

It will be a pity if the matter is allowed by Lord Curzon to rest there. He has said enough to make it very desirable that he shall say more. It is much to be desired by the people of this Dominion that they should know who are the Canadians—Canadians of sufficient consequence to have their opinion noted by the Foreign Minister—who have suggested that Canada has so few problems of her own that she can afford the time, the money and the men required to take upon herself responsibilities which the European powers refuse to accept, and to undertake the governance of one of the most disorderly countries in the world. These Canadians should not be allowed to hide their lights under a bushel. Their names should be known so that they may receive due honor from the Canadian people!

### Mexico

That Mexico has another revolution is not surprising. It is a country that breeds revolutions, a country whose people seem to be quite insensible to the benefits of orderly government. The nearest approach to a period of order was when Porfiro Diaz, keeping the form of a Republic, governed with a strong hand. The time came when the power of Diaz weakened, and he was obliged to flee to Europe. Mexico has hardly had an orderly day since. Carranza's term of office as President is approaching the end. As he had announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, those who were dissatisfied with his administration might have been expected to let him have peace for the few remaining days. But once more the Mexican ruler has had to flee. The surprising feature of the present trouble is that the revolt has become so general with so little fighting.

# Wheat Outlook Is Much Better

**Seeding is Progressing Well throughout Manitoba and the Central West—Participation Certificates have Turned Out Well—A Week of Anniversaries.**

By E. CORA HIND.

Winnipeg, May 12.—The prophet who declared that if the wind was in the north on Good Friday it would blow from that direction for forty days, came unpleasantly near being correct. For 33 days, almost without intermission, the wind has blown from the north or northwest, now however it has got round to the south, there have been some genuine thunderstorms, some very heavy rains in some districts and the long delayed spring is upon us in full force. The growth of the past week has been very rapid and farm work is going on with great vigor.

In the south west and centre of all the provinces wheat seeding is general and a considerable amount of work has been accomplished. In the northern sections of the provinces it will not be general for another five days at least as the land is very wet, the melting of snow having been followed by heavy rains. The question of reduction in acreage is much discussed and now fear is expressed that owing to the failure of the Australian crop and the increased likelihood of a world shortage of wheat there will be a temptation to seed land to wheat which is not in proper cultivation. However there is some of that done every year.

There will probably be large areas seeded to flax not only because the price is high but because it can be seeded later than other crops with a reasonable hope of its maturing before frost comes. There is also the custom of seeding it on spring breaking, (a vicious practice) which will be possible this year as the land is in condition to make breaking easy.

## The Participation Certificates.

The great event of the week in grain circles has been the announcement by the wheat board of the approximate value of participation certificates; to wit at least 40c per bushel. The statement was made that this interim report was given out because farmers in all directions were being unduly influenced to part with their certificates far below their value.

Whether the fact that the question of the control of selling is coming up in the Dominion House almost immediately had anything to do with the announcement, it is hard to say. The Saskatchewan men, among them Hon. Charles Dunning Provincial Treasurer, and until recently minister of agriculture also, who advocate National selling are claiming that the value of these certificates is the greatest and best argument for continued national selling.

In view of the world shortage of wheat and the consequent increased demand the men on the other side continue in favor of the open market. It may well be that the interest of the consumer will lie with National selling.

In the meantime Saskatchewan figures that \$32,000,000 additional will come to that province from these certificates at 40c. The most hopeful have been figuring them at from 20 to 25c so that the announcement has come as a pleasant surprise. Manitoba's portion will run about \$20,000,000. Alberta had, of course, comparatively little wheat to sell outside of its own bounds, but the farmers who had wheat to sell will profit on an equal basis.

Manitoba had a very high percentage of number one northern wheat and sold large quantities at the \$2.15 figure, more especially for seed. With her shorter freight haul and her high percentage of the best grades it was figured that

Manitoba would average \$2.00 per bushel without the participation certificates so that with the participation certificates at 40c the Manitoba farmer will have realized about \$2.40 on an average for his wheat.

## Anniversary of the Hudson Bay Co.

The city of Winnipeg was the scene during the week of a very interesting celebration. The 250th anniversary of the Honorable, the Hudson Bay Company. It is to be hoped that the wonderful movie pictures prepared for this event will be shown in every picture theatre in Canada and in every part of the British Empire. For the first time the real history of North Western Canada received its true setting, and the vast audiences which crowded the great Allan theatre, every one of the three days from noon until midnight, thrilled with the romance and the enterprise which had gone to the laying of the foundations of this country which is an Empire in itself. As the brigades of canoes shot the rapids all sense of its being a picture were lost, you were living again the great moments when a canoe just grazed destruction against a ragged rock and shot once more into clear water.

There is probably no country in the world which has more a romance in its history and there never was a country that has suffered more at the hands of the historians, especially those who have prepared the histories for our schools.

# Sir Andrew's Forest Obsequies

When the President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is persuaded to deliver an address before the Academy of Medicine on the Thyroid Gland, perhaps the newspapers will give the delivery as much publicity as the recent speech of Sir Andrew MacPhail on Forestry. Sir Andrew is professor of "The History of Medicine," at McGill University. He spoke before the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association on the economics of forestry and repeated the address before a Toronto audience. Probably five thousand people read parts of the address from newspaper columns to a hundred who sat beneath the speaker. The effect of the deliverance has been in direct ratio to Sir Andrew's standing as a scientist and editor, and without relation to his scholarly inexperience in the technical subject with which he chose to deal.

The Forestry Journal has not the slightest intention of considering the address seriously. We give below certain excerpts typical of Sir Andrew's conclusions. There are many men in Canada who hold such fragile opinions, men who have picked up a bit here, a bit there, but who do not muster enough audacity to put the product forward as a treatise on a complex subject, tested by two centuries of scientific effort, and by half a dozen great nations.

No, Sir Andrew, the principles of forestry, applied to the forest have given one European nation a forest property worth seven billions of dollars in not more than one hundred years. She grew it from stuff as promising as the Duck Mountain Reserve in Manitoba, if you've seen that. We can do things equally great in Canada. To suggest nowadays that Canadians have deliberately built up a pulp and paper industry with 250 millions invested, and an export business of

This is a year of anniversaries in Manitoba, for the Province is 50 years old. By way of celebration and to stimulate the interest of the growing citizens in the province the Department of Education has prepared for Empire Day a small beautifully illustrated booklet of the history of the province in those 50 formative years.

Under the caption "Progress of 50 years" we find that the one schoolhouse has grown to 2017, the population from 11,963 to 613,000. No crop statistics were kept until 1876 when 480,000 bushels of wheat was raised. In 1919 the value of the crops raised was \$163,000,000 and the sales of livestock, dairy, egg, poultry, honey and other products \$191,730,000.

The figures of material prosperity and development, are, however, very properly subordinated to the figures relating to Manitoba's contributions to the war. This paragraph is short but pregnant.

"Just 50 years ago cables had to be sent to England to get permission for a small force of Imperial troops to come to Manitoba to restore order in the first Riel Rebellion. During the great war Manitoba sent to help the Empire a force of 61,543 officers and men, or over three divisions. No province has a finer record in comparison with its population. For patriotic funds the people of Manitoba raised by personal contribution or levy a total of \$6,000,000 or about \$10 per head for every man, woman and child in the Province. Manitoba's total contribution of Victory loans have been \$117,000,000."

Manitoba will celebrate yet another anniversary this year namely the centennial of the arrival of this year, namely the centennial of the arrival of West who came out in 1820.

The wholesome "Postage Stamp Province" will be much in the public eye in 1920. By the way I wonder how many people in the east know what the name Manitoba signifies—it is literally "God's Voice" from Manitou God or Great Spirit and Waba Voice.

100 millions a year, only to sit in the parlor car and watch the forests disappear and the mills rot,—No, Sir Andrew, that is almost improbable. It happens in Tien Tsing, but nowhere near Three Rivers.

"So you must not be too consolate and think too much of the end," advises the good physician.

Once a train came rushing toward a river bank; its speed was fifty miles an hour. Surely it must plunge to a fearful destruction! The faces of all beholders were blanded with terror. But it was all for naught. The train happened to find a bridge and passed across the river without vibrating a teacup.

There was a bridge in front of your eyes all the time you were speaking, Sir Andrew, but you couldn't see it. It was hidden by a Tree.—By R. B. in The Canadian Forestry Journal.

## A Famous Motor Boat

At the recent Motor Exhibition in London, the most attractive was the famous coastal motor boat C.M.B.4., from the Baltic after many cruises, during which she passed through lines of forts and torpedoed the Bolshevik cruiser Oleg. This vessel is a skimover or hydroplane of the type invented before the war for sporting purposes. It attains a speed of 40 knots with full armament and crew. The show contained many British examples of small auxiliary motors which can be attached to rowing boats and other small craft. Some of these are installed on board and others are attached to the stern without structural alterations. One pattern, with an engine rated at 2 to 3 horse power, weighs only 60 lbs. complete with propeller and tearing gear.

# Present Industrial Problems

## A Short History of Trade Unionism—The Effect of the War on Employees and their Employers—Canada's Present Labor Problems and the Possible Solutions.

By FRANCIS HANKIN.

The hearty reception by the Social Workers' federation of Montreal of Mr. Francis Hankin's Lecture on the "Historical Background of the Present Industrial Situation", encourages its publication as a contribution to public discussion of what is perhaps the most urgent question with which the country is confronted to-day. The return from war to peace conditions is being brought about with difficulty, owing largely to sectional and class thinking and to lack of knowledge. The study of industrial problems and an unselfish national outlook should therefore be encouraged if we are to build up a future worthy of the sacrifices which have been made during the war. This address is also published in pamphlet form by the Social Workers' Federation of Montreal, 70 Jeanne Mance Street.

Mr. Francis Hankin is a Montreal business man, whose name is familiar to many as Extension Lecturer on the Industrial Problems of Reconstruction at McGill University, as well as Secretary of the Canadian National Reconstruction Groups.

The outbreak of industrial discontent and the efforts to bring about social reorganization which followed upon the conclusion of the war may be thought by some to arise solely from the disturbances that accompany war itself, whereas, whilst these disturbances are no doubt contributory causes the origin of this post war activity must be sought in the early days of our industrial era which began with the introduction of machinery about 1760. The period of 1760 to 1832 is known as the Industrial Revolution, for machinery, operated by steam and water power, displaced the simple instruments employed by the handicraftsman and revolutionized not only industry itself but also the social life of the worker.

Before steam was harnessed to machinery, the implements of which the handicraftsman made use were, to the eyes of the twentieth century, of extreme simplicity and of negligible cost. The requisites for production being only acquired skill and uncostly implements, the workers of those days could, with comparative ease, be either employers or employed.

No insurmountable barrier faced either the apprentice or the journeyman denying permanently to him the opportunity of achieving the freedom and independence of a master craftsman. Hence, there did not obtain in the days of handicraft that clear cleavage between employer and employed which is the feature of our day. Apprentice, journeyman, and master-craftsman were of the same social status; their interests were, on the whole, guarded by one body, the Guild; and further protection to the workers was afforded by Statutes which limited the number of apprentices employed by one master.

The use of machinery harnessed to steam or water power changed this condition, for the cost was so great that few of the handicraftsmen could expect, even by much saving, to be able to purchase these new-found aids to production. Hence, with the use of machinery, began the divorce between the ownership of the means of production and the work of production itself.

Another result soon became apparent. The new

machines could be operated by women and children, and the little skill that was necessary could be acquired by them after a short training. Women and children were numerous, and therefore cheap; consequently wages fell rapidly, and when the craftsmen could no longer compete with the new machine industries, he also had to accept the prevailing low wages so that, in the end, the labor of whole families was necessary in order to provide even the meagre budget required for a minimum subsistence.

The operatives sought means with which to combat this powerful force which could so depreciate their standard of life, and endeavored to use the counter-vailing force of combination amongst themselves. The employers soon saw the menace of such a policy, and met it by allying themselves with the powerful land-owners who were in control of the political machinery. They secured the passing of the Combination Laws in 1799 and 1800 which prohibited the association together of workpeople for the purpose of securing an increase in their wages. It is stated that these Combination Laws were of such severity that they really proclaimed a doctrine of serf labor and low wages.

The laws were supposed to prohibit also the association of employers but whilst thousands of workpeople were sent to prison for contravening them, there is no record of a single conviction of an employer.

The conditions brought about by the prohibition of attempts on the part of workpeople to force from their employers an improvement in their wages are a blot upon the record of the people of Great Britain for justice and liberty.

Wages fell to a low ebb; those of the Bolton weavers were at one period only about five shillings per week. Young children were forced into the mill in order that their scanty earnings might supplement the family income. What was really serf child labor was secured by the workhouses of the large cities where, in many parishes, relief to families was refused unless the children were sent to work. They were eagerly sought by the factories and were often sent there in cartloads to be bound to an apprenticeship beginning at seven years of age and continuing until the age of twenty-one.

The new factory and mill industries drew the population from the countryside into the towns where some form of housing accommodation had to be provided.hovels were rapidly erected, often with entire disregard of conditions that health demanded. One case is recorded where a row of houses was built upon an open sewer because there was thus avoided the necessity of digging for cellars. Not a single house in this street escaped the cholera.

The hours of labor were limited merely by the endurance of the workers. The children's workday varied from 14 to 18 hours. In 1819, the Cotton Factories Regulation Act limited the age to nine years and the hours to 13 1/2 per day for children from nine to sixteen years of age.

The effect of these conditions upon education was disastrous. Dean Alford wrote in 1839 "Prussia is before us; Switzerland is before us; France is before us. There is no record of any people on earth so highly civilised so abounding in arts and comforts and so grossly, generally ignorant as the English."

Describing the workers, men and women, girls and boys who appeared as witnesses before a Select Committee appointed to examine into Factory Children's Labor, the authors of the "Town Laborer" write: "Stunted, diseased, deformed, degraded, each with the tale of his wronged life, they pass across the stage, a living picture of man's cruelty to man, a pitiless indictment of those rulers who, in their days of unabated power, had abandoned the weak to the rapacity of the strong".

In spite of the rigorous penalties of the Combination Laws, subterranean association by the workers was carried on in order to secure their repeal. Their leaders also began to attempt to secure their objects through Parliamentary channels. Francis Place, a successful master tailor who had been a journeyman, lent his energies to the cause and, with the assistance of J. R. McCulloch Hume, secured in 1824 with remarkable cleverness, the repeal of the obnoxious Combination Laws "almost without the notice of the members within or the newspapers without."

The repeal of these laws, while not marking the beginning of the Trade Union movement for organisation of craftsmen had existed long before 1824, removed largely, though not entirely, the disabilities of the workers in respect or the right of association together to improve their circumstances. There followed soon afterwards a perfect mania for organisation. Unions were formed for shop assistants, chimneysweeps, ploughmen, shearmen, bonnet makers and workers in all classes of industry. An endeavour was also made by Robert Owen in 1834 to form what in reality was a forerunner of the One Big Union. It was called the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union; there were numerous lodges and its members came from all classes of trades. Within a few weeks, the membership appears to have reached half a million including tens of thousands of farm laborers and women.

The workers, however, had not that experience which could teach them how to use their power effectively and with judgment. Mr. Sidney Webb writes of them: "In council they were idealists, humanitarians, socialists, moralists; in battle, they were still the struggling, half emancipated serfs of 1825 armed with the rude weapon of the strike and the boycott. They dissipated their strength over wide areas, and did not recover their advantage until they concentrated their efforts on narrower and more manageable aims."

Thus ended what has been termed the Revolutionary period of Trades Unionism."

Between 1843 and 1860, the Unions limited their efforts to the building up of stable organisations and to resisting the more important of the legal and industrial oppressions under which they suffered. They began to see the necessity of engaging an adequate and expert staff, particularly as many of them specialised in insurance and friendly benefits.

The next important phase was that in which the Unions took an active interest in political matters. Between 1858 and 1867 there were formed in the leading industrial centres, permanent Trades Councils consisting of representatives of the various unions. In 1861, the London Trades Council was formed, but, at first, it was composed mainly of the representatives of the smaller societies. In 1864, however, the larger Societies sent their representatives among whom were five Trade Union secretaries of marked ability, namely William Allan, Robert Applegarth, Daniel Guile, Edwin Coulson and George Odger. This London Trades Council henceforward acted as a Parliamentary Committee and enlisted the effective assistance of brilliant middle class sympathisers such as Frederic Harrison and Professor Beesley. In 1866, they worked enthusiastically in favor of the Reform Bill which became law in 1867 and enfranchised the workmen in the Boroughs.



Either as a direct result of their efforts or as an indirect result of their agitation, much legislation has been passed which has raised the standard of life of the British nation and indirectly of those nations who have followed her example. This ameliorating legislation includes the franchise Acts, Factory Acts, Truck Acts (forbidding the compulsion exercised by employers upon their workpeople to force them to buy their food and domestic supplies at the mill stores at exorbitant prices), and Acts dealing with Education, Employers' Liability, Unemployment Insurance, Minimum Wages, Old Age Pensions, and other questions.

In 1874, the Unions decided to take a direct part in politics. They sent 13 candidates to the polls of whom 2 were elected to Parliament. They also secured the election of many of their representatives to seats upon local school boards.

To secure remedial action through legislative bodies is proverbially a slow process. In the early eighties, a considerable body of workers, developed much dissatisfaction at the delays attending this process, and demanded more energetic action directed to wider aims such as nationalisation and community ownership of industry. Their demand was strengthened by the influence exerted by Henry George's book "Progress and Poverty" which, then, had a wide circulation in Great Britain.

In the late eighties, the unskilled workers previously neglected by the skilled trades, became active in organization and demands for shorter hours and increased pay. Some striking victories were won by the workers, notably in the case of the dockers.

The new spirit of energy displayed by the workers and characterised as the New Unionism resulted in a great increase in strength. One writer says "The leaders sought to bring into the ranks of existing organisations,—the Trade Union, the Municipality, or the State,—great masses of unorganised workers who had hitherto been either absolutely outside the pale or inert elements within it. They aimed, not at superceding existing social structures, but at capturing them all in the interests of the wage earners."

Shortly before the war, the supporters of direct action were gaining ground. Its advocates proposed to secure their ends, whether directly concerned with an improvement in wages and hours in their particular craft, or with obtaining wider changes such as nationalisation, by the use of the strike—the general strike, if need be.

Direct action is, per se, the antithesis of revolution, for it means passivity or a ceasing of work more or less general, not activity or the adoption of revolutionary measures.

The situation created by the war called for the temporary relinquishing on the part of Labor of many of their cherished rights obtained only after a long struggle. On the whole, with isolated exceptions, their response to the demands of the nation upon them was generous, and their record compares not unfavourably with that of the employers.

The war, with its emphasis on the value to the State not only of the common soldier but also of the worker, directed attention to the necessity for meeting the demands of the workers, both soldier and civil, that the conditions of the Reconstruction period should be an improvement on those prevailing before the war. It was determined in many quarters that efforts should be made to create a world brighter and better for the ordinary and common people than that existing before the war.

The British Labor Party issued a manifesto entitled "Labor and the New Social Order" which laid down in clear terms the high ideals which the Labor Party would follow. Described as the four pillars to the new structure, their aims were summarized as:

- (a) The Universal Enforcement of the National Minimum.
- (b) The Democratic Control of Industry.
- (c) The Revolution in National Finance.
- (d) The Surplus Wealth for the Common Good.

These principles may be elaborated as follows:

The National Minima comprise health, subsistence, education, housing, sufficiency and security of income and insurance.

The Democratic Control of Industry predicated the progressive assumption of the control of Industry by Labor and calls for much immediate nationalisation.

The Revolution in National Finance aims at direct and graduated taxation, excluding, as much as possible, taxation upon the necessities of life, and throwing the burden upon those who have a surplus over the necessities.

The Surplus Wealth for the Common Good is to be secured by nationalisation, municipalisation, and steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes.

The British Government was also conscious of the necessity for providing some reorganisation of industry in order to meet, in part at least, the demands of labor for a larger and more responsible share in the determination of the conditions under which the work of the industry should be carried on. It therefore charged the Committee now known as the Whitley Committee:

"To make and consider suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relation between employers and workpeople."

"To recommend means for securing that industrial conditions affecting the relations between employers and workmen shall be systematically reviewed by those concerned with a view to improving conditions in the future."

The recommendations of the Committee, in brief, were to the effect that all the employers in their respective industries should be organized, and should appoint, through their organizations, representatives to a central council for each industry; that the workpeople should be similarly organized into their separate trade unions, and that each trade union in a particular industry should also appoint members to the central council; that the numbers of representatives of the workers and of the employers upon this Council should be equal on both sides, and that the joint council thus formed should govern the particular industry so far as wages, hours, and conditions of work are concerned. Provisions were also made for District Councils and works committees based upon the same principle of organization.

In April 1919, it was stated that Whitley Councils, Interim Reconstruction Councils, and Trade Boards, constituted upon the principle of the Whitley Report, were in operation in more than 70 national industries in Great Britain, controlling the conditions of work of more than five millions of workpeople.

Similar Councils are in operation in certain industries in the United States and Canada, but they differ from the Councils of the Whitley type in that the representatives are elected by the secret ballot of the employees, whether they are members of unions or not. This system therefore, while not actively discriminating against Trade Unions which are the basis of whatever strength and power of negotiation the workers possess, does not make organization the preliminary of the Joint Council, and, therefore meets with the disapproval of the organized workers as likely to effect a decline in organization and thereby to place the workers again at the mercy of the employers.

Of late years a new type of Unionism has been gaining ground. This is called Industrial Unionism. It differs from Trade or Craft Unionism which is based upon the organization into one union of all the workers engaged in a particular occupation or craft, for example, bricklayers,

boiler makers, or machinists, irrespective of the many industries in which their services may be used. Industrial Unionism is based upon the principle that all the workers, skilled or unskilled engaged in a particular industry such as the building trade, or the metal trades, shall be federated together.

There are two ways in which this may be achieved. The first is by an extension of the Trade or Craft Union and is secured by the formation of a Trades Council such as the Building Trades Council to which the various Trades Unions engaged in the Building Trades, for example, the painters, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, etc., send delegates. This Central Council, instead of the individual Trades Unions as formerly, is the body with which negotiations are carried on by the employers.

The other plan for achieving the same end is that of the One Big Union curiously reminiscent of the effort of Robert Owen in 1834 above mentioned. It consists in the organization into one body of all workers, unskilled and skilled of whatever craft. Each particular industry is supervised by a Committee.

A bitter conflict between the advocates of the two systems of industrial unionism has taken place recently in Canada. According to the situation now prevailing it appears that the old Trade Unions have maintained their ascendancy by reason of their having, at the last Trades Union Congress held at Hamilton in September 1919, agreed upon a definition of collective bargaining. It may be mentioned incidentally that the absence of a clear definition of this term was a point of difficulty at the last Industrial Conference at Ottawa. The present definition of Collective Bargaining by the Trade Unions of Canada is embodied in a resolution passed at the Hamilton Congress. It runs as follows:—

"That this congress go on record as being in favor of the right of collective bargaining: our interpretation of same being on the lines of Metal Trades and Building Trades Councils, with strict organized labor representation."

Early in 1919, a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations was appointed by the Dominion Government. The terms of reference submitted to it were the same as those put before the Whitley Committee already referred to although the scope of the Enquiry made by the Commission was much wider. Among its recommendations were the following: that legislation should provide for minimum wages for women, girls and unskilled labor; that the maximum work day should be 8 hours; that immediate enquiry should be made into state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age; that suitable Government action be taken to establish a bureau to promote Industrial Councils; and general recommendations were made as to collective bargaining and upon other matters.

Each country and people is, of course, concerned primarily with its own industrial problems, but as these are now international in their nature and influence, no one can afford to neglect the developments taking place in countries other than one's own. It is by reason of the international character and influence of the Trade Union movement that much attention has been paid to Great Britain, for the steps taken there are watched very closely and often imitated in other parts of the world.

The international extent of the movement is reflected in the Labor provisions of the Peace Treaty, and in the results of the International Labor Conference held recently in Washington where agreements were reached between the representatives of the various nations present upon the questions, among others, of the eight hour day and the minimum wage, to both of which Canada is committed so far as her Federal Constitution will permit.

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# Canadian Industries Developing

Never in the past has Canada had so many industries springing up over night. The speed with which they are coming is not an indication that they are of the "mushroom" sort for the vast majority of the projects are the result of culminating demand through the war period and the general development of the country is likely to be sufficiently rapid to carry them on a firm footing. Not a few of the industries are branches of successful United States firms who are seizing upon the opportunity of establishing themselves when they are able to bring their capital across the border at such advantageous exchange rates.

The very fact that these firms are establishing themselves here argues well for the financial status of the Dominion in the near future. Coupling the movement of American capital into Canada with the report of well informed observers who have lately predicted that this year's trade returns will show that the United States and not Great Britain, is becoming Canada's best customer, we cannot look for the retention of the present adverse exchange rate between the two countries for any great length of time. Given a fair measure of industrial peace we must in a very short time be producing and with our production for export, our financial status as a nation must grow.

While too much importance cannot be placed on our trading relations with the United States it is also well to remember that trade within the Empire is of very great importance. The announcement of Col. Grant Morden of the formation of the British Empire Steel Company, has been received with enthusiasm by those who feared that past mishaps to British capital invested in Canadian enterprises of national importance would make them chary of venturing again. The statement that this enterprise will eventually be linked with others in India and Australia, that it is going to be a real combination within the Empire, is very gratifying and ensures the continuance of mutual confidence between the mother country and the colonies.

This company will very shortly be putting its shares on the market both in Canada and in Great Britain. The preference here has been for shares of about hundred dollars par value while in England the popular price is lower. Col. Morden has announced that possibly shares of \$5 par value will be issued in England and in Canada they will be offered only in lots amounting to hundred dollars in par value. This step marks time with the declaration of Col. Morden that the company will be a great partnership of Canadian and British interests; it is an attempt to make the diverse finance methods of the Empire dovetail more evenly.

A group of Montreal and Toronto business men has purchased the British Chemicals Limited, plant at Trenton, Ont., which was formerly operated by the Imperial Munitions Board. This plant was built and equipped during the war at a cost of over \$5,000,000. The entire plant covers some 225 acres, upon which are erected about eighty buildings. After the war it was feared for a time that it might be dismantled or moved to the United States, but it is satisfactory to know that it is being retained in Canada, and that it may eventually become the basis of a Canadian chemical industry. In pre-war days Canada was dependent on outside countries, largely Germany, for her chemical products. The new plant will try to replace German-made goods with Canadian articles.

Some idea of the speed with which financial men work after a proposition has been investigated by their experts, is given in the report that the shareholders of the Dominion Bridge Company, at a special general meeting, approved unanimous-

ly in less than four minutes plans of the directors to form The Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., for the purpose of taking over the present Bridge subsidiary, The Dominion Engineering and Machinery Company. Four minutes for the transaction of such business is pretty good time even if they had made up their minds before coming to the meeting. The new company will be very largely engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper mill machinery.

Any enumeration of recent industrial development of this country is incomplete without mention of the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company is celebrating its 250th anniversary. On the second of May, 1670 King Charles declared "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" to be "the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the vast unknown territories, the waters of which drained into Hudson's Bay." In the seventeenth century the only method of undertaking great enterprises was that of Royal Charters. The simplicity of this method and the great privileges given, were however not always able to ensure the success of the undertakings, and many charters have been annulled because the companies failed, with the means at that time, to overcome the difficulties encountered. Today the intricacy of financing and founding a great undertaking is offset by the advantages of modern equipment with which to carry it out. The Hudson's Bay Company endures because for a quarter of a thousand years it made, as it still makes, those continual adjustments to ever-changing conditions which are essential to vitality and success.

## Valuable Aid to Amateur Gardeners

At this time of the year, when potatoes are running at six something a bag, when the cost of food is at its highest, the attention of the city man or the suburbanite, who happens to have a small plot of ground, may well turn to how he can get the most out of it. Aside altogether from that, gardening may be made a most interesting and beneficial hobby; particularly by the man who has been in an office all day.

There may be however, the most discouraging failure which finishes all the zeal of the amateur. A variety of things may contribute to this. The sunlight may be insufficient or too strong. The soil may not be properly prepared. It is said that all amateur gardeners plant too deeply. Some of the seed may come up in China but if the amateur doesn't get results in his own back yard he is inconsolable.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture publish the following timely publications free to all who write and ask.

"The Potato in Canada, its Cultivation and Varieties," Bulletin No. 90. W. T. Macoun

"Poultry Feeds and Feeding," Bulletin 91. G. Robertson.

"The Strawberry and its Cultivation. Bulletin No. 92. W. T. Macoun.

"Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for Home Use." Bulletin No. 93. W. T. Macoun.

"Bush Fruits." Bulletin No. 94. W. T. Macoun.

"How to Make and Use a Hot-bed and Cold Frame." Pamphlet No. 19. W. T. Macoun.

"Some Varieties of Tobacco Recommended for the Province of Quebec. Pamphlet No. 20 F. Charlan.

"Construction and Care of Tobacco Seed Beds in the Province of Quebec." Pamphlet No. 21 F. Charlan.

## In All Respects Ready for Trade

The "Work of the British Navy in the Mediterranean" was the subject of an interesting address by Captain Evan J. Edwards, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, before the Montreal Weekly Electrical Luncheon recently. Captain Edwards paid tribute to the work carried on by British sloops, destroyers, trawlers and drifters under the orders of Admiral Ferguson, British Admiral of patrols, both in escorting and in mine sweeping. He gave instances to show the courage and resource displayed under the most trying circumstances by officers and men of the navy and of the merchant service.

The speaker quoted the commencing phrase of the sailing orders which are issued to the senior officers; these words, which are traditional in the navy, are "Being in all respects ready for sea and to engage the enemy." Captain Edwards urged that these words be adopted by the business men of the British Empire today, whose slogan should be "Being in all respects ready for trade, and to keep that trade within the British Empire as far as possible."

In closing he made a strong appeal for still greater pride in the British Empire, and urged his hearers to do everything possible in trade, and in other ways to make this already mighty Empire still mightier.

There is a steady movement of settlers in the Okanagan Valley this spring and these are a very good class. The estimate of the 1920 production of the Valley is being placed at seven million dollars. The effect of the return of overseas soldiers to the ranches is being felt in the speeding up of production.

"Tomato Culture." Pamphlet No. 22. W. T. Macoun.

"Cabbage and Cauliflower Culture." Pamphlet No. 23. W. T. Macoun.

"Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture." Pamphlet 24. W. T. Macoun.

"Bean Anthracnose." Pamphlet 25. G. C. Cunningham.

"Melon Culture." Pamphlet 26. W. T. Macoun.

"The Cultivation of Some Stable Vegetables." Pamphlet 27. W. Saxby Blair.

"The Rod Cultivator." Pamphlet No. 28. W. H. Fairfield.

"The Rearing of Rabbits." S.S. No. 34. V. Fortier.

"Tomato diseases." S.S. No. 35. W. A. McCubbin.

"Growing of Flue-Cured Tobacco in Canada." S.S. No. 38. Digges & Freeman.

"Poisonous Plants." S.S. No. 39. F. Fyles.

"Use of Coarse Grain as Human Food." S.S. No. 40. C. E. Saunders.

"Summary of 3 years' Experiments on the Harrow Tobacco Station." S.S. No. 41. D. D. Digges.

"Wild Rice." S.S. No. 42. F. Fyles.

"Every Gardener His Own Seed Grower." S.C. No. 12. W. T. Macoun.

"When Should Potatoes be Planted to Obtain Maximum Crops." S.C. No. 18. W. T. Macoun.

"The Importance of Planting Good Seed Potatoes for High Yields." S.C. No. 19. W. T. Macoun.

Edmonton, Alta.—H. Krack of Yakima, Wash., recently purchased 7,000 bushels of potatoes here at \$3.90 per bushel, the highest price on record for such a quantity. The consignment has been shipped to Montana.

# On Workmen's Compensation

## Trend of Compensation Laws in Canada and the United States— Inclusion of Occupational Diseases—The Provinces Assume Liability—Prevention of Accidents.

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

As I write, the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario is before the public, as is also the intelligence that organized labor is asking for amendments to the law making it more generous to the victims of industrial casualties. The policy of the government will be announced before this article is in print, but a comparison of the general trend of legislation in the United States and Canada may throw some light on the public discussion.

The several Provinces of Canada and the several States of the Republic ran a free-for-all race with one another in passing these compensation laws. Few, perhaps, recognized how completely the legal assumptions in regard to accidents were reversed by them. The common law had supposed that when a man was injured at his work that some one was to blame. It might be his employer, it might be himself, or it might be his fellow-worker. It was left to the injured man, or to his heirs in case of his death, to enter suit for damages against the employer, and prove that his negligence or blundering had caused the accident. All this was cast aside by the new principle introduced. Accidents were regarded as being really accidents—unintended, inevitable things, to be treated as sicknesses and remedied rather than as crimes to be punished. The first, laws, on either side of the line, were modelled on the British employers' liability act. No administrative commission was appointed, but a costless inquiry by a judge awarded an indemnity to the victim or his widow and orphans, while suits for damages were usually permitted as well.

This trend of legislation, however, was altered for Canada by the Ontario law of 1914. Coming late among the Provincial laws, it was the result of an extremely careful investigation by a commission, and set a standard which has been generally adopted since by the other Provinces of Canada. It turned away from the British type of law and drew its provisions from the mutual-liability systems of Germany and the act of the State of Washington.

No single State of the Union has been successful in striking out a path which the other States have been willing to pursue. Hence the laws of the States are unstandardized and dissimilar as compared with those of Canada. Not, that the Canadian laws are at all replicas of one another or that the American laws are irreconcilable and contradictory among themselves. But there is much general resemblance in the Canadian laws and very little general resemblance in the United States laws. This fact makes our comparison easier from the Canadian angle than from the American angle.

In both countries practically all the Provinces or States possess such laws. Prince Edward Island is the only Canadian Province lacking one. Forty-five States have such laws, and in these are almost all the industrial States, and about eighty per cent of the population of the nation.

The first distinct difference to be noted is that in Canada the laws are all compulsory. Two-thirds of the States have non-compulsory laws. In these the industries are allowed to elect whether or not they will come under the law.

The benefits in Canada average higher than in the United States. Only the most liberal of the States come up to the level which is common in Canada. The indemnity is, in these few more liberal States, greater, but it is paid for shorter periods. The longer term during which the disabled worker or the widow of the man who was

killed receives benefits makes up for any comparative deficiency in the amount of the regular allowance. The rate in Canada for a widow is from \$20 to \$25 a month (Ontario makes it \$30), with an additional \$5 for each child (\$7.50 in Ontario). This payment is continued for a time equal to the probable industrial life of her deceased husband, or until re-marriage. For the children they cease at the age of 16. In the United States the payment ceases after a stipulated period of from 300 to 500 weeks.

In case of disability the compensation in Canada is 55 per cent of the employee's earnings, 50 per cent in Quebec. This continues during the period of disability, or, in the case of total disability, for life. Three Provinces limit the total amount which any beneficiary may receive. In the United States, such limitation of the total amount is the rule. Nearly half of the States, however, set the total disability allowance at 60 per cent, of the wages, which is higher than any in Canada.

The comparison is not easy in the case of partial disability, owing to the different systems under which the benefits are reckoned. In the United States elaborate schedules are common, assessing the proportion of disability due to each accident. The worth of the ring finger is measured against that of the index finger, and the loss of an eye is scaled against the dislocation of a shoulder. In Canada the custom prevails to base the compensation upon the loss of earning capacity, the payments being continued during incapacity. The several boards have power to make partial disability tables to assist them in determining the loss from any injury in percentages of total disability, and the age and occupation of the injured workman are taken into account.

The comparison is more favorable to the United States, from the point of view of the workman, in regard to the possible injuries which are covered by the law. A list is furnished in Canada of hazardous employments. The boards are commonly empowered to alter this list, either increasing or diminishing it. The considerations which move them are both the hazard of any industry and the possibility of collecting insurance premiums from the employers. Thus an industry which is in the hands of small employers, who hire only a few workers, is not likely to be enumerated, even though as hazardous as some other industries where the workers are massed in larger groups. On the other hand, two-thirds of the States do not limit the industries which the law affects.

Another feature of the United States laws more favorable to the worker is that medical and surgical services are more freely provided for the injured. The Canadian Provinces are rectifying their position here, and a number of them now furnish such aid under certain conditions.

Canada scores heavily, however, in including occupational diseases along with accidents. Here she followed the British practice. In a number of the States they are formally excepted. In others, though doubtless intended to be included, the interpretation of judges has banished them. In others they are not referred to. It is in but a few that they are included. The Canadian Provinces adopted the British schedule of occupational diseases; anthrax, lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic poisoning, and ankylostomiasis. In several Provinces additions have been made to the list.

The most significant feature of compensation legislation in Canada is the assumption of liability on the part of the Province. The claims are paid directly out of the accident fund in the hands of the board. Whether the employer has paid the premiums or not makes no difference to the man who is hurt. If the employer has defaulted in his obligation to keep his working force insured it is not left to the maimed employee or to widow of the slain employee to fight him in the courts. That duty devolves upon the board. It is not so in the United States. None of them assume liability. In the case of the insolvency of an employer and his insurance carrier the injured employee loses his compensation benefits.

Another advantage for the worker in Canada is that the compensation boards are much more free from judicial supervision than in the United States. In only two Provinces is an appeal allowed to the courts, and then only in regard to matters of law. In none of the States has the administrative board final jurisdiction. In every State there may be made appeal to the courts on matters of law, and in many of the States upon questions of fact as well.

In line with this is the greater permanence of the administrative boards in Canada. The members hold their positions for life or good behavior. In the United States the term of office is usually 2, 4, or 5 years. Moreover the Canadian boards have commonly more authority in appointing their officers and employees.

Finally, there is only one board in Canada having responsibility for accident prevention. It has been found in some of the States that the authority for preventing industrial casualties may be advantageously located with the compensation boards. Naturally, as accident prevention was in practice before the era of compensation laws, and the several bureaus of labor were doing their work honestly and faithfully, it was not thought wise to transfer this duty to a new and untried department. Something should be worked out, all the same, for harnessing the preventive and the curative engines together in combatting accidents.

It will be seen that, on the whole, Canada does not suffer by comparison with the United States. My information has been largely taken from an official publication of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It will not be thought, therefore, to be unduly prejudiced in favor of Canada. It is equally apparent that it is not prejudiced in favor of the United States. Indeed, I speak for all Canadian students of industrial affairs when I acknowledge the impartial and truth-loving spirit in which the bulletins and reviews of that department of the United States government invariably treats of Canadian matters.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Alberta Motor Boat Company is building a forty-foot schooner for use in the far north, the vessel to be equipped with a 12-horse gas engine as auxiliary power. The same company is building two gas boats for the Imperial Oil Company for use in northern oil exploitation.

Winnipeg, Man.—The establishment of a chain of factories with headquarters here, for the manufacture of a patented wood fibre box has been announced, by the Wood Fibre Case Co., Ltd. The first factory will be built here this summer, and have an operating staff of from 25 to 30 men; other factories will be established subsequently in Calgary and Vancouver. The box manufactured by this company is made from pressed paper and wood screening with a reinforcement of metal.

Winnipeg, Man.—Farmers are looking forward to a large crop this year, according to a statement made by the Minister of Agriculture. "There will be plenty of moisture in the growth this year," he said, "because of the fact that the spring thaw has been slow and most of the water has been absorbed instead of running away."

## Reviews of the Newest Books

by H. S. ROSS.

**CANADIAN COMPANY FORMS AND PRECEDENTS**, by William Kaspar Fraser, B.A., Oxon, of the Toronto Bar. Publishers, The Carswell Company, Limited, Toronto.

The present work is a collection of such forms as are most frequently required in connection with the incorporation, organization, management and winding up of Canadian Companies. All forms relating to applications for registration or license under the Extra-provincial Corporations Acts of the different provinces and to departmental applications are based on precedents which have been approved and accepted.

A selection of statutory and departmental forms has been included. As departmental forms are subject to change from time to time, and are always readily available on application to the Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa, or, in the case of provincial forms, on application to the Provincial Secretary or Registrar of Companies in the provincial capital, it has not been thought advisable to include a large number of such forms.

This will be found a useful book not only for lawyers but business men. There is a carefully prepared index and nearly seven hundred pages of useful forms.

**CONSTITUTIONAL POWER AND WORLD AFFAIRS**, by George Sutherland, Former United States Senator from Utah. Publishers, Columbia University Press, New York.

This is a timely discussion along broad lines of the extent and limitations of the external powers of the National Government of the United States. The headings of some of the chapters will give some idea of the scope of this interesting book of two hundred pages.

The Great War Democracy and the Constitution, The Powers of the National Government, The External Powers—Extent and Limitations, The War Powers—Nature, Basis and Distribution, The Treaty-Making Power. The concluding chapter deals with After the War Problems and suggests the need of liberal constitutional construction in external affairs; the public defense; perpetual peace a delusion; spiritual preparedness; internationalism and patriotism; material preparedness; militarism; vital necessity of military preparedness; League of Nations to enforce Peace, its difficulties and dangers; an international court of justice feasible and desirable.

**ARMENIA AND THE ARMENIANS**, by Kevork Aslan. Publishers The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$1.50.

This book deals with Armenia and the Armenians from the earliest times until the Great War (1914). It was translated from the French by Pierre Crabitès with a preface on the evolution of the Armenian question by the translator.

Following an introductory chapter on the Armenian question, this book surveys Armenian history from the earliest times down to the present day. The geographical situation, the climate, the origin of the Armenians, the formation of Armenian royalty, early religious ideas and customs, the conversion to Christianity, the dawn of Armenian literature, Armenia under the domination of the Byzantine Empire, the Armenians during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and finally Armenia in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; these are some of the topics discussed.

The author avoids the mistake of going too much into detail. He has written a concise history which gives facts which the average well-informed person desires to know about the country and its people.

**HORACE TRAUBEL, HIS LIFE AND WORKS**, by David Karsner, is published by Egmont H. Areus, 17 West 8th Street, New York City. Price \$1.50.

There is a characteristic introduction by Franbel who wrote in part: "I've been allowed to see this bit of genuinely good work of Karsner's. But is Traubel worth such serious attention? Traubel has no market for his own books. Why should there be any market for a book about him? I know a lot about Traubel's personal history. When he was a young fellow he was a hot advocate of Whitmanism and went for Walt's enemies baldheaded. Walt himself many times cautioned Traubel to "hold his horses," as he used to say. That is, go slow. That is, not claim too much. But Traubel was impetuous in his fiery propaganda. John Burroughs years ago wrote Traubel a frank letter in which he said: "That part of your work which does not make me laugh makes me mad." At the best Traubel is only known to a handful of people. And even with that handful of people he's only rated as Walt Whitman's errand boy. It argues well for Karsner's courage that in the face of such facts, and an interminable list like them, he still contends that his hook's not caught in some snag in the mud but that he has a genuine fish on his line. Why, Karsner, in a series of chapters of undoubted force and pungency, actually constructs a sort of Traubel myth, in which we discover to our surprise that the man we've always only tolerated as a fair to middling ordinary companion in the commonplaces of life is after all gifted with uncommon spiritual graces. It's a theory too outrageous to be considered, constructed and propounded with gravity, and logic. I concede the importance of the significant exceptional individuals the world over who accept Traubel if not at Karsner's valuation at least as voicing a forceful democratic seership and international vision of fraternity. And I also consider that Traubel has a loving heart what ever mistaken or exaggerations or wilfulnesses his head is guilty of. But even with such qualifications allowed for, this problem still remains open, and I'm not the man to settle it. Traubel wrote for and edited his paper "The Conservator" during the past thirty years living at Camden and having his office at Philadelphia. He wrote *Optimos* a volume of poetry, *Chants Communal*, a volume of prose and *With Walt Whitman in Camden* (three volumes) a monumental record of the good grey poet said by more than one reviewer to be "The most honest biography in the language." Canadians who are mentioned as intimate friends of Traubel are Frank Bain, Mildred Bain, Betty and Paul Bain, formerly of Montreal, now of Havana, Mrs. Lillian Wetstein Mendelsohn, of Montreal, Miss Esther Mendel, Montreal, Flora McDonald Dennison, of Toronto and Bon Echo.

The author gives one a good idea of the philosophy of Traubel when he quoted him as saying: "And so we have reduced life to bargain and sale. All are not giving life for life. Each man is giving his all for every other man's all. But each man is making the sharpest dicker he can for life. Getting the most he can get of life for the least he must give of life. And this adjustment is the current adjustment of religion, of art, of law. That is what the world calls righteousness. And when I come along crying for justice. Weeping for justice. My heart filled with sorrow seeing the lack of justice. Filled with elation seeing the inevitability of justice. They are all at my heels decrying my logic. The priest is at my heels. The statesman is at my heels. The poet is at my heels. The artist is at my heels. All the sellers and buyers are at my heels. Even the

wagemen, the innocents transgressed, are at my heels. And I barely escape with my life. And yet justice is forever first of all."

**AMERICAN LAW ON CHARTER PARTIES AND OCEAN BILLS OF LADING**, by Wharton Poor of the New York Bar. Publishers, Matthew Bender and Company, Albany, N. Y.—1920.

The author has succeeded in producing a book which will be of use to business men as well as lawyers in the United States and also in Canada. He discusses in a clear and concise way clause by clause the well known documents in everyday use by shipping men—time charters, rate charters, ocean bills of lading and comments on the important U. S. A. Statute the Harter Act.

The author states in his introduction: "In view of the excellent English works on the subject, I have not attempted to refer to all of the English decisions; but have done so whenever I have deemed it necessary to further illustrate a point in the absence of American authority."

The result of the decisions is given not the author's own conclusions.

**FEDERAL INCOME TAX—WAR PROFITS AND EXCESS — PROFITS TAXES**, — including Stamp Tax, Capital Stock Tax, Tax on Employment of Child Labor, by George E. Holmes of the New York Bar. Publishers, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, 1920.

Many new regulations, rulings and decisions have appeared and are noted and commented upon in this third edition of the author's work. Old rulings and practice under the former statutes, have been retained and are stated in the foot notes or in separate paragraphs so that the book may be useful in answering questions arising on examination of old returns as well as in preparing new ones.

The author thinks a radical change in the American system of income and excess-profits taxation seems imminent—for two reasons.

(1) The complexities involve too much administrative labor; (2) There is a widespread conviction that the tax burden must be lightened. He thinks the excess-profits tax cannot be abandoned without increasing the income tax rates. He advised some new form of income tax on corporate incomes—such as taxing the undistributed incomes of corporations at very heavy rates or a graduated tax, based on invested capital, with perhaps a single division of income to relieve companies with low, fixed incomes of too heavy a burden and to tax all others at the same rate.

**JUSTICE AND THE POOR**, by Reginald Heber Smith, of the Boston Bar is Bulletin Number thirteen of the Carnegie Foundation. For The Advancement of Teaching, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York.

This is an informing study of the present arrangements in the United States for aiding the poor before the Courts—with particular reference to local aid work.

In a fore word, ex-Senator Elihu Root says: "We have had in the main just laws and honest Courts to which people—poor as well as rich—could repair to obtain justice. But the rapid growth of great cities, the enormous masses of immigrants (many ignorant of our language) and the greatly increased complications of life have created conditions under which the provisions for obtaining justice which were formerly sufficient are sufficient no longer.

The study touches so closely the source of much current discontent and points the way to constructive action so important and yet so feasible, that its publication is especially timely and will be of great service to Canadian men and women who are largely interested and particularly membership of the Canadian Prisoner's Aid Society.

## Banks, Bankers and Banking

### An International Bank Proposed

Professor Treub, the former Dutch Minister of Finance, speaking at a meeting at Amsterdam recently, said that in order to avoid the total collapse of Europe it was necessary to establish an international credit institution. The greater part of the credits should be supplied by nations possessing the most favorable trade balances and rate of exchange. In his (the speaker's) opinion, these two factors did not sufficiently indicate the event to which each country should participate. The United States was the only country which was in the fortunate position of having both a favorable trade balance and a high rate of exchange. Holland had a fair rate of exchange, but a deplorable trade balance at present. Other factors should be taken into consideration for determining the ratio at which countries should participate.

M. Vissering and his colleagues had suggested a Government credit institution, but Professor Treub considered this to be cumbersome and too slow. The activity of the Institute would also be greatly hampered by the various clauses of the Versailles Peace Treaty, and would often directly contravene its terms. In his own opinion a solution should be sought for from private rather than from official efforts. Financiers in every country should be induced to combine and establish an international credit institution. The various Governments should in due course exercise control of all transactions and too large exports of capital to foreign countries which would pre-

judice home requirements for industrial, commercial or agricultural purposes.

It would be difficult to determine how a private international bank under Government control was to obtain capital; the shares would have to be issued on a currency basis acceptable to all countries. It should be managed on the same lines as a mortgage bank, and carefully maintain the character of a private enterprise, its shares being fully paid up. As the bank would not be required to make large profits, various inducements could be held out to would-be subscribers. The existence of the bank would probably not be prolonged beyond a period of ten years; its business would no doubt be transacted in American gold dollars, as these had preserved their normal gold basis. It was not correct to say that countries in the position of debtors could not furnish sufficient guarantees. A law should be passed in those countries whereby all private mortgages would be handed over to the State in return for a guaranteed credit. This would not in any way clash with the Peace Treaty regulations. Credit loans should only be issued in urgently necessary cases and to a minimum amount. In order to avoid overlapping, congestion of transport and traffic, or an over-large distribution of one particular article, an International Distribution Organization for raw materials and foodstuffs would have to be instituted. The main object aimed at should be to surmount the present crisis by judicious and concerted international action, preferably on private lines.

### Bradstreet's Montreal Trade Report

Bradstreet's report on Montreal trade during the past week is as follows:—

Quite a few large ocean steamers arrived at this port during the week loaded to the brim with all kinds of merchandise for our Canadian trade. These goods have no doubt been placed long ago, but they will help fill in a long felt want.

Some of our cotton mills are not offering for fall as they claim they have all the orders they can fill. Other mills who are willing to accept orders are curtailing their allotments to their customers. Amongst the articles in the dry goods trade which show advanced prices are carpets, cotton goods, trimmings, towellings, roller blinds, etc.

In the hardware trade wholesalers are cleaned out of some lines of nails, and had to call on the retailers to get stock to fill their orders, prices show further advances. American buyers are keen after Canadian nails. Poultry netting wire fencing, steel pipe and all command higher values this week.

In the wholesale grocery trade business is reported good with prices indicating further advances. Quite an importance advance is looked for in all grades of refined sugars. Shipments of yellows are finding their way across the line to the American markets.

New regulations have been issued by the Canadian Wheat Board advancing the prices to mills of all grade of Western Wheat thirty five cents per bushel and Ontario, Quebec wheat to forty cents per bushel. It is predicted that the price of wheat this Fall would be made by the Government at \$3.00 per bushel. Flour, prices advanced this week \$1.45 per barrel while Bran

mill feed advanced \$3.00 per ton, due to the action of the government advancing the price of wheat, this will in consequence advance the price of bread.

There is a shortage of potatoes in the market a few cars being picked up by American buyers for the United States Market at high prices, which caused a further advance in prices amongst the local trade. The butter market is easier. Some large sales of old cheese were made during the week, by American interests who held them in storage here.

Weather conditions have improved during the week, which has been beneficial to the retail trade. Collections are good.

#### Booklet on Corn Borer

In certain sections of the eastern United States the notorious European Corn Borer, has become established and in view of the grave danger of this serious foreign pest being brought into Canada, the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, have issued a special circular dealing with this insect and others which bore in corn and which may be mistaken for it. This has been prepared by Mr. Arthur Gigson, Chief of the Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects. It comprises 14 pages and has seven illustrations. A limited edition only of this circular has been printed. Agricultural workers and others specially interested may obtain copies free of charge on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



#### Sale of Steel Bridge

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Traffic Bridge Metal," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, May 31, 1920, for the purchase of dismantled Through Bridge span, at Victoria Island Shipyard, Ottawa, Ontario.

The party whose tender is accepted must make payment before shipping the material, which is to be removed within 30 days from notification by Department.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Each tender to be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, equal to 10 per cent of amount of tender, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to carry out his bid. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, May 10, 1920.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the 1st DAY of JUNE NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

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

L. J. LEMIEUX,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Montreal, 12th May, 1920.

#### 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.

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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.

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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

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This Bank is equipped to render complete banking facilities to individuals, partnerships and companies, both large and small. With branches throughout every province of Canada, and correspondents in all parts of the world, your banking business will be handled with promptitude and at the minimum of expense.

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OVER 500 BRANCHES.

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

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Incorporated 1869.

Capital Paid up.....	\$ 17,000,000
Reserve Funds .....	\$18,000,000
Total Assets .....	\$550,000,000

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 C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

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## Banks, Bankers and Banking

# The Future of Public Utilities

**What Public Utility Companies must do to get the Support of the People—Local Sale of Securities—Reasonable Attitude Towards Public Utilities' Profits.**

The public utility companies of America, struggling "between the upper millstone of regulation and the nether millstone of rising costs of operation," can attract new capital and offer a safe investment only by creating a genuine and effective interest among their customers and the people in the territories they serve, George L. Burr, Manager of the Bond Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, told members of the Southwestern Electrical and Gas Association at their annual convention in Galveston, Texas.

Public utilities must be regarded not as outsiders but as integral parts of their communities which must be fostered and developed as much as any other industry, Mr. Burr said. He advocated the sale of the securities of public utility companies among their customers, who then become owners or creditors, depending on whether they purchase stocks or bonds. They will then be directly and personally interested parties both from the standpoint of the community and of the companies, and outside investors will be attracted by the assurance that the companies will receive the same consideration as the other home industries in the territory served.

Mr. Burr said, in part: "It is generally felt among investors that public utility companies have not had the public support which is due to them as honestly and ably managed public servants and that the problems of these companies and the just deserts of their owners and creditors have not been appreciated by the public bodies. It is therefore feared by many that, as a result of the combination of these circumstances and the rising costs of operation, financial disaster for many companies may be just around the corner in the shape of possible disappearance of "net after taxes".

"Compare, on any such basis, the case of the public utilities with the flexible earning power and favorable current asset position of an industrial company and it is not difficult to understand why it is almost impossible today to finance any but the exceptionally fortunate public utilities. I do not wish to paint too black a picture but I would be neglecting my duty if I did not

present to you quite frankly the point of view of the investing public for whose funds your companies must sooner or later become bidders. **What the Public Utility Companies Must Offer.**

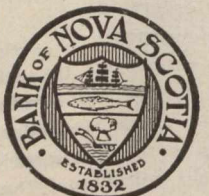
"On the other hand, it is obvious that, in order to enable the public utilities to expand their facilities to meet the requirements of their communities, they must be in a position to attract new capital; but new capital cannot be obtained for any enterprise which has not sufficient credit to attract such capital from investment in other undertakings. To state the matter somewhat differently—the investing public is no longer in the position of a purchaser of the securities of your companies. The companies are in the position of purchasers and are in the market for free investment money which has the world for its field. What must your companies offer in order to buy the use of that money?

"First, they must, of course, offer the prevailing rate of return as determined by the demand for money and its supply. This rate will fluctuate as a result of many causes but whatever it is it must be met or those who have free funds will invest them in other enterprises which are willing to bid what the investor thinks his money is worth.

"Second, in order to meet the competition for money from industrials, your companies must offer something that will make as attractive a background for investment as the liquid statements of such companies and their ability to meet rising costs by increased prices for their products.

"That the characteristics of industrial investments are not necessarily the only basis upon which the money can be obtained is shown by the sale of foreign government obligations and the bonds of our own states and municipalities and of some of our public utilities. I believe that, if the investor can be shown that a public utility obligation will be paid, principal and interest, and that there will continue to be a good market for it, he will buy it, but he has taken many heavy losses in this type of investment and has very properly grown to be a discriminating person. Investment bankers, in protecting his in-

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## Banks, Bankers and Banking

terests and that of their customers, have exerted every effort to help him in his powers of discrimination, but also they have always been and still are equally ready to assist the public utility companies on any basis that will be fair to their clients.

"It is not necessary for us at this time to consider the detail of a company's corporate structure, the proportion of its debt to its total capitalization or the ratio of its earnings to its fixed charges. But I would like to call attention, as emphatically as I am able, to the fact that the gates to new capital are virtually closed to public utility companies whose customers and the people in the territories which they serve do not take an intelligent and effective interest in them but regard them as outsiders and not as integral parts of their communities which must be fostered and developed as much as any other industry.

"On no basis, except that of effective public interest, is capital which has been legitimately invested in public utilities safe, and unless the capital which has been previously invested is safe, no more will be forthcoming. The companies cannot be liquidated and moved away; they must be operated; and they cannot be operated in enemy territory in such a way as to conserve the capital which has been invested in them. Nor can a community tread its public utility companies under foot and disregard their just claims and at the same time grow and develop to the extent to which it is justly entitled, any more than could the cotton mills of this country continue to operate if they refused to pay the planter for his crop.

### Local Sale of Securities.

"Just as no one industry can be divorced from other industries, no public utility can be forever separated and treated apart from the community which it serves. The two must stand or fall together. A street railway whose development is throttled by a rigid rate structure cannot aid in the opening up of new residential districts without which rents will inevitably rise in the territory already served. A lighting company whose 'net after taxes' is not sufficient to appeal to additional capital, cannot give the service which attracts new industries to whose owners and employees the retail stores sell their merchandise. Conversely, you cannot have a growing utility serving a district which has ceased to develop, and no competently managed utility will lag behind in a growing territory.

"On what basis can the companies and the

communities which they serve be brought closer together in such a way that the intelligent and effective interest of the individual people in the territories served can be enlisted? By sharing with taxing districts the income above a certain rate? Such an arrangement is correct in theory but not in practice, because it does not bring the question close enough home to the individuals themselves. There is probably no way in which it can be done more effectively than by the sale of the company's securities among its customers, who then become either owners or creditors, depending upon whether they buy its stock or its bonds. They will then be directly and personally interested parties both from the standpoint of the community and of the company and therefore in a position to see both sides of the situation. It is not necessary that a company's requirements be financed entirely in this manner, but it is in many cases essential that there be on the part of the community served a sufficiently large good faith investment in its stock and debt to assure outside investors that the company will receive the same consideration as the other home industries in the territory which it serves. The investor will ask to be assured of such consideration for his property; it is the least to which he is entitled. It is more important than the renewal of a franchise or the winning of a rate case. It can be not only the salvation of the industry but also the cornerstone of the development of many communities.

### The Present.

"To summarize briefly: Comparatively few of our public utilities are now able to attract the necessary new capital to meet their requirements. The chief causes of this situation are that public utilities are not in their nature liquid enterprises; that in general, because of lack of understanding on the part of the communities served, they have been unable to obtain rate increases sufficient to offset the increased cost of operation and of new capital, and finally because the investing public fears the result which still further increased costs would have upon many of these companies and lacks confidence in the regulatory commissions, part of whose duty is to aid the companies in meeting their problems.

"The public in general has little difficulty in recognizing the fact that the prosperity of any section of the country depends upon the prosperity of its industries. Communities would not dream of so regulating the cotton industry that the planter could not operate at a profit; but

Continued on page 22.

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**SERVICE.**—Our highly-developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of the co-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his Banker.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

**MONTREAL BRANCH**  
 136 ST. JAMES STREET  
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## 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.

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COMPANY OF CANADA**  
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### LONDON AND SCOTTISH Assurance Corporation Limited.

Established 1862.

For All Classes of Life Assurance.

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HEAD OFFICES FOR CANADA:

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TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED. . . . \$25,500,000

Manager for Canada: ALEX R. BISSETT.

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These are wonderful days for life insurance salesmen, particularly, North American Life men. Our representatives are placing unprecedented amounts of new business. All 1919 records are being smashed.

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Address E. J. Harvey, Supervisor of Agencies.

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"Solid as the Continent"

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO, ONT.

### 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

### A Banker on Life Insurance

Your banker's advice on financial matters is always worth attention, and is generally followed. Many people make a point of consulting their bank manager with regard to their investments, as they rightly conclude he knows enough about these matters to give sound advice. Bankers are being quoted in connection with the value, as a business proposition, of life insurance, of recent years. At a congress of life insurance salesmen, held at the city of Kansas, early in March, the Hon. J. W. Perry, president of the National Bank of Commerce, the largest bank of that city, gave his views on life insurance. We quote sections of his address from a report of this Congress in The Insurance Field.

"I don't know much about life insurance, but I do about banking. And I consider it my duty to offer what suggestions I can, from the standpoint of a banker, to make life insurance more valuable to the community. Life insurance is of vital importance to the individual. I tell you frankly that bankers are more and more taking into consideration the influence of your business on the community. The most obvious and important phase of this value is in the perpetuation of the efforts of a corporation or individual, after the vital factor in such business has passed away."

"I'm not a believer in insurance for investment. Possibly I don't understand fully that feature of life insurance. I believe in insurance for protection."

"When life insurance is taken for protection, the insured has all his capital for his business."

"A friend of mine lost all he had and all he could borrow from the banks. His case looked hopeless. But he had the stuff in him. He said he would work, and pay his debts. His first step was to take out life insurance so, as he said; the banks would get their money if by chance he was not able to work out his own salvation. As a banker, I'd go all the way with that fellow."

"Now, don't you believe that because a bank holds life insurance it wants the man to die! We're not down that low yet. What I want you to know is that the banks realize that an institution exists for the protection of the business life of the community. The life insurance companies take the chances for which they are created, so that debts will be paid in full should the debtors die before paying such obligations themselves."

"If the policyholder pledges his policy to the insurance company he has less incentive to pay the premiums every year. Insurance is a teacher of economy. And if the incentive to paying premiums is removed, the economy lesson has been vitiated. I have seen many a man rescued from almost certain ruin by being able to borrow on his policies—but the practice of borrowing should not be encouraged. Your business is protection—and your business is to see that the policyholders continue protected."

"When a man comes to me about life insurance, I don't tell him to take out straight life insurance. I don't mean to discourage endowment insurance; it has its place. But for most men, straight life is the thing."

"The kind of policy I like best to see held by beneficiaries is the kind under which the family and children get a yearly or quarterly or monthly income, to sustain them until they can sustain themselves."

"When you pay the value of a policy to an estate, get some advertising value out of the

delivery—but at the same time do a service to them. Help the beneficiaries to guard their money. How many times an estate is taken away by some ornery devil who offers an investment which, nine times out of ten, is absolutely worthless! The income policy protects against such hazards."

Mr. Perry read the following letter from J. Z. Miller, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, sent to him responsive to his request for an expression on the subject:—

"There is no question, in my opinion, but that a credit risk of an individual, firm or corporation is improved by an adequate amount of life insurance, the proceeds of which would be applicable to the liquidation of his or their current indebtedness. It is absolutely necessary for an individual, almost regardless of the size of his estate, to carry insurance to take care of the immediate demands made upon his estate, both by the Government and the State, on account of estate and inheritance taxes, otherwise the best and most liquid part of the estate of the deceased is likely to be consumed in the payment of these taxes. The custom of dominating factors or officers of firms and corporations to insure their lives for the benefit of their institutions is increasing, is most commendable.

### Officers of the National Assurance Co

Mr. Albert J. Ralston was recently at a meeting of the board of directors, elected President of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada, succeeding the late president, Mr. Elias Rogers.

Mr. Ralston assumed the office of general manager of the company sixteen years ago. Two years later he became managing director, and on the death of the Hon. J. J. Foy, who was then first vice-president, Mr. Ralston was elected to that office.

In addition to the office of president, Mr. Ralston still retains the managing directorship of the company.

Mr. George W. Beardmore, who has been a director of the company since its inception, and for the past few years second vice-president, has been elected first vice-president, succeeding Mr. Ralston in that office.

Under Mr. Ralston's direction, the National Life has grown to be one of the leading Canadian life insurance companies, having at the present time nearly \$30,000,000 of insurance in force.

The vacancy on the board of directors of the National Life has been filled by the election of Mr. A. H. Beaton.

Mr. Frederick Sparling, who has been secretary of the company for the past twenty-one years, has been appointed assistant general-manager and secretary, and Mr. Wm. C. Wait, for eighteen years accountant of the National Life, has been appointed assistant secretary.

Regina, Sask.—During the fiscal year just ended the provincial offices of the Government Employment Bureau placed approximately 42,000 men in positions. At the present time an insistent demand exists for farm laborers throughout the Regina area extending from the Manitoba boundary and down to the Arcola line.

Moosejaw, Sask.—This point will be linked with Denver, Colo., 800 miles distant, by a new auto road, which is to be constructed shortly, known as the Power River Trail.



## Interesting Marine Insurance Case

Amongst the cases of vessels missing, where a doubt exists as to whether the loss is due to war or marine risk, that of the "Clearfield," appears to be likely to be cleared up, and, incidentally, the process of elucidation is likely to arouse considerable interest. The vessel sailed from Invergordon on October 21, 1916, bound for Hampton Roads. She passed Cape Wrath on October 23, and was never heard of again. On February 28, 1917, she was posted as missing, at Lloyd's. The circumstances pointing to the probability of the loss being due to a war peril, a settlement was eventually arranged by which the war policies paid 75 per cent. of the loss, the balance of 25 per cent. falling on the marine policy. By the terms of the settlement, it was left open to those interested to reopen the matter in the event of fresh evidence being forthcoming, or to submit it to arbitration, after the conclusion of hostilities. It is probable, however, that the settlement would have been left as originally made, had no fresh details come to light. The war risk, which was held by the Government Office, applied chiefly to the hull, the vessel being light at the time of loss. The fact that the Government were content to pay the greater part of the loss indicated that the grounds for presuming the loss to be from a war peril were strong. The marine risk underwriters had no inducement to reopen the matter, since in the absence of conclusive proof, the most likely outcome of an arbitration would be an allocation of 50 per cent. of the loss to each of the parties. The matter, therefore, was allowed to rest, until February 9 of this year. On that date the list of War Criminals published in "The Times" contained the name of one, Lieutenant Captain Werner, of the German Navy, and, amongst the criminal acts alleged against him, was the

sinking of the steamer "Clearfield," by submarine attack. Evidence such as this could not be ignored, for it is understood that in no case has the Government demanded the surrender of a war criminal unless the evidence against him amounted to an absolute proof of guilt. The marine underwriters, therefore, took steps to reopen the matter in order to recover from the war risk underwriters the amount paid on the marine policy. The Government office on being approached made a somewhat astonishing reply, to the effect that with regard to the sinking of the "Clearfield," there was only strong presumptive evidence against Lieutenant-Captain Werner, although there was definite evidence against him in the case of other vessels. It was also suggested that the matter be left in abeyance, in which suggestion, of course, the best traditions of Government departments are being carried out. This answer is not good enough for the marine underwriters, however, and it is understood that they intend to proceed further in the matter. Unfortunately it is the avowed intention of the Admiralty to withhold evidence concerning the torpedoing of vessels where such information is detrimental to the interests of the Government. In the present case such a situation has undoubtedly arisen, and it is probable that difficulty will be experienced in extracting the facts relating to the case. The matter is of greater importance than the mere settlement of which policy is to pay for a loss. If no definite evidence of the sinking of the "Clearfield," by Lieutenant-Captain Werner, exists, the Government has departed from its avowed intention of only proceeding where definite proof of guilt can be established, and the matter should not be allowed to rest in so unsatisfactory a state.

## Higher Railway Rates Urged

Heads of the Canadian railways are naturally the first to present the case for higher rates. But more is involved than the mere question of the shareholders' return. It is essential to Canadian industry that the rates should be sufficient to maintain service, and an increase should not be refused merely because the Canadian Pacific might make a little more profit. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, brought up the rate question at the company's annual meeting held in Montreal on May 5. He pointed out that while the gross earnings of the company are the largest in its history, the net earnings showed decreases on previous years because of the rise in the cost of wages and material. He said that the relation between earnings and expenses must receive careful attention. The extent of rate increases fixed by the Dominion Railway Commission had not equalled the increased costs forced on all railway companies.

Mr. Beatty went on to point out that owing to the parity of conditions existing between the United States and Canada, Canadian roads during the war had to accept high wage scales made effective under the government control of the American roads, and had to continue to operate under similar tariff tolls. These tariffs were entirely inadequate, as results in the United States showed. Recent legislation has assured American carriers, of rates which will return a fixed percentage on the value of the undertakings used in the public service. No doubt the necessity for rate adjustments would be given consideration by both the Canadian Government and the Dominion Railway Board, Mr. Beatty stated.

Mr. Beatty contended further that freight rate

adjustments were amply warranted both on the ground of value of service rendered by the carriers and the cost to them of performing such services. The net earnings of the company for 1919, represented a return of only four per cent on the actual capital invested in the railway itself. Any company conducting so extensive an enterprise must have reasonable surpluses, yet with the C.P.R., the surplus, after deduction of fixed charges and dividends, amounted to less than half of one per cent of the gross earnings.

The revenues, therefore, were obviously inadequate. The profits earned by a company's efficiency and the extent and character of its equipment and facilities should not be confiscated, nor should revenues accruing to one company from service well performed be taken to supplement the revenue of a competitor less successful. The theory that the rates be not increased, but that deficits be met from the general revenue of the company was economically unsound and discriminating against the public in favor of those railway facilities.

Mr. Beatty closed with a prophecy that immigration to Canada was to be expected on a large scale, and the expression of the company's directors' faith in the future growth and prosperity of Canada.

Regina, Sask.—The province of Saskatchewan, at one time a large importer of eggs and poultry, is now selling both to the markets of Eastern Canada and the Pacific coast. According to the commissioner of the Board of Trade here, 900 cases of eggs were shipped in one week recently, each case containing 30 dozen.

### Bank of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1920.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th April, 1920.

## BUSINESS INSURANCE

on the lives of the men who run the business is just as important as fire insurance on the property. Fire is a possibility but death a certainty.

The ready cash for a Canada Life Business Insurance Policy at such a time will readjust matters and carry on the business as nothing else can do. Ask for particulars.

**CANADA LIFE**  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
Home Office Toronto

Founded in 1806.

### THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

OF LONDON.

ASSETS EXCEED \$50,000,000.  
OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.  
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canadian Head Office:

**277 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.**  
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

COLIN E. SWORD, Canadian Manager.  
W. D. AIKEN, Supt. Accident Department.

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.

Canada Branch, Montreal:  
T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager.  
North-West Branch, Winnipeg:  
THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.  
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Bell Telephone Main 2181-2182

### The Strathcona Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: 90 St. James St., Montreal

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Correspondence invited from Brokers and others able to introduce good fire business

A. A. MONDOU, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. J. MARCHAND, Secretary

**RSC**  
INVESTMENT-SERVICE

**Last Day for  
Tax Returns**

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

Do two things now. Send to the Post Office or your local Inspector of Taxation for the Income Tax forms, and write for our pamphlet: "The Income Tax and the Average Man."

Its contents will enable you to fill out the forms more accurately. It will be sent free for the asking.

33

**Royal Securities  
CORPORATION  
LIMITED**

MONTREAL

Toronto    Halifax    St. John, N.B.  
Winnipeg    London, Eng.

## The Pulp and Paper Industry

# Slackening of Paper Demand

**Mills will Welcome Less Demand as they will be Able to Catch Up—Shortage in United States Felt Here—Newspapers in Manitoba may Suspend.**

There have been some signs of a slackening off in paper buying in a few lines, although these were so slight as to be imperceptible in a good many cases and the prevailing opinion appears to be that what reduced buying there was in the past week was no more than one of the fluctuations that have periodically appeared of late. Some dealers look for a slackening off of demand and for the most part the mills would welcome it for it would give them an opportunity to get partially caught up with some months arrearages of orders and permit of more normal conditions of manufacturing. Heretofore Spring has always produced a marked lessening in the demand for papers and while it is recognized that this is an abnormal year in the trade, it is predicted in some quarters that history will continue to repeat itself and that with the anticipated cessation of big newspaper and catalogue advertising, the usual spring and summer slackening of demand will show itself, although not to the extent of causing a tumbling of prices. As a matter of fact most lines are still on the up-grade and higher prices still are predicted for raw materials, chiefly while the finished products are still considerably behind in the way of needed production.

Of course the serious shortage of paper in the United States is affecting the shortage in Canada. It is worthy of note that Toronto is now receiving 61 tons of American magazines less each week than during normal distribution. The supply of some periodicals has been cut off altogether, while the shipments of others has been considerably reduced. In most cases only regular paid-in-advance subscribers are being served and no sale copies are being sent, while some of the American periodicals are sending out two issues in one, and in reduced size. It is predicted, also, that in a short time American newspapers will be withdrawn from the Canadian news-stands and the manager of the American news-stand in Toronto states that it is quite likely that within a month no American magazines will be available here.

The newsprint situation remains unchanged and as far as Ontario papers are concerned, while they are being supplied, barely enough is coming from the mills to meet the demand and there is none over, in the warehouses, to meet emergency calls. Newspapers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are less favorably situated and for the second time in the past six months some of the journals there are facing suspension owing to inability to get paper. Their source of supply, for the most part, is the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, which is 200 miles east of Winnipeg and when, following the Supreme Court decision in the Price Bros. appeal, the company notified the papers to get their paper elsewhere, and shut off shipments, the western papers tried other sources and failed. The latest development in the western situation is that the Fort Francis Company has again notified the papers to get their supplies from other mills and Winnipeg says that unless shipments from the mills are resumed, next week will see several daily newspapers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan out of the publishing business, temporarily at least.

There is no speculative buying of any lines of

paper at the present time. The state of the market and the discrepancy between supply and demand prohibits that, while a further deterrent is the fact that all shipments are governed by the price prevailing at the time of shipment. Raw stock is still very short and hard to get and as a consequence many of the cheaper grades of paper have been withdrawn from the machines. This is but natural with bleached sulphite hovering around the \$200 a ton mark. One Toronto firm thought they were taking long chances some weeks ago in buying up what bleached sulphite they could get at \$160 a ton, but it was turned over at a considerably higher figure than that and they are now looking for more at almost any price.



Toronto wholesale paper dealers have been advised of another advance in all American lines of cover papers, blotters and bristols and these went into effect on May 1st, representing an all-round increase of ten per cent. Coated papers are still far from meeting the present demands and one wholesale paper house in the city has placed an order for seven tons being content with the mills promise to have delivery next October, and at the price that will prevail at that time. The same mill got a quotation from a newsprint mill of 12c a pound for a spot lot of newsprint.

Despite shortage of supplies the paper houses are prospering. Casting up his accounts this week, the head of one big paper house found that his total sales for his business year just closed exceeded those of the preceding twelve months by about 150 per cent and he made the statement that he could have secured all the stock that he wanted the increase would have gone up to nearly double the percentage mentioned. All of which indicates that while the paper trade has been wonderfully prosperous it was prevented from reaching the peak by shortage of supplies as compared with the big demand that has kept up all through the year.

Book paper mills are still disposing of their product pretty much on a rationing system and owing to the unsettled and fluctuating condition of the market and the difficulty in getting hold of raw material, no set price lists are being used. In this, and in most other lines of paper, the question of price is subordinated to the matter of deliveries. All the manufacturing stationers, making envelopes, papeteries, blank books and specialties are still experiencing great difficulty in getting stock and the demands for their output has out-stripped their order-filling capacity.

None of the mills are after orders for wrapping papers although the jobbers are sending in orders that cannot be filled for months. Although 9 cents still prevails for manilas and fibres it is stated that one mill has raised the price to 12 cents, not with a view to selling, but rather as a deterrent to orders and to allow them to catch up with their arrears in shipments.



There is still a great shortage of raw material and pulp prices show no signs of a downward tendency. Groundwood pulp is hard to get at \$80.00 a ton and bleached sulphite is equally scarce at from \$140 to \$150 a ton. Easy bleaching is quoted at \$110 to \$120 and new grades around \$90, but spot lots have brought higher prices than these.

 Like The Hall Mark On Silver  
Is The Watermark On Paper 

THIS WATERMARK

Guarantees  Quality  
Look for it in all our Stationery

**Howard Smith Paper  
Mills, Limited**

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**Interlake Tissue  
Mills, Limited**

Manufacturers of a full line of White and Colored M. G. Tissues, Brown and Colored Light Weight M. G., Kraft, White and Colored Sulphate Wrap, all grades of fruit Wraps, Dry Proof Paper. A full line of Toilet Paper, Paper Towels, Paper Napkins, Decorative Crepe Rolls, Lunch and Outing Sets.

Head Office, 331 Telephone Building  
**TORONTO**      Mills at Merritton

## The Pulp and Paper Industry

### April Pulp and Paper Exports

A sidelight on the pulpwood controversy which is agitating Washington is furnished by the Canadian trade returns for February which show that the exports of pulpwood from Canada to the United States during that month were reduced to 52,351 cords, valued at \$539,429, or considerable less than one half the quantity exported in February 1919 which amounted to 145,747 cords, valued at \$1,411,100.

Exports of pulpwood have been gradually diminishing for many months, the total for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year amounting to 790,828 cords, valued at \$7,956,819, against 1,449,117 cords, valued at \$13,978,457 for the corresponding period of 1919, and 943,646 cords, valued at \$7,778,750 in 1918.

The paper exports for February, 1920, included 1,266,653 cwts. of newsprint, valued at \$5,290,398; 34,884 cwts. of kraft wrapping paper, valued at \$306,393 and paper boards to the value of \$405,410.

Pulp paper exports for the month, show an increase of \$2,226,054 over February 1919, being made up as follows:—

February—	1919	1920
Paper and mfrs. of . . . . .	\$5,031,624	\$6,304,388
Pulp, chem. prop. . . . .	1,916,828	2,615,156
Pulp mech. ground . . . . .	217,421	472,383
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$7,165,873</b>	<b>\$9,391,927</b>

Pulp and paper exports for the first eleven months of the fiscal year amounted in value to \$92,968,105, a gain of \$118,398,985 over 1919 and of \$37,013,337 over 1918, made up as follows:—

Eleven months—	1918	1919	1920
Paper & mfrs. of \$32,844,643	\$42,130,787	\$56,022,212	
Pulp, chem. prep. 17,223,731	28,184,972	29,124,782	
Pulp, mech. gr. 5,886,394	4,253,361	7,821,111	
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$55,954,768</b>	<b>\$74,569,120</b>	<b>\$92,968,105</b>

### Many Enterprises Being Started

The Kaufman Rubber Co., manufacturers of rubber footwear have excavations under way for a large addition to their factory at Kitchener, Ont.

C. H. Doer Co., Ltd., of Kitchener, manufacturers of biscuit and confectionery, are erecting a large addition to their factory. The Sterling Veneer Co., of Grand Rapids, are also opening an office and warehouse in Kitchener.

The Atlantic Sugar Refinery will in the very near future, put into execution at St. John, N.B., plans which are now being prepared and which call for an outlay of \$500,000. The intention is to double the refining capacity, which, of course, means another block of buildings and expensive plans. Although at times during the past few years some little difficulty has been experienced in securing an adequate and constant supply of raw sugar, it is felt that with the gradual improvement in ocean tonnage, this difficulty will be overcome.

A very large factory extension is now under way for the Canadian Cotton Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont. The new building will be seven storeys high, of reinforced concrete and will cost \$375,000.

A property at Toronto, Ontario, has been sold by W. H. Smith to the Otto Higel Piano Co., who now own practically all the King street frontage between Bathurst and Tecumseh streets. It is believed that the property, which is 100 feet by 100 feet, will be used eventually for factory expansion.

The Stratford Flax Co. intends building a new mill this summer and material is already being drawn to the site. The main building will be of concrete, two stories, 75 by 50 feet, and in addition there will be two steel-covered storehouses, one 100 by 40 feet and one 30 by 40 feet. Mr. Walter Miller said that the company expects to have the new buildings ready for this year's crop and their construction will begin as soon as the weather is suitable.

A site at Toronto, has been bought by the Empire Clothing Co., who intend erecting a seven-storey factory costing about \$250,000.

A letter from P. V. Byrnes, president of the United Gas and Fuel Co., to the Hamilton Board of Control, informed that body that his company closed contracts for the enlargement of its water gas plant, through which it would be enabled to double its output next winter. It is now pro-

ducing 2,000,000 feet per day and will have 4,000,000 feet to dispose of next winter.

The agreement between the federal government and the Victoria Shipowners, Ltd., for the loaning of money to build wooden barquentines in the Cholburg shipyard Victoria, B.C., has been signed. Since the raising of the necessary capital by the Victoria Shipowners, Ltd., through an appeal to the public, matters have been at a standstill until the agreement was signed. Four vessels costing \$250,000 each will be built.

The Longslow-Fowler Co., of Rochester, N.Y., is establishing a branch of its factory at Cobourg, Ont., and will manufacture furniture and wood products. By the terms of a by-law approved by ratepayers, the town loans the firm \$50,000, \$38,000 of which is to be repaid in twenty equal consecutive annual installments, with interest not less than six per cent. The plant is to occupy the site formerly occupied by the Crossen Car Works.

## St. Maurice Paper Company Limited

Head Office  
522-524 Board of Trade Building  
Montreal

MANUFACTURERS OF  
NEWS PRINT, SULPHITE,  
KRAFT, GROUNDWOOD  
also Sawn & Dressed Lumber

Paper Mills, Cape Madeleine, Que.  
Lumber Mills, Charlemagne, Montcalm,  
St. Gabriel de Brandon,  
Three Rivers.

## The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited

Sault Ste. Marie - - Ontario

Daily Capacity.

500 Tons Newspaper  
400 Tons Groundwood  
220 Tons Sulphite  
35 Tons Board

MILLS AT—

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.  
Espanola, Ontario.  
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Cable Address  
Price

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A B C and Liebers

## Price Brothers & Company, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Spruce Lumber, Lath, Cedar Shingles, Ties,  
Pulpwood, Sulphite and Groundwood  
Pulp, Newspaper, Cardboard, &c.

### QUEBEC

\*\*\*\*\*

SAW MILLS:

Batiscan                      Montmagny                      Cape St. Ignace                      Rimouski  
Matane                      Salmon Lake                      Saguenay District

PAPER AND PULP MILLS:

Kenogami                      Jonquiere                      Rimouski

### Debentures for Sale, Town of Pembroke

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Debentures" on the outside, up to noon Friday, May 28th, 1920, for the purchase of the following with accrued interest: Local Improvement \$22,663.58. Balance of \$14,776.17, all payable in ten installments with interest at 6 per cent.

Principal and interest payable May 15th, at Bank of Nova Scotia, Pembroke, in each year. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. L. BIGGS,  
Clerk-Treasurer.

Pembroke, Ont., May 10th, 1920.

## BAILEY SILVER MINES

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LIMITED

Bond & Share Brokers  
134 King St. East.  
TORONTO

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## Canada's Mining Industry

### Estimate Handsome Profit to be Made

According to a report just issued by A. J. Young of Toronto, President of the Bailey Silver Mines, the company expects to realize a handsome profit from the operation of the Northern Customs Concentrator and the operations of the former Bailey-Cobalt mine. In arriving at figures, the ore reserves are estimated to contain 22 ounces of silver to the ton, and in treating 50 tons daily and recovering 85 per cent of the silver, a daily production of 935 ounces would result. Valuing silver at \$1.25 an ounce, the gross yield would have a value of \$1,168 daily. From this is deducted an estimated cost of \$8 per ton for treating the ore, and which would leave a daily net profit of \$768 from the operation of the mine. Added to this is an estimated net profit of \$250 daily from the operation of the concentrator in treating ore from other mines.

The customs mill is situated on the Nipissing Central Railway, owns its own railway siding, and is therefore accessible to all the important mines of Cobalt.

As regards the physical condition of the Bailey, the following extract from Mr. Young's report covers the situation.

"The engineer's reports show that the ore actually developed amounts to 25,186 tons, with an average assay value of 22 ounces of silver per ton, containing 510,294 ounces of silver. The report does not include any ore which may be stored to a greater width than six feet, nor any values for the higher-grade veins, several of which can be seen in the mine. It also does not include any value for the ore on the dump, which amounts to several thousand tons, and which has considerable commercial value; neither does it include any probable ore which may be found by the development of the unprospected areas, where there are a number of known veins.

According to the Mining Digest, issued by F. C. Sutherland and Company, Toronto, the drift at the 500-foot level of the Davidson Consolidated, is now advanced a distance of 530 feet from the shaft and good commercial ore is still showing in the face. At the last point where this vein was cross-cut it showed a width of about 53 feet and it is now the intention to cross-cut it again to determine the width at the end of the shaft.

It is reported that the diamond drilling on the Otisse property of the Matachewan Gold Mines Company is proceeding at a satisfactory rate. Three machines are employed, one being owned by the company and the other two on a contract basis. It is understood that the present program will consist of at least 6,000 feet of drilling, and it is expected to be completed by August.

It is stated unofficially that the total production of the McIntyre for the past fiscal year will run over \$2,000,000. It is rumored that mill heads for the past nine months of the year, which ends on June 30, showed a gold content in excess of that of the previous year when \$9.76 a ton was the average. The mill has been treating well over 16,000 tons of ore per month and as it has been stated that costs have been at a minimum, a net profit of \$90,000 per month is indicated. There is no confirmation of the rumor that the McIntyre would declare a bonus in addition to its next dividend.

It is now thought probable that the British and American interests represented on the board of Porcupine V. N. T. gold mines have come to a satisfactory understanding with a view to resuming operations and that the treasury stock, reported to amount to three quarters of a million shares, may be brought into play as a means of

financing the work. The announcement is made that the annual meeting of the company will be held in Toronto on May 27, when the whole situation will likely be reviewed.

The Herman Exploration and Development Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$25,000, for the purpose of carrying on prospecting and exploration work in the mineral areas of Northern Ontario. Charles V. Gallagher of South Porcupine is the President and other South Porcupine men are on the Board of directors.

A vein has been opened up on the 250-foot level of the Mondeau property of the Peerless Gold Mines Co. which shows substantial width and encouraging mineralization. Drifts are being run both ways along the vein and cross-cutting is being continued.

### An Experimental Forest.

Canadians have now been familiar for a long time with the words "experimental farm," and while the heading of this paragraph may seem a little new, a moment's reflection will show that the good work which our experimental farms have done for agriculture our experimental forests are likely to do for forestry and lumbering. The people of this country now realize that a large proportion of Canada is admirably suited to the growing of timber, but is not suited to the growing of ordinary field crops. Rough, hilly land, sandy plains and ridges, and ridges strewn with boulders and types of soils better suited to growing trees than to growing anything else. At the same time the increasing price of lumber all over the world proves to Canadians that the forests growing on these nonarable lands will continue to form one of Canada's greatest resources. In the Upper Ottawa country and in many other parts of Canada there are districts from which a crop of timber has been taken by the lumbermen, but which have not been occupied since that time by settlers. These districts are now being covered again with a new growth of timber, but in many cases it is not as good timber as that taken off thirty or forty years ago. It is here that the knowledge and skill of the forest engineer comes in. He can by weeding out the inferior trees give the better species like pine and spruce a chance to develop and to cover the country. Details of such work have been reduced to a system in Europe, as many Canadians learned when they served in the trenches in France, but experience in regard to European forests cannot be taken as a guide in a country like Canada, where many conditions are different. To study this problem of how to reproduce good forests as quickly as possible on cut-over or burned-over lands, the Dominion Government, at the request of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, instructed the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior to establish an experimental forest on part of the military reservation at Petawawa. The tract is an ideal one, as it presents conditions as they appear over a large part of Ontario and Quebec. Three working seasons have now been spent on the experimental forest at Petawawa and already much information has been gained as to the rapidity of tree growth. With these studies continued and extended, Canadians will in years to come know as much about their forests and how to handle them as the French know about theirs.

# Conclusions From Yearly Trade Returns

BY OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

Ottawa, May 12.—As seemed probable, the trade returns for the fiscal year ending March 31st, show that during this period the United States was Canada's best customer, having taken commodities to the value of \$501,000,000, as compared with \$495,961,000 purchased by the United Kingdom. These figures are for the total exports. Taking Canadian produce alone into account, the United States purchased but \$464,029,014 worth, while the United Kingdom took \$495,868,284 worth. But of foreign, or re-exports, the United States took \$37,099,354; while the United Kingdom is credited with but \$6,810,061.

In drawing conclusions on this subject, and on that of the trade balance, some take only the figures for Canadian produce into account, but the total exports are undoubtedly an accurate statement of the country's external trade. Foreign goods are handled at a profit, just as native products are, the only difference being that in turning them over less is made than in the case of those commodities produced entirely within the country.

This is the first time since 1889 that the value of exports to the United States has exceeded that to the United Kingdom, in which year the margin in favor of the former country amounted to \$3,500,000. Previous to that year the same thing had happened in 1882 and 1888. But only four times during the last 47 years has the value of exports to the United States exceeded that to the United Kingdom. For several years before the outbreak of the Great War the United Kingdom was purchasing from this country from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more a year than was the United States. The change has come about through the increasing resort of the latter country to Canada for raw materials and other commodities, occasioned through the depletion of her resources.

In spite of the rate of exchange, which is supposed to check the bringing in of goods from the United States, imports were higher during the last 12 months than at any other time in the history of the Canadian-American trade. In 1917-18, when this country was bringing in large quantities of raw and semi-manufactured products to be work-up into war supplies, imports touched \$792,894,957, or exactly double what they were for the year just preceding the outbreak of war. But it was never expected that these record imports would be continued. In 1918-19 there was a drop to \$750,203,024, and it was expected that the combined influences of a reduced demand for United States raw and semi-manufactured supplies, together with the rate of exchange, would result in a much greater reduction in imports during 1919-20. But instead of this happening, another record has been set up, imports for the year having reached \$802,102,187.

Imports from the United Kingdom are also increasing rapidly. For the year they were \$126,692,274, as compared with \$73,029,215 in 1918-19. For March they were \$25,555,386, or about \$13,500,000 in excess of those for February. Of the total value of imports during the last twelve months, forty-four per cent came in during January, February and March. During March their value was about four and one-half times that for March 1919. The imports during last year were forty-three per cent over those for 1918-19, and were within \$12,000,000 of those for 1912-13, the highest figure ever reached, insofar as the United Kingdom is concerned.

While Canada exported \$24,000,000 more of commodities to the United States last year than she did the year before, the balance of trade against the Dominion was not lowered. For while exports

were increased by this amount, imports were increased by \$52,000,000, which means that the adverse balance of trade, instead of going down, went from \$272,500,000 in 1918-19 to approximately \$301,000,000 in 1919-20. This does not justify much hope of an early righting of the exchange situation through a reduction in the disparity between imports and exports between the two countries. The record of trade balances between Canada and the United States during the last five fiscal years is as follows:—

	In favor of the United States
1919-20 . . . . .	\$301,000,000
1918-19 . . . . .	272,500,000
1917-18 . . . . .	351,504,037
1917-16 . . . . .	374,733,986
1916-15 . . . . .	153,827,312

The exports to the United Kingdom during 1919-20 were valued at \$496,000,000, or about \$64,000,000 less than for 1918-19,; \$365,000,000 less than for 1917-18, and about \$260,000,000 less than for 1916-17. The decline in imports is attributable to the fact that with her own industries back on a peace basis, the United Kingdom does not require Canadian manufactured goods as she has done during the last five years and, in addition, the rate of exchange makes it more difficult to sell than formerly. Whether exports to the Mother Country will decline much further will depend largely upon her ability to get from other sources cheaper food and raw materials than Canada can supply.

The decline in the value of exports to the Mother Country, which has also been accompanied by a marked decrease in the value to France, would seem to indicate the wisdom of the policy adopted for a time last year, of granting credits where conditions justify it. Had it not been for nearly \$20,000,000 of credits extended to Belgium, France, Greece and Roumania, the exports to these countries would probably have been about that much less. The \$20,000,000 private loan to the City of Paris will materially help Canadian trade in a quarter where it has lost much ground during the last year.

The exports during the last year dispel the impression existing in some quarters that while Canada is building for herself a considerable mercantile marine, she has not done much building for other countries. From the outbreak of the war up to the end of December, 1919, these were built and sold to other countries vessels to the approximate value of \$65,000,000. The trade returns show that the value of vessels in January was \$7,306,000 and in February \$5,840,000; while the March returns will probably add another \$500,000 at least. In other words, during the last five years Canada has built and sold to other countries vessels to the value of nearly \$80,000,000. Over \$40,000,000 of this appeared in the 1919-20 trade returns, which shows that the exports would have been materially less had it not been for this item.

Among the imports that have increased greatly during the last year sugar stands out notably. Up to the end of February 929,836,660 lbs. had been imported, or at the rate of 84,530,600 lbs. a month. For the twelve months this would mean 1,011,367,000 lbs. During 1918-19 the quantity imported was 718,982,416 lbs. The value of these imports at the end of February was approximately \$56,000,000, which would make the value of the total imports for the year well over \$60,000,000. In 1918-19 the value was \$35,385,000, and in 1913-14 but \$15,063,000. These figures show that the increase in price has far outstripped the increase in consumption.

## Know Your Own Country

"Spend your vacation money in Canada and learn to know your own country" is the new slogan of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is being backed enthusiastically by many other influential organizations. The Association is launching a Dominion-wide campaign to induce Canadians to spend their vacations and their motoring touring within the Dominion, during the coming summer and fall.

Among other reasons, this step has been taken in view of the unfortunate rate of exchange existing between Canada and the United States, where many thousands of the Dominion's residents go each year at vacation time. This year, in addition to the head tax, they will have to face an 85-cent Canadian dollar. The various railways and hotel organizations will also lend their assistance in keeping the Canadian dollar where it is worth 100 cents, as well as encouraging Canadians to visit their own beauty spots.

With such diversified scenery offering the fullest enjoyment to every temperament, it is difficult to account for the large exodus from the Dominion at holiday times. There are few attractions elsewhere which cannot be offered in the width of the broad land from the quiet rural beauty of Prince Edward Island, the charm of Nova Scotia's "Country of Evangeline," the grandeur of Niagara Falls, the Ontario Lakes, the majesty of the Rockies, the rugged simplicity of the National Parks, and the varied scenery of the Dominion's Pacific coast.

In such a range of choice, it is possible to suit every taste, whilst, for the sportsman, opportunities in every line could not possibly be excelled.

## Montreal Fire Preventive Measures.

A new fire alarm system is being installed in Montreal with a view to keeping district chiefs in closer touch with alarm headquarters. A school of instruction for the firemen has been opened to acquaint them with the new system.

The proposal to compel the installation of automatic sprinklers has not been discarded. A by-law of this kind was recently recommended by the Administrative commission, and the city council still has it under consideration. Dwelling-houses will, however, be exempted. The proposal is that owners or tenants be compelled to install, at their own expense, one or more sprinklers within sixty days after notice is given by the city.

Someone has sent in a clipping that opens up a question piscatorial that is of unusual interest scientifically and otherwise. In the Spring, this clipping points out, man has an imperative yearning to go a-fishing. This year, he adds, fishing enters upon a new era. Formerly there was a certain atmosphere, a particular aroma, about the fisherman which now must be absent. What will the effect be upon the fish? The writer declares it is his belief that in former times the fish have been lured from the streams by the feeling or the notion that there was something in the world superior to water beverage. Fishermen have been enabled to take advantage of them by reason of this fact. Now that there is no such fragrant suggestion will fish bite?

We confess we cannot answer. We took down our ouija board and sought light on this subject from the one supreme authority, the late lamented Izaak Walton, author of the Complete Angler. No one should know more than an inhabitant of the spirit world.

Ouija said his "line" was busy. That's the way it always is when you want a person particularly.

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<b>MONTREAL—LONDON</b>			
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<b>N.Y.—GLASGOW (Via Moville)</b>			
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May 22	June 26	July 31	Caronia
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May 19	June 23	July 28	Royal George
<b>N.Y.—CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON</b>			
May 22	July 3	Mauretania	
June 19	July 17	Aug. 14	Imperator
July 31	Aug. 28	Sep. 25	Aquitania
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# Traffic on Canadian Canals

The Transportation Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes the following Canal Statistics for the month of April:—

Sault Ste. Marie Canal opened April 23rd. During the 7 days, 86 vessels with registered tonnage of 90776 tons carrying 29670 tons of freight passed through, a decrease of 253,528 tons from last year for 18 days.

The American Canal opened April 19th and had 507,539 tons of freight through in 146 vessels of 522,584 net tonnage.

Welland Canal opened April 19th, 41 vessels registered tonnage 27,276 carrying 69,323 tons of

freight passed through, a decrease of 54,179 tons for the same period last year.

St. Peters Canal opened April 20th, during the 10 days, 25 vessels with registered tonnage of 1,634 tons carrying 1,437 tons of freight passed through, an increase of 187 tons, over 18 days last year.

Chambly Canal opened April 23rd, 13 vessels with tonnage of 1,823 and carrying 523 tons of freight passed through, an increase of 199 tons over same period last year.

Murray Canal opened April 12th, two days earlier than last year, 27 vessels with tonnage of 6,111 carrying 7,600 tons of freight passed through, an increase of 5,950 tons over 1919.

## Project to Deepen St. Lawrence

A few of the advantages to be gained and some idea of the cost of the proposed developments of the St. Lawrence River and great lakes so that ocean shipping will be able to go farther inland are here given briefly.

The plan: To remove obstructions in the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal by joint action of the United States and Canada.

What are the present limits of navigation? Through the lakes, 20 feet in all main channels, At Niagara and down the St. Lawrence 14 feet.

What is being done to raise the limit? At the Soo new locks 24 feet; projected locks 30 feet. At Niagara the new Welland 25-foot channel with 30-foot locks; projected channel 30 feet.

What remains to be done? Only to overcome a series of rapids in the St. Lawrence.

How formidable a job is it? Total fall to be overcome 221 feet, strung over a hundred miles or more, forty odd miles of artificial channel, compared with 326 feet in 25 miles at the Welland.

How serious is the cost? The United States spent about \$50,000,000 to get from the upper to the lower lakes. Canada is spending more than \$65,000,000 to get from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Both countries are to spend something over \$100,000,000 to link the great lakes with the ocean. Compare with \$450,000,000 for Panama project.

What dividends are promised? It will save its cost in three years in transportation bills. It will take the crushing load off railroads and terminals. It will develop coastwise traffic along the new coastline. Finally, it costs nothing, the power it develops will pay for it.

What will the channel carry? All lake vessels can deliver their cargoes at an ocean port. Any lake carrier may continue its voyage coastwise or overseas. Two-thirds of the ocean going fleet can make the lake ports at will. Any coasting vessel can come up the lakes as they choose.

What traffic will develop? Free movement of western products to the seaboard by all-water. Lake cargoes delivered at any Atlantic port where convenient. Lake cargoes delivered at destination overseas whenever profitable. Direct imports to the heart of the continent whenever conditions favor.

The St. Lawrence improvements fall in two sections: 1st. International—113 miles long the boundary between the United States and Canada from Lake Ontario to St. Regis. 2nd. Canadian—67 miles from St. Regis where the river leaves the boundary line to deep water at Montreal.

It does not require any stretch of imagination to figure a saving in freight rates if large steamers could load at the head of the lakes and then proceed without interruption to the Atlantic. The

quantity of grain taken, at the present time, by small steamers by this method, is negligible. The saving in freight rates is problematical at the present time on account of the freight rates not being stabilized through war conditions. Sufficient to say, that a large saving would be effected.

It is an established fact that water transportation is much cheaper than rail. At the present time grain can be shipped to the Atlantic seaboard during the period of open navigation, in three distinct ways. (a) By boat direct but not exceeding a maximum cargo of 110,000 bushels, on account of water draft; (b) by boat to the Bay ports and then transferred to canal steamers or barges for transshipment to Montreal, etc.; (c) by boat to the Bay ports and then transferred by cars to the seaboard.

### The Future of Public Utilities Continued from page 15.

many people believe that they can force their public utilities to operate with a very narrow margin of profit and at the same time avoid all consequence incident to an inevitable decrease in service.

#### The Future.

"The larger purpose of any undertaking is not the development of this industry but the creation of greater productive capacity for the country as a whole in order that all its citizens may share in its increased wealth and its enlarged opportunities for work and the 'pursuit of happiness.'

"Development cannot take place without the service provided by public service corporations and that service can be neither increased nor improved without additional capital. It is useless to plant cotton or drill for oil unless it can be shipped to market; it would be intolerable to live without the public necessities supplied by your companies. What is the decision of the southwest? Will it jeopardize its future because of lack of understanding of your particular industry and its vital relation to welfare and progress? I think not; but the golden moments are passing, and time which has been lost can never be regained."

Calgary, Alta.—Coming all the way from New York without a stop, a party of motion picture artists reached Banff and took a number of scenes to be incorporated in a six-reel film which also includes scenes made in Ottawa, Chicago and Long Island. The troupe was from the Selznig Studio in New York, and special arrangements were made by the C.P.R. for the trip, officials of the railway accompanying the party from New York to Banff.

**Present Industrial Problems**

Continued from page 9.

The Labor movements in both the political and industrial spheres are causing the Governments of many countries considerable concern, for the strength of these movements is great and growing. In Great Britain, the organised workers are more than five millions. In the United States, the American Federation of Labor has a membership of from three to four millions, and, in addition, the more radical Industrial Workers of the World, and other bodies have a considerable and fluctuating membership. The organised workers in Canada number about a quarter of a million, and organisation is proceeding or being attempted in such occupations as Bank and Insurance Clerks, journalists, store assistants, domestic servants and others.

In Great Britain, there are now welcomed into the ranks of the Labor Party all workers whether by hand or brain. Their political strength is rapidly increasing, so that in some quarters it is predicted that they will shortly assume the reins of government.

In Canada, workers by brain as well as by hand are welcomed by the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association which is an organisation for drawing more closely together the brotherhoods of the workers engaged upon the railways. Suggestions are also often made that the workers should cooperate with the Farmers' Party in an endeavour to secure proper political representation if not control.

In the United States, Labor is active in spite of its defeat at the hands of the Steel Manufacturers, and of the consequences of the Court injunction in the case of the strike of the coal miners. Here also labor has determined to take some part in politics, although until recently, it has been averse from such a policy.

It is obvious that the power of Labor through its means of association is no sudden outburst likely to undergo an equally sudden decline. It is also obvious that it possesses clear-cut ideals many of which are capable of being translated into achievement quickly and without any violent reversal of present conditions. Furthermore, organisation, policy, and achievement in one country substantially affect the attitude of labor in another; hence the value of a recital of conditions past and present, prevailing in England, for, by virtue of her early, and, for a time, undisputed supremacy in the industrial field, she has passed through experiences and developments which may be of much more value to other countries.

No less powerful than that of labor, is the rapid organisation of the employers in recent years. Association, in spite of anti-trust laws, has grown apace, and has taken many forms, such as "honorable understandings," pool arrangements, associations for controlling output and fixing prices, employers' federations in order to meet the demands of labor, and finally the Trust. This development, economically sound when the ownership is properly vested and controlled, is, with increasing rapidity, concentrating industrial power into few hands, giving an apparently indefeasible solidity provocative, in some cases, of an attitude of arrogance and intractability. Such an attitude constitutes a menace to that orderly introduction of democratic principles into industry which cannot long be denied, at least in some degree, to the insistent workers.

To a student, whether academically trained, or having practical experience of industrial life, it is obvious that these issues, of more serious import today than others, fall clearly into three classes, namely:

- (1) The recognition of the right of collective bargaining; an issue long conceded in most of the older industrial countries.
- (2) The demand of the workers for specific improvements in the conditions of their work and their wages.

(3) The demand for a democratic share in the control of industry. This demand comes in different degrees for different industries, and also according to the view prevailing, whether conservative or radical. In many industries, the workers are prepared to accept a joint share in the control of industry. In others, it is held that the industries are ripe for national ownership with operation in large part under the control of the workers. Those with more radical views hold that all industry should be owned by the community.

No age can escape the necessity of finding solutions for its own particular problems. The weightiest of those of our day is the problem of fusing into one co-operative whole the contentious interests and parties in industry which industry itself has created. Such an aim can be achieved only by constructive progress, not by destructive revolutionary methods, and still less by efforts or inaction tending towards reaction. Constructive progress postulates a desire to retain all that is good in our institutions, replacing that which is bad only after careful study and test of that which is proposed as fit for substitution.

But study and test, no matter how may be the conclusions which flow therefrom, are of little value in themselves unless the master masses of Democracy will support the conclusions. A support, stable in character, can only be counted on as a result of conviction arising from knowledge and debate.

Here, then, plainly lies the duty of the individual—to seek to know and then to pass judgment upon the problems confronting him. Difficulties may be met in the search,—difficulties from ill-advised suppression of the truth, or hindrances to free speech; but, none the less, the duty is plain. For the preservation of Democracy itself, let us hope that this duty may be performed.

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