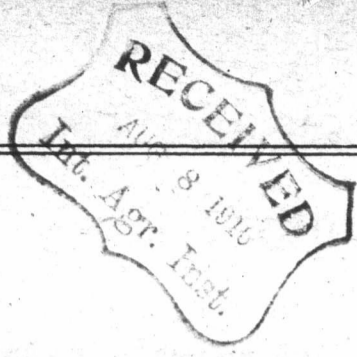


# The Journal of Commerce



Vol. XLII., No. 6

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916

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## The Journal of Commerce

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#### Enemy Competition After the War.

By W. E. Dowding.

#### What Spain Thinks on the World War.

By W. W. Swanson.

#### American Finance and Banking.

By H. V. Cann.

#### Conditions in the West.

By E. Cora Hind.

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## In the Third Year

WHEN the late Lord Kitchener, at the beginning of the war, in reply to a question, said the conflict would probably last three years, many people thought that he could hardly be in earnest, and that the war would certainly come to a much earlier end. Time is vindicating Lord Kitchener's remark and showing that what he said at the beginning was not a mere guess, but a reasoned judgment, based upon material facts of the case, which the ordinary observer either did not know or was not well qualified to understand. We are now entering the third year of the war. Why there have been so few distinct advances by the British forces is made clear enough by a very interesting statement of the situation just given to the press by Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army on the Continent. From the beginning the Germans were much better prepared for war than their opponents, especially their British opponents. For forty years the Germans had been preparing for the conflict, while Britain had been devoting herself to winning victories of peace through the improvement of the social and industrial condition of her people. There are militarists who readily enough condemn this lack of preparation and insist that Britain should have adopted German methods many years before the war. It is not well to hastily accept this view. What might have been the condition of Britain if, during the past forty years, she had given herself up to the militarism of the continental nations is by no means clear. There is room for the view of those who hold that it was better for her, even at the cost of unpreparedness for war, to devote herself to the services of peace and progress. But whatever view of this may be held, the fact must be admitted that when the war cloud burst in 1914 Britain had neither sufficient army nor sufficient equipment in war material to meet the demands of a great conflict. To have flung her forces—the "contemptible little army" as the Kaiser described it—against the trained horde of Germans and challenged them to decisive battles would have been military madness. The situation which faced the British military authorities is thus set forth by General Haig:

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, is no secret. While France, which had a great national army and universal service, was giving all her strength, we had to begin building from the bottom. The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded in the early fighting. With the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the volunteers, who were raw but had the spirit that quickeneth, we undertook to create an army of millions,

which must be officered largely by men of no military experience, to fight the German army, with its forty years of preparation. We had to make uniforms before the men who had enlisted could be taken out of civilian garb, to build plants for the manufacture of rifles before we could arm our recruits, and to build gun and munition plants before we had artillery.

"Meanwhile we had to keep on stone-walling in France with such troops as we had ready against that prepared foe, whose blows were the sturdier in his efforts for a decision owing to his realization that time was against him. Now the new army has had its first practical experience in attack on a large scale."

In short, Britain's unprepared condition obliged her to play a waiting game for two long years. During this period there were many sharp battles in which British heroism was well exhibited, and many gallant men gave their lives for the good cause. But all the time Britain stood on the defensive, not desiring to risk decisive conflict with a foe far exceeding our forces in number and in equipment. Now the waiting period seems to be over. With millions of British men trained to their duty, with abundant resources in arms, ammunition and equipment, with the French and Russians bringing increased power into the conflict on both Western and Eastern fronts, with the Italians keeping the Austrians busily engaged in defending their own territory, the Allies are in a position to assume the offensive all along the line. Already the effect of these new conditions is being seen. The offensive so gallantly and successfully undertaken lately will be continued, not in a manner to produce an immediate decision, but with a firm determination to drive back the invaders from the soil of France and Belgium. The process may still be slow, but it will be sure. And the German people, too long kept in the dark as to the real state of the contending forces, must soon awaken to the fact, which their military leaders must long since have realized, that the war can end only when a complete victory for the Allies has been won.

### Mr. Asquith

MUCH interest has been aroused by a remark made several days ago by Mr. Asquith in the British House of Commons. Replying to a question as to the character of the business of the next session of Parliament, Mr. Asquith said he was unable to say who would be responsible for the conduct of business at the next session. In some quarters his words have been taken to mean that he contemplates an early retirement from the position of Prime Minister. Perhaps he meant no more than to

suggest the unwisdom of attempting to forecast events at this time. Let us hope that this is what he meant.

The retirement of Mr. Asquith at this time would be little less than an Imperial calamity. It may be said with some truth that nobody is indispensable, that every man's place can be filled. When the necessity arises the place that has become vacant is filled, or at all events it is occupied, and the world adapts itself as best it can to the situation. Nevertheless it is true that there are men whose places cannot really be filled when they pass away or step aside. Mr. Asquith is one of these. He has had an exceptionally long term of office and he has had to bear its burdens at a time when they have been extraordinarily strenuous. If he should desire to be released none could blame him. But where is his successor to be found? The question would be a grave one even if the old conditions of party government still existed. It is graver because there is now a coalition cabinet, and the Prime Minister who is to preside over it must be acceptable to the leading men of both wings. The last general election confirmed a Liberal Government in power. The House of Commons has a large majority of Liberals, especially if we include the Labor men and the Irish members, who, though they do not call themselves Liberals, usually vote with the Government. It is to be expected therefore that the Prime Minister of a Government under such conditions would be chosen from the Liberal side. A Conservative Prime Minister could hardly hope to keep the coalition intact. Mr. Balfour might possibly be able to do so, for on all sides there is profound respect for his great talents and high character. But even Mr. Balfour would find the post one of extreme difficulty. Besides, he is believed to be reluctant to undertake larger responsibilities than he now has as chief of the Admiralty. Mr. Asquith's successor would almost certainly have to be a Liberal, and while there are other able men of that party in the cabinet it is doubtful if there is one under whom the Conservatives would be willing to serve. The situation is a delicate as well as a difficult one. The best solution of it will be for Mr. Asquith to consent to remain at his post until the end of the war. He is needed now more than ever before.

## Ireland

A FEW days ago, just when the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George seemed likely to result in a satisfactory temporary settlement of the Irish Home Rule question, the speech of Lord Lansdowne, giving an interpretation of the contemplated arrangement that was at variance with Mr. John Redmond's understanding of it, put a block in the way of further proceedings. The raising of the obstacle seems to have given pleasure in some quarters. Mr. William O'Brien, leader of the anti-Redmond Irish section, rejoiced at the failure of a scheme that did not meet his very extreme views. So sound and sincere a friend of Ireland as Sir Horace Plunkett, whose services to Irish agriculture have been of the highest value, expressed the opinion that the arrangement could not work out satisfactorily. Critics, if not enemies, of Mr. Lloyd George hastened to speak contemptuously of his efforts as a conciliator. For the moment the arrangement is blocked and Irish affairs are at a standstill, except that the Nationalists, who have gone far to assist the Government, are manifesting much displeasure with the Government's attitude as indicated in Lord Lansdowne's

speech. All this is disheartening to the friends of Ireland in other parts of the Empire. But the end is not yet, and we are not among those who regard the efforts of Mr. Lloyd George as a failure. In what seemed to be the most difficult part of the problem, Mr. Lloyd George was eminently successful; he brought Sir Edward Carson, the chief spokesman of Orange Ulster, and Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, into harmony, inducing them, as he has said, to shake hands, instead of shaking fists at one another. If nothing more than this had been accomplished, the incident would be a high testimony to Mr. Lloyd George's qualities as a conciliator. But we cannot believe that the bringing of these two eminent Irishmen into harmonious co-operation will fail to produce results of the highest importance. Where two men who have hitherto entertained such widely different views on all Irish questions feel it to be their duty, in the presence of the war situation, to work together for the good of Ireland and the Empire, they give to all who are interested in Irish affairs an object lesson that must have a permanent value. If Redmond and Carson can so cooperate, who in all Ireland can truly say that a union of Irish hands and hearts is impossible? Difficulties, delays, misunderstandings there still may be, but out of them all will emerge a settlement of the Irish question that will make for the happiness of the Irish people and the unity of the Empire.

## The Deutschland

INTERNATIONAL law is not natural law, but is human nature law, and therefore dependent on changing public opinion. It took many years to arrive at the principle of visit and search. A friendly ship would not need to submerge and it surely is a fair assumption to say only an enemy ship would try in this manner to escape. This is the position the Allies may take.

## Roger Casement

LORD ROBERT CECIL put the matter fairly when he told the House of Commons that, apart from a political question which he thought should not be allowed to influence the decision, there was absolutely no reason that could be advanced in favor of clemency to Sir Roger Casement. There are people who feel that the political question could properly have been taken into consideration, and that in that view it would have been well if the sentence had been commuted. But that impression, which has found voice in a London journal, does not in any way affect the justice of the condemnation of the prisoner. Casement's crime was treason of the blackest character. There was no redeeming feature in it. He had more than ordinary reason for loyalty to the Crown. He had in his day rendered useful service and he had been honored and rewarded for it. Forgetting both that and his duty as a British subject, he conspired with the enemy in Germany; he endeavored to seduce British soldiers in German prisons from their allegiance; he was captured at the moment when he was engaged in an effort to land arms in Ireland to be used against his sovereign. If all this was not treason it would be hard to find anything that could properly be characterized by that name. He had the fairest of trials, before tribunals the impartiality and justice of which are beyond

question. Difference of opinion there may be as to the wisdom of visiting upon him the extreme penalty of the law. That is not a question of justice, but one of political expediency. As to the character of his crime, the fairness of his trial and the justice of his condemnation, there can be no difference of opinion among British people.

## The Nickel Refinery

WHEN Hon. Mr. Ferguson, of the Ontario Government, announced that the Government would insist on the International Nickel Company constructing its refinery in the Province of Ontario, it was not easy to see the precise method by which they proposed to accomplish this. The company, it was well known, felt that it had a free hand to select a location anywhere in Canada. Its representatives had examined proposed locations in half a dozen places in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The influence usually counted on to bring about the refining of nickel in Canada was the power to prohibit the export of the ore, or to impose an export duty that would have the same effect. This power, however, was entirely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and Parliament, as a matter of trade and commerce. A Provincial Government cannot prohibit the export of anything, or levy an export duty. The history of the saw-log question in Ontario has sometimes created the impression that such power could be exercised by Provincial authorities. But it is not so. The Provincial authorities in Ontario, however, were able to accomplish the same end, in the case of saw-logs, in a different way. The Province owned the timber lands within its borders and leased them to the lumber operators. The owner of anything can usually stipulate the terms on which he will dispose of it. The Ontario Government decided that a condition of its leases should be that the lumber should be manufactured in the Province. This was more effective even than a Dominion system of prohibiting the export, or imposing an export duty. Under such a Dominion system, the logs cut on Ontario lands could be moved to another Province for manufacture. Under the system adopted in Ontario manufacture within the Province became necessary. In the case of the nickel, however, the same way was not open to the Ontario authorities. The nickel mines were long ago acquired by the companies, without any conditions respecting refining in Canada. Hence, so far as the law was concerned, the company desiring to construct a refinery was free to select its location anywhere in Canada. Since the ores are in Ontario, it is but natural that the people of that Province should desire to have the refinery there, and of course, the Ontario Government would be expected to do all that they could to bring this about. Just how they proceeded to influence the company's decision has not been explained. But the announcement is made that the International Nickel Company will proceed at once to construct its refinery at Port Colborne, Ont. The advantages of that region, particularly in the form of electric power, are many, and these, together with such pressure as the Ontario Government were able to bring, seem to have settled the question. The announcement will be a disappointment to more than one place, the residents of which had fondly regarded the nickel refinery as a coming industry. But all will feel that Ontario had the first claim to an industry designed to treat the ores mined in that Province.

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# BOURASSA REPLIES TO PAPINEAU

**Mr. Henri Bourassa has made public the following letter:**

Montreal, August 2nd, 1916.

Andrew R. McMaster, Esq., K. C., 189 St. James St., City—

Dear Sir: On my return from an absence of several weeks, I found your letter of the 18th ult., and the copy of a letter apparently written to me by your partner, Capt. Talbot Papineau, on the 21st of March.

Capt. Papineau's letter, I am informed, appeared, written in English to his "dear Cousin Henri?" How in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and elsewhere. You have thus turned it into a kind of political manifesto and constituted yourself its publisher. Allow me, therefore, to send you my reply, requesting you to have it transmitted to Capt. Papineau, granting that he is the real author of that document. I can hardly believe it. A brave and active officer as he is has seldom the time to prepare and write such long pieces of political eloquence. Then, why should Capt. Papineau, who writes and speaks French elegantly, who claims so highly his French origin and professes with such ardor his love of France, have portfolio? and why do you send me a copy, instead of it that a letter, written on the 21st of March, has reached me but four months later, through your medium? For what purpose did you keep it so long in the name of a young and gallant officer, who has the of the letter itself?

It is, you say, an "open letter." It was, nevertheless, meant to reach me. It opens and ends with forms of language bearing the touch of intimate relationship—more so even than could be expected from the rare intercourse which, in spite of our blood connection, has so far existed between your partner and myself. The whole thing has the appearance of a political manoeuvre, executed under the name of a young and gallant officer, who has the advantage or inconvenience of being my cousin. That Capt. Papineau has put his signature at the foot of that document, is possible; but he would certainly not have written it in cool thought, after due reflection. It not only expresses opinion radically opposed to those I heard from him before the war; it also contains inaccuracies of fact of which I believe him honorably incapable.

He mentions "some discussions in the past," "differences of opinion," which have left "uninjured" a "pleasant friendship," dating, he says "from the time of (his) birth." From his childhood to his return from Oxford, I do not think we had ever met, and certainly never to exchange the slightest glimpse of thought or opinion. Of matters of national concern we talked but once in all my life. From that one conversation I gathered the impression that he was still more opposed than myself to any kind of Imperial solidarity. He even seemed much disposed to hasten the day of the independence of Canada. Since I met him on two or three occasions. We talked of matter indifferent, totally foreign to the numerous questions treated with such eloquent profuseness and so little reasoning in his letter of the 21st of March.

How can he charge me with having expressed "unhappy views" "at the outstart of the war," in August, 1914, and held them stubbornly "unchanged" till this day? In August, 1914, I was abroad. My first pronouncement on the intervention of Canada in the war is dated September 8th, 1914. In that editorial, while repelling the principles of Imperial solidarity and their consequences, and maintaining the nationalist doctrine in which Capt. Papineau—and you as well—pretends to be still a believer, I pronounced myself in favor of the intervention of Canada, as a nation, for the defence of the superior interest uniting Canada with France and Britain. My "unhappy views" were thus analogous to those of your partner. It is but later, long after Capt. Papineau was gone, that my attitude was changed and brought me to condemn the participation of Canada in the war,—or rather the political inspiration of that participation and the many abuses which have resulted therefrom. The reasons of that change are well known to those who have read or heard with attention and good faith all my statements on the matter. To sum them up is now sufficient.

The free and independent participation of Canada—free for the nation and free for the individuals—I had accepted, provided it remained within reasonable bounds, in conformity with the conditions of

the country. But the Government, the whole of Parliament, the press and politicians of both parties all applied themselves systematically to obliterate the free character of Canada's intervention. "Free" enlistment is now carried on by means of blackmailing, intimidation and threats of all sorts. Advantage has been taken of the emotion caused by the war to assert, with the utmost intensity and intolerance, the doctrine of Imperial solidarity, triumphantly opposed in the past by our statesmen and the whole Canadian people, up to the days of the infamous South African War, concocted by Chamberlain, Rhodes and the British imperialists with the clear object of drawing the self-governing colonies into "the vortex of European militarism." That phrase of your political leader, Sir Wilfred Laurier, is undoubtedly fresh in your mind. After having given way to the imperialistic current of 1899. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Liberal party had come back to the nationalist doctrine. The naval scare of 1909 threw them again under the yoke of imperialism; the war has achieved their enslavement; they united with the Tory-jingo-Imperialists of all shades to make of the participation of Canada in the war an immense political manoeuvre and thus assure the triumph of British imperialism. You and your partner, as many others, have followed your party through its various evolutions. I have remained firmly attached to the principles I laid down at the time of the South African war and maintained unswervingly ever since.

As early as the month of March, 1900, I pointed out the possibility of a conflict between Great Britain and Germany and the danger of laying down in South Africa a precedent, the fatal consequence of which would be to draw Canada in all the wars undertaken by the United Kingdom. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal leaders laughed at my apprehensions; against my warnings they quoted the childish safeguard of the "no precedent clause" inserted in the order-in-council of the 14th of October, 1899. For many years after till 1912 and 1913, they kept singing the praises of the Kaiser and extolling the peaceful virtues of Germany. They now try to regain time by denouncing vociferously the "barbarity" of the "Huns". Today, as in 1900, 1911, and always, I believe that all the nations of Europe are the victims of their own mistakes, of the complacent servility with which they submitted to the dominance of all Imperialists and traders in human flesh who, in England as in Germany, in France as in Russia, have brought the peoples to slaughter in order to increase their reappings of cursed gold. German Imperialism and British Imperialism, French Militarism and Russian Tsarism, I hate with equal detestation; I believe as firmly today as in 1899, that Canada, a nation of America, has a nobler mission of fulfilment to bind herself to the fate of the nations of Europe or to any spoliating Empire—whether it be the spoliators of Belgium, Alsace or Poland, or those of Ireland or the Transvaal, of Greece or the Balkans.

Politicians of both parties, your Liberal friends as well as their Conservative opponents, feign to be much scandalized at my "treasonable disloyalty." I could well afford to look upon them as a pack of knaves and hypocrites. In 1896, your Liberal leaders and friends stumped the whole Province of Quebec with the cry "Why should we fight for England?" From 1902 to 1911, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was acclaimed by them as the indomitable champion of Canada's autonomy against British Imperialism. His resisting attitude at the Imperial Conferences of 1902 and 1907 was praised to the skies. His famous phrase on the "vortex of European militarism," and his determination from keeping Canada far from it, became the party's byword—always in the Province of Quebec, of course. His Canadian Navy scheme was presented as a step towards the independence of Canada.

Then came the turn of the Conservatives to tread in the footsteps of the Nationalists; they soon outstripped us. A future member of the Conservative Cabinet, Mr. Blondin, brought back to life an old saying of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, and suggested to pierce the Union Jack with bullets in order to let pass the breeze of liberty. The Tory leaders, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, the virtuous Bob Rogers, and even our national super-Kitchener, Sir Sam Hughes, while trumpeting the purity of their Imperialism, greeted with undisguised joy the anti-Imperialist victory of Drummond-Arthabaska, and used it for all it was worth to win the general elections of 1911.

By what right should those people hold me as a "traitor," because I remain consequent with the prin-

ciples that I have never ceased to uphold and which both parties have exploited alternately, as long as it suited their purpose and kept them in power or brought them to office?

Let it not be pretended that those principles are out of place, pending the war. To prevent Canada from participating in the war, then foreseen and predicted, was their very object and *raison d'être*. To throw them aside and deny them when the time of test came, would have required a lack of courage and sincerity, of which I feel totally incapable. If this is what they mean by "British loyalty" and "superior civilization," they had better hang me at once. I will never obey such dictates and will ever hold in deepest contempt the acrobats who lend themselves to all currents of blind popular passion in order to serve their personal or political ends.

This, let it be well understood, does not apply to your partner. His deeds have shown the sincerity of his political turn. Without agreeing with his new opinions, I admired his silent courage in running to the front at the first call. His verbose political manifesto—supposing he is really responsible for it—adds nothing to his merits. Still less does it enhance the dignity and moral worth of the politicians and pressmen of all kinds who, after having denounced war and imperialism, and while taking great care not to risk their precious body, have become the apostles of war and the upholders of imperialism.

I will not undertake to answer every point of the dithyrambic plea of my gallant cousin. When he says that I am too far away from the trenches to judge of the real meaning of this war, he may be right. On the other hand, his long and diffuse piece of eloquence proves that the excitement of warfare and the distance from home have obliterated in his mind the fundamental realities of his native country. I content myself with touching upon one point, on which he unhappily lends credits to the most mischievous of the many anti-national opinions circulated by the jingo press. He takes the French-Canadians to task and challenges their patriotism because they enlist in lesser number than the other elements of the population of Canada. Much could be said upon that. It is sufficient to signalize one patent fact: the number of recruits for the European war, in the various provinces of Canada and from each component element of the population is in inverse ratio of the enrootment in the soil and the traditional patriotism arising therefrom. The new comers from the British Isles have enlisted in much larger proportion than English-speaking Canadians born in this country, while these have enlisted more than the French-Canadians. The western provinces have given more recruits than Ontario, and Ontario more than Quebec. In each province, the floating population of the cities, the students, the laborers and clerks, either unemployed or threatened with dismissal, have supplied more soldiers than the farmers. Does it mean that the city dwellers are more patriotic than the country people? or that the new-comers from England are better Canadians than their fellow-citizens of British origin, born in Canada? No; it simply means that in Canada, as in every other country, at all times, the citizens of the oldest origin are the least disposed to be stampeded into distant ventures of no direct concern to their native land. It proves also that military service is more repugnant to the rural than to the urban populations.

There is among the French-Canadians a larger proportion of farmers, fathers of large families, than among any other ethnical element in Canada. Above all, the French-Canadians are the only group exclusively Canadian, in its whole and by each of the individuals of which it is composed. They look upon the perturbations of Europe, even those of England or France, as foreign events. Their sympathies naturally go to France against Germany; but they do not think they have an obligation to fight for France, no more than the French of Europe would hold themselves bound to fight for Canada against the United States or Japan, or even against Germany, in case Germany should attack Canada without threatening France.

English Canada, not counting the "blokes," contains a considerable proportion of people still in the first period of national incubation. Under the sway of imperialism, a fair number have not yet decided whether their allegiance is to Canada or to the Empire, whether the United Kingdom or the Canadian Confederacy is their country.

As to the newcomers from the United Kingdom, they are not Canadian in any sense. England or

Scotland is, their sole fatherland. They have enlisted for the European war as naturally as Canadians, either French or English, would take arms to defend Canada against an aggression on the American continent.

Thus it is rigorously correct to say that recruiting has gone in inverse ratio of the development of Canadian patriotism. If English-speaking Canadians have a right to blame the French-Canadians for the small number of recruits, the newcomers from the United Kingdom, who have supplied a much larger proportion of recruits than any other element of the population, would be equally justified in branding the Anglo-Canadians with disloyalty and treason. Enlistment for the European war is supposedly to be absolutely free and voluntary. This has been stated right and left from beginning to end. If that statement is honest and sincere, all provocations from one part of the population against the other, and exclusive attacks against the French-Canadians, should cease. Instead of reviling unjustly one-third of the Canadian people—a population so remarkably characterized by its constant loyalty to national institutions and its respect for public order—those men who claim a right to enlighten and lead public opinion should have enough good fair and intelligence to see facts as they are and respect the motives of those who persist in their determination to remain more Canadian than English and French.

In short, English-speaking Canadians enlist in much smaller number than the newcomers from England, because they are more Canadian; French-Canadians enlist less than English-Canadians because they are totally and exclusively Canadian. To claim that their abstention is due to the "baneful" influence of the Nationalists is pure nonsense. Should I give way to the suggestion of my gallant cousin, I would be just as powerless as Sir Wilfrid Laurier to induce the French-Canadians to enlist. This is implicitly acknowledged in Capt. Papineau's letter. On the one hand, he asserts that my views on the participation of Canada, in the war are denied by my own friends; on the other he charges the mass of the French-Canadian population with a refusal to answer the call of duty. The simple truth is that the abstention of the French-Canadians is no more the result of the present attitude of the Nationalists than the consequence of the Liberal campaign of 1896, or of the Conservative appeals of 1911. It relates to deeper causes: hereditary instincts, social and economic conditions; a national tradition of three centuries. It is equally true, however, that those deep and far distant causes have been strengthened by the constant teaching of all our political and social leaders, from Lafontaine, Cartier, Macdonald, Mackenzie, to Laurier inclusively. The only virtue, or crime, of the Nationalists is to persist in believing and practising what they were taught by the men of the past and even those of today. This is precisely what infuriates the politicians, either blue or red. To please the Imperialists, they have renounced all their traditions and undertaken to bring the French-Canadians under imperial command. Unable to succeed, they try to conceal their fruitless apostasy by denouncing to the hatred of the jingo the obtrusive witness of their past profession of faith.

The jingo press and politicians have also undertaken to persuade their gullible followers that the Nationalists hinder the work of recruiters because of the persecution meted out to the French minorities in Ontario and Manitoba. This is but another nonsense. My excellent cousin, I am sorry to say—or his inspirers—has plucked it up.

The two questions are essentially distinct; this we have never ceased to assert. One is purely internal; the other affects the international status of Canada and her relations with Great Britain. To the problem of the teaching of languages we ask for a solution in conformity with the spirit of the federal agreement, the best interests of Confederation, and the principles of pedagogy as applied in civilized countries. Our attitude on the participation of Canada in the war is inspired exclusively by the constant tradition of the country and the agreements concluded half a century ago between Canada and Great Britain. Even if the irritating bilingual question was non-existent, our view on the war would be what it is. The most that can be said is, that the backward and essentially Prussian policy of the rulers of Ontario and Manitoba give us an additional argument against the intervention of Canada in the European conflict. To speak of fighting for the preservation of French civilization in Europe while endeavoring to destroy it in America, appears to us as an absurd piece of inconsistency. To preach Holy War for the liberties of the peoples overseas, and to oppress the national minorities in Canada, is in

our opinion, nothing but odious hypocrisy.

It is necessary to add that, in spite of his name, Captain Papineau is utterly unqualified to judge of the feelings of the French-Canadians. For most part American, he has inherited with a few drops of French blood, the most denationalized instincts of his French origin. From those he calls his compatriots he is separated by his religious belief and his maternal language. Of their traditions, he knows but what he has read in a few books. He was brought up far away from all contact with French-Canadians. His higher studies he pursued in England. His elements of French culture he acquired in France. The complexity of his origin and the diversity of his training would be sufficient to explain his mental hesitations and the contradictions which appear in his letter. Under the sway of his American origin, he glories in the Revolution of 1776; he calls it a war "for the principle of national existence." In good logic, he should approve highly of the tentative rebellions of the Sinn Feiners, and suggest that Canada should raise in arms to break the yoke of Great Britain. His American forefathers, whom he admires so much, fought against England and called upon France and Spain to help them against their mother country, for lighter motives than those of the Dublin rebels. The Imperial burden they refused to bear was infinitely less ponderous than that which weighs today upon the people of Canada.

## Enemy Competition After the War

By W. E. DOWDING, London, Eng.

The appointment by the Prime Minister of a Committee to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted in this country after the war, marks an important stage in what may very fairly be called the revolution in our national ideas on fiscal matters. The Committee is to specially consider the conclusions reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies. It is becoming evident that some of those conclusions are impracticable. For instance, they presume an imperial unity of policy with regard to tariffs, if not a Customs Union such as that adopted by the various States that made up the German Empire. A Union of that kind is considered impossible. The Committee indeed is asked to answer some very pertinent questions. They are asked to say:

(a) What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.

(b) What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets.

(c) To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.

(d) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

I think it may be said that those four questions are stated in order of importance. They throw into prominence the opinion which is now almost unambiguously held that our fiscal policy in the future must be brought into relation with our military policy.

### A Representative Committee.

The Committee is a good one. It fairly represents the protectionist and the free-trader, the employer and the employee. It is rather a new thing to have labour leaders on committees of this kind. Their presence is explained by the fact that must always be borne in mind, viz., that the question of wages will enter more critically than ever before into the problems of commerce after the war. Some of our large exporting industries have hitherto been built up on labour that was not highly paid in contrast with labour in some countries that did not enjoy the advantages of free imports. If there is to be any restriction on imports in the future the question of wages is vitally touched, and the wage-earners through their organizations—which during the last two years of high earnings have built up large defence funds—will fight powerfully against any reduction.

The Chairman of the Committee, though a Unionist, has always been an ardent free-trader. The two fiscal experts on the Committee are: Mr. Hewins, the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, and Sir Alfred Mond, who is perhaps the most powerful debater in Parliament on fiscal subjects. He was

With the threat contained in the conclusion of his letter, I need not be concerned. Supposing always that he is truly responsible for that document, I make broad allowance for the excitement and perturbation resulting from his strenuous life. He and many of his comrades will have enough to do in order to help Canada to counteract the disastrous consequences of the war venture in which she has thrown herself headlong. To propagate systematically national discord by quarrelling with all Canadians, either French or English, who hold different views as to the theory and practice of their national duty, would be a misuse of time. Moreover it would be a singular denial of their professions of faith in favor of liberty and civilization.

As to the scoundrels and bloodsuckers "who have grown fat with the wealth dishonorably gained" in war contracts, I give them up quite willingly to their just indignation. But those worthies are not to be found in nationalist ranks; they are all recruited among the noisiest preachers of the Holy War waged for "civilization" against "barbarity," for the "protection of small nations," for the "honor" of England and the "salvation" of France.

Yours truly,

HENRI BOURASSA.

P. S.—I hope this will reach you before you leave for the front; no doubt you have been the first to respond to the pressing call of your partner.—H. B.

one of the leading spirits of the Free Trade Union which from 1903 down to the outbreak of the war defended free trade successfully through three general elections.

### Enemy Competition, and Tariffs.

The signs of movement in political circles are not very well defined in these days when all our thoughts and energies are centred upon the destruction of militarism. But it is gradually becoming clear that the Unionist party, which may be taken for all practical purposes to be the tariff reform or protectionist party, is cleaving into two groups. They will probably resolve themselves into a high tariff section and a low tariff section. They will both be animated by an unconquerable desire to exclude enemy competition; but while the former section holds that this can be done by a high tariff, the latter is perhaps inclined to prohibit enemy competition altogether and to impose low tariff duties on neutrals and allies with, of course, preference to the Oversea Dominions.

There are prohibitionists on the free trade side also. They maintain that the continuance after the war of the prohibitive measures which are now in force will be no breach of free trade. They point out that even a high tariff is no complete guarantee against competition, whilst it would inevitably raise prices at home in a manner conflicting with free trade principles. Prohibition would be declared wholly against certain articles and partially against others, and the Government would control both the importation and the price of articles not wholly prohibited. There are other free-traders who consider a tariff against enemy imports more practicable than prohibition, and at the same time they dislike anything in the nature of direct government control of supplies. A third section of the free-trade party declares its adherence to the principles of Richard Cobden in their entirety, after the war. They point out that we built up inexhaustible resources under a free-trade system and that we can do so again after the war under the same system. They argue that the accumulation of capital in this way is the surest defence against aggression. They say also that it would be uneconomical to decline to trade with any country whatsoever after the declaration of peace.

### Conflicting Views.

At the present time these conflicting views are under active discussion in political circles, though you will not find them very widely noticed by our press. One thing is clear. It will no longer be possible to say that the Liberal party is the free-trade party. The Liberal party is bound to come to a division on this question, and in my opinion popular feeling in the country will be entirely with that section which will express the disinclination of the populace to purchase any of the products of Ger-

(Continued on Page 24)

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## What Spain Thinks on the World War

By W. W. SWANSON.

Most students of world politics have been puzzled concerning Spain's attitude to the present world war, and the ordinary observer is quite bewildered. The Kaiser's U-boat was welcomed at Carthage with flowers and music, and King Alphonso granted a private audience to Germany's special ambassador. The Madrid Press has been, almost without exception pro-German in outlook and sympathy. The Madrid populace also, have been pronouncedly anti-British. On the other hand Barcelona and Southern Spain have been equally pro-Ally, and have lost no opportunity to bring aid and comfort to the opponents of Germany. All this is, as has been said, bewildering and confusing; but it is really susceptible of a very simple explanation.

The opinions of the Spanish people in this devastating war are largely determined by home politics. They cannot, and do not forget their Latin affiliations with France, and their alliance with England during the Napoleonic struggle; but there are other feelings that move them more deeply. Spain is, in fact, undergoing a more or less peaceful revolution herself, a revolution that is tempered by riots and strikes. The conflict is between the Church on the one hand and atheism and revolutionary Socialism on the other.

### Domestic Politics in Spain.

It is for this reason that the invasion of Belgium, the breaking of treaties, and the trampling of international obligations underfoot, excite little interest in either party in Spain. It is considered that such things are beside the main issue. The Spanish Liberals wish, taking things by and in the large, to re-organize Spanish society on a pagan basis; to separate Church and State; to destroy the monasteries; and to trust to secular education and material advancement to raise the status of the people. The Conservatives, on the contrary, wish to consolidate the interests of Church and State; preserve and strengthen the institutional work of the monasteries; and inculcate Christian ideals and principles among the people. Within each of these two great parties there are minor groups willing to compromise on this or that particular issue, or holding the most extreme and irreconcilable views; but, in general, the nation is divided broadly on the lines indicated above. It will be seen, therefore, that even this most stupendous of all world conflicts must fail to unite Spain on any all-embracing, comprehensive national policy.

### Spanish Liberals pro-Ally.

The moderate Liberals in Spain are strongly pro-British, if not pro-Ally. They see in England the very fountain-head of liberalism, in trade and commerce, in education, in religion and in politics. They know that England is the mother of parliaments and the home of free speech and a free press. This group of what may be termed Liberal-Conservatives seek to reproduce like conditions in Spain—moderation in politics, toleration in religion and freedom of assembly and speech, whether spoken or written. On the other hand, there is the extreme laissez-faire group within the party that looks to France for inspiration and support. It is openly irreligious—or, perhaps, non-religious—and demands the abolition of all Church teaching and influence, the entire separation of Church and State. It has the Latin outlook, the Latin poise and balance, the Latin freedom from sentimentality, and the Latin love of self-expression and self-sufficiency. It hates Teutonism and all its ways—its order, its domineering spirit, its pedantic thoroughness, its intense and strenuous living, and the crushing burden it places upon life. Germany demands a place in the sun for a united nation; the Spanish and Latin free-thinker wishes a place in the sun for himself, in which he, more than all others, knows how to bask and taste the savor of life. They abhor the tyranny and autocracy of the German governmental scheme of things, and would take the field to-morrow in behalf of French culture and civilization if they could but gain control of the administration and military forces of Spain.

### The Influence of Spanish Reactionaries.

Opposed to both these groups are the Conservatives and Clericals, who feel themselves drawn to the Teutonic Powers—to Germany because it is superbly governed from above and because the will of the common people is ignored; and to Austria because it, together with Spain, is the most Catholic of all modern States. In addition, the historic memories and associations of the great past have forged a strong link between the two nations. They hate republican France and its free-thinking politicians, and refuse to forgive her the injury which, in their opinion, she has wrought to the Church. They do not forget, moreover, that in the Spanish-American war England broke up an European coalition, with Germany at its head, which proposed to come to the aid of Spain. These Conservatives know full well that Germany rattled the sword in her own interests, disliking to see Cuba, the Philippines and other fair places fall in the hands of a strong Power; but, nevertheless, Germany was Spain's only friend in that conflict. The Clericals dislike Protestant England, and refuse to forgive or forget the conditions under which she seized Gibraltar. And as the Conservative-Clerical group control the army, navy and the administration they are able to give, if not active, at least negative, support to the Central Powers.

### Catholic Belgium and Orthodox Russia.

Strange as it may appear, although Belgium presents almost the sole instance of a modern State being ruled by a Clerical party, the official class in Spain extends that unhappy country little sympathy and no support. For Catholic Belgium has also become tainted with the free-thinking of France. The Socialists have grown in numbers by leaps and bounds, and they cherish a deep antipathy to the old, official and autocratic element in Spain. When the free-thinking publicist and philanthropist, the revolutionary Ferrer, was executed in Spain a few years ago, Brussels set up a monument to his memory; and there it remained, despite Spanish protests, until the Germans came and, at the order of the Kaiser, had it removed. The Spanish autocracy, in fact, does not forget Spain's campaigns in the Low Countries, and the policy of frightfulness that was then followed. And they know full well that neither the Dutch nor the Belgians have forgotten those bloody days either, when Spain sought to impose its Kultur on the civilization of Europe. In a certain subtle sense, therefore, there is an affinity between Germany's aspirations now and what Clerical Spain endeavored to accomplish centuries ago; and although German Protestant Kultur is, if anything, harder and more unyielding and more brutal than was Spain's, yet the fundamental issue in each case is the same. The Spanish Conservatives know it and the Liberals openly proclaim it. The Liberals have turned their backs on this bloody, fruitless page in their country's history, and announce that they are through with Imperialism and all its ways. They rejoice that Spain is at last free from entanglements and special political interests in the Far East and the New World; and look for the rehabilitation of their country through the development of its economic, mental and moral forces. But Spanish Conservatives are unable to forget anything or learn anything; the hand of the dead Past lies heavy upon them.

Equally it might be supposed that they would have, at least, no antipathy for autocratic Russia—Russia, the home of reaction and bureaucracy. But, here again, the contrary is the case. Since 1905 the powers of the old governing classes have steadily declined, and the common people have more and more usurped the prerogatives and the powers of government. And beneath the Russian oligarchy which still rules, although it does not govern, are the countless millions that are socialistic or anarchistic at heart. The Spanish Clericals know full well that tyranny and autocracy are doomed in the Russian Empire, and that the day of the common people, of the proletariat, has dawned there, as elsewhere throughout the civilized world. They have, therefore, backed Prussia in this war, trusting to the

mailed fist to re-establish and maintain their economic and social ideals.

The Russian Orthodox Church is anathema to them, for it has come into conflict with Catholicism in Poland and the Levant, and has made much headway, especially in the latter sphere. The only thing that commends itself to them, with respect to the Russian Church, is its orthodoxy, tyranny and general policy of reaction.

### Where Spain's Sympathy Really Lies.

The Spanish peasantry are pro-German, because they are illiterate and profoundly religious as well as docile. The artisans in the towns and cities are pro-Ally, because they are revolutionary socialists, free-thinkers, and educated at least to a degree. They are class-conscious, and hate the Imperialists whom they blame for all their economic and social ills. The Church, the nobility, the bureaucracy are pro-German, being traditionalists and Imperialists. The army and navy are officered by the upper classes, and are subservient to them. Political and historic Spain, therefore, supports the Teutonic but democratic, free-thinking, progressive Spain is, and must of necessity be, Pro-Ally. The conflict between these two parties paralyzes action on either side.

### BRITAIN'S MEAT IMPORTS.

#### Offers Excellent Market for Canadian Producers.

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-15 imported meats having a total value of \$311,000,000. Only \$81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than \$16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than \$70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in *The Agricultural War Book, 1916*. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

Eggs.—The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Bacon.—Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

Beef.—We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points in Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem, that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meats of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some readjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of live stock in Europe, and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.



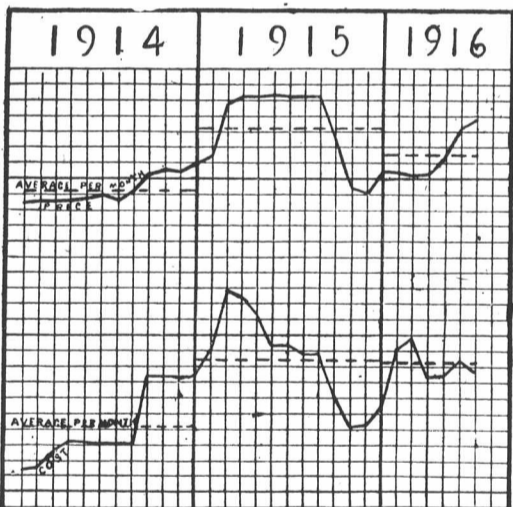
TABLE II.—Cost of the fifteenth of each month of materials used in the manufacturing a barrel of Flour into bread, January, 1914, to May, 1916.

	1914												1915			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
1.—1 barrel Flour; 1st patents, ½ barrel; 2nd patents, ¼ barrel	4.75	4.75	5.05	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.85	7.85	7.75	7.45
2.—Sugar, 2 pounds	.088	.088	.086	.084	.084	.090	.090	.092	.116	.126	.142	.136	.126	.126	.136	.136
3.—Lard, 3 pounds	.427	.442	.442	.405	.405	.390	.367	.39	.405	.397	.375	.397	.368	.36	.36	.36
4.—Salt, 2.75 pounds	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008
5.—Yeast, 1.5 pounds	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
6.—Malt Extract, 1 pound	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.095
Total Cost (270 pounds Bread)	5.793	5.806	6.106	6.267	6.267	6.258	6.235	6.260	7.399	7.401	7.395	6.235	7.864	8.864	8.784	8.499
Cost of 1 pound Bread	.0214	.0215	.0226	.0232	.0232	.0231	.0231	.0231	.0274	.0274	.0274	.0274	.0291	.0328	.0325	.0314

	1915					1916								
	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April	May	June
1.—1 barrel Flour; 1st patents, ½ bbl.; 2nd patents 2 pounds	7.85	7.85	6.75	6.75	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.75	6.95	6.15	6.25	6.45	6.25
2.—Sugar 2 pounds	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.122	.122	.134	.134	.134	.144	.156	.165	.165
3.—Lard, 3 pounds	.39	.39	.367	.367	.375	.36	.39	.42	.42	.42	.427	.472	.517	.517
4.—Salt, 2.75 pounds	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.009	.009	.009	.009
5.—Yeast, 1.5 pounds	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
6.—Malt Extract, 1 pound	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095
Ttl. Cost (270 lbs. Bread)	7.927	7.927	7.804	7.804	7.062	6.535	6.565	6.857	7.857	8.057	7.374	7.432	7.686	7.486
Cost of 1 bl. Bread	.0293	.0293	.0289	.0289	.0262	.0242	.0243	.0253	.0291	.0298	.0273	.0275	.0284	.277

Chart Showing the Cost of Bakers' Dough and the Price of Bread in Cents per Pound.

for the 23 months of war the average cost was 2.80 cents, an increase of 23.8 per cent. Comparing these figures with those of bread it appears that the average price per pound for the 24 cities in the seven pre-war months was 3.87 cents as compared with 4.21 cents for the following 23 months, an increase of 8.7 per cent. However, the spread between dough and bread is likely to be increased when the averages for the twelve months of 1916 are available, as bread prices are showing an upward tendency while flour is falling. Dough advanced more rapidly than bread in the early months of the year, and as in 1915 bakers are endeavouring to compensate by holding prices at the higher level throughout the summer. The price advanced early in the year at Ottawa, Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, and more recently at Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor, with a further advance at St.



Catharines in June. Since January, 1916, there have been declines only at Fort William and Port Arthur, where bread dropped from 5.5 to 5 cents per pound, which with the exception of the price of 5.3 at Sault Ste. Marie, is the highest in the province. In some degree bakers may have been able to meet this increased cost by buying flour at the bottom of market, but this is not possible for the small baker who buys in small quantities. For the same reason also ordinary householders, many of whom doubtless have been considering the advisability of making bread at home, have to calculate cost on the basis of the prices from month to month.

As to the wages of journeymen bakers, the departmental records indicate that the rate has been practically stationary since before the war. The increased cost of delivery must be considered, however, as hay has risen about 50 per cent and oats about eighteen per cent since July, 1914.

LISTING OF FORGINGS.

There were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week \$960,000 of common stock and \$960,000 of preferred stock of the Canada Foundries and Forgings, Limited. The stock was listed in Montreal last year.

WAR LOAN OF BELLIGERENTS.

National loans amounting to \$40,523,906,375 have been raised by the belligerent countries of Europe since the outbreak of war, according to a compilation made by the New York Journal of Commerce. The obligations of the Allies amount to about twenty-seven billion dollars and those of the Central Powers to approximately thirteen billion dollars. In addition, neutral nations have made loans totalling \$512,000,000. Foreign loans raised in the United States during the same period have amounted to \$1,340,000,000.

American Finance and Banking

By H. V. CANN.

Mr. H. V. Cann, a Nova Scotian whose early banking experience was gained in Canada with the Bank of Nova Scotia, contributes his first article on "Finance and Banking" to the August Century. He will contribute an article each month.

Mr. Cann was for a time with the National City Bank of New York and is now connected with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He with Mr. Morgan Shuster spent six months studying the banking systems of South America.

As there are in his article so many references to our Canadian banking system we are reproducing it.

It has become a mere platitude to speak of the great reforms and improvements in American banking brought about by the new law of 1913. Every one knows how the central reserves of gold and credit have been mobilized and what the benefits are of the sound note issues that are adjustable to the needs of the country.

These newly created safeguards against the old-time panics are such outstanding features as to overshadow other advantages now enjoyed by the public from the daily operations under the same law. Readily available reserves and an ample supply of currency afford the very necessary provision against emergencies, yet for ordinary times and in the day-to-day work of financing the industry and commerce of the country other new developments are equally or more important. A low and stable rate of discount has for the first time been made effective throughout the country. A considerable volume of trade is being cheaply financed by bankers' acceptances. A national discount market has passed the first stages of development. Many economies are apparent in the settlement of domestic exchanges through a central gold fund.

Perhaps more important than all in ultimate effect upon American banking is the beginning of branch banking by the national banks. If many follow the lead of the two or three who have started to operate domestic and foreign branches, the possibilities for American banking are unlimited. Most people agree that branches abroad are needed, but opinions differ when a domestic branch bank system is proposed.

Years ago there used to be discussions of the relative merits of single independent banks and branch banks. The uninformed contended that a community is better served by a small locally owned bank than by the branch of a large institution. Those who are experienced in both kinds of banking do not doubt the superiority of the branch system that for more than two hundred years has been tried under every conceivable condition. It grows in usefulness and strength everywhere. In fact, in every important country except the United States the day of the small bank is almost ended. During this generation the private bankers and small banks in Great Britain have gradually merged with large institutions until there are now only about half as many as there were twenty years ago. The present num-

ber is seventy-nine, with 9,100 branches. The branches have doubled in number, during the same period, and there is one for about every five thousand people. One bank operates a thousand branches, several have over five hundred branches, and all except the Bank of England have over a hundred. The same tendency is observed on the Continent and in Canada; the process of amalgamation, the gradual decline of the small banks, has left only about half the number that were doing business twenty-five years ago. The twenty-two head offices in the Dominion operate three thousand branches there and seventy-five elsewhere. Competition has given the Canadians a bank office for about each twenty-five hundred people. Here the national and state institutions combined show an average of one for each four thousand inhabitants. The state banks furnish some examples in a small way of efficient branch-bank service. But only by a recent ruling has it been made possible for a national bank to acquire and operate branches within the limits of the city where the head office is established. An amendment to the law is now proposed that would permit national banks to have branches if they are located in the same county as the head office. Of course, in all the present circumstances, general branch banking for the United States, like, for instance, the metric system or the single tax, is as yet an academic rather than a practical question. But the branch-bank system does seem to be growing in favor, and some time perhaps America may decide to do its banking in a large way, as it does nearly everything else.

It is strange how banking here has lagged behind other forms of commercial activity. The need of efficiency and low costs has created great corporations out of many smaller concerns in all those enterprises which produce and distribute the things which, like money and banking, are the daily requirements of the people. The work of providing light, heat, food, clothing, means of transportation and communication is all done on a great scale; yet, with few exceptions, the banks remain in old-fashioned, inefficient isolation, each one working for itself in a narrow groove. The banking resources of this country on a per capita basis are nearly double those of Great Britain, and in actual bank capital and assets American banks have over three times the amount possessed by banks in the United Kingdom. The ratio of American bank earnings to resources has been steadily decreasing. In view, then, of the greater world power and usefulness of British banking, it seems evident that more can be accomplished by a uniform and efficient system and those qualities developed therefrom than by the mere possession of greater capital inefficiently employed.

It is interesting to speculate upon the achievements that would be possible to American banking if its funds were fully mobilized and efficiently applied. To illustrate, suppose all the banks were willing to adopt the branch system and that laws per-

(Continued on page 12.)

# AMONG THE COMPANIES

## MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The report of the Montreal Tramways Company presented to shareholders last week showed a marked economy in operating expenses during the last year. Gross earnings for the period amounted to \$6,609,765, an increase of \$84,533 over the previous corresponding period, and net earnings amounting to \$2,902,712, an increase of \$91,476 over the 1914-15 period. Compared with the 1913-14 period gross earnings show a decrease of \$533,049, while net earnings were only \$33,977 lower. Comparisons of the profit and loss figures for the past three years are as follows:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross .....	\$6,609,765	\$6,525,231	\$7,142,804
Exp. ....	3,707,053	3,713,996	4,206,114
Net .....	\$2,902,712	\$2,811,235	\$2,936,689
Less:			
City's p.c. ....	\$418,083	\$414,149	\$527,383
Bond Int. ....	806,721	825,415	787,768
Deb. Int. ....	800,000	800,000	800,000
Taxes .....	93,600	92,800	84,700
Tot. ded. ....	\$2,118,405	\$2,132,364	\$2,199,852
Net inc. ....	\$784,306	\$678,870	\$736,836
Divid. ....	323,871	278,880	242,056
Surplus .....	\$460,435	\$399,990	\$494,780
Reserves .....	275,000	275,000	275,000
Balance .....	\$185,435	\$124,900	\$219,780
War tax .....	74,013	.....	*82,236
Net. surp. ....	\$111,422	\$124,900	\$137,543

\*Discount on bonds.

The president's report notes that under the provision of the trust indenture the company has power to issue bonds to 75 per cent. of its capital expenditure. Under this provision it is now entitled to have bonds certified to an amount of \$936,485. The working capital position as set forth in the balance sheet suggests that this privilege will have to be availed of when the time is considered right. Current assets of \$1,147,484 are \$373,258 less than current liabilities represented in accounts payable, accrued charges, dividend payable, war tax, etc. Both current assets and current liabilities increased within the year to practically an equal amount. Actual cash on hand expanded from \$68,810 to \$217,564. The deficiency in working capital, which was \$373,258 in the year now under review was \$377,391 the previous year.

The main features of the balance sheets of the past two years are summarized below:

Assets.		
	1916.	1915.
Fixed .....	\$37,543,386	\$37,222,513
Current .....	1,147,484	921,222
Invest .....	318,887	356,262
Totals .....	\$39,009,758	\$38,499,998
Liabilities.		
Com. stock .....	\$ 3,343,600	\$ 2,963,970
Deb. stock .....	16,000,000	16,000,000
Bonds 1st m. ....	13,335,000	13,335,000
Bonds under .....	2,273,00	2,436,486
Mortgages .....	16,863	21,863
Curr. liab. ....	1,520,742	1,298,613
Cap. reserve .....	600,000	600,000
Cont. reserve .....	141,323	179,899
Surplus .....	778,975	664,165
Totals .....	\$39,009,758	\$38,499,998

## THE WEEK'S RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Gross earnings of the three big Canadian railways for the last ten days of July amounted to \$6,818,013, an increase of \$2,169,972, or 46.6 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The returns are as follows:

	Earnings.	Inc.	P.C.
C.P.R. ....	\$3,800,000	\$1,324,000	53.5
G.T.R. ....	1,810,713	273,572	17.8
C.N.R. ....	1,207,300	572,400	90.1
Totals .....	\$6,818,013	\$2,169,972	46.6



MR. E. A. ROBERT,  
President, Montreal Tramways Company.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company, held in London last week, Governor Kindersley, whose appointment was confirmed, stated that the committee had recommended the distribution of 5 per cent on ordinary in respect of land receipts and 15 from profits of other trades, making a total of 20 per cent.

The profits for the past year amounted to £23,000 from the fur trade and £427,000 from sale shops and other trading, as compared with a loss of £33,000 and a profit of £63,000 last year; a net improvement of £240,000.

He viewed with gratification the less extravagant mood of those responsible for the conduct of municipal affairs in Canada. This had resulted in a reduction of taxation, which, he said, had increased by £75,000 since 1911. The company intended to take to the Canadian courts with respect to taxation in Saskatchewan and Alberta and other provinces.

The company had also been hard hit by the introduction of prohibition laws, which the chairman described as drastic and very detrimental to the company's stores.

In regard to the legislation, the company was advised that their rights were being infringed upon, and, therefore, in this case also legislation will be resorted to because infringement is a fundamental issue affecting not only the company's liquor business but the far greater question of the general trading rights of the company in the Dominion.

## JULY RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The returns from the three big Canadian railroad systems for the month of July show record gross earnings, the largest for any month of the current year to date. Gross earnings for the period amounted to \$20,956,091, an increase of \$7,040,445 or 50.6 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Gross earnings for the month, as compiled from the weekly returns, were, as follows:

Road.	July gross.	Inc.	P.C.
C.P.R. ....	\$11,795,000	\$4,348,000	58.4
G.T.R. ....	5,326,891	819,945	18.2
C.N.R. ....	3,834,200	1,872,500	95.5

Totals .....

Aggregate earnings of the three systems by months so far this year, and the increases over 1915, follow:

Month.	Earnings.	Inc.	P.C.
Jan. ....	\$14,724,216	\$3,966,003	36.9
February .....	14,667,915	3,237,879	28.3
March .....	17,344,243	3,731,539	27.4
April .....	18,077,805	4,959,127	37.8
May .....	19,959,336	7,224,934	56.7
June .....	19,840,173	6,659,139	50.5
July .....	20,956,091	7,040,445	50.6

## PARAGRAPHS.

The Brantford Carriage Co., of Brantford, Ont. has purchased the plant, assets and goodwill of the Baynes Carriage Company of Hamilton. The Baynes' plant will be closed as soon as the inventory of the stock is taken.

There were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Tuesday of last week, \$960,000 of common stock and \$960,000 of preferred stock of the Canada Foundries and Forgings, Limited. The stock was listed in Montreal last year.

The contract for the construction of the new Customs house and examining warehouse at Toronto has been awarded to the Fuller Construction Company, as anticipated last week, the tender to this company having been the lowest. The buildings will cost about \$1,500,000 and are to be started at once.

Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, a director of the Dominion Steel Corporation, says that the Corporation is operating to capacity, and doing all the business that it can possibly handle. The outlook is optimistic. Export business continues active. The company is not manufacturing shells, but is supplying considerable high tensile steel to other concerns for that purpose.

The Algoma Steel Corporation at its plant in Sault Ste. Marie have just made a further increase in wages, common laborers from yesterday being paid at the rate of 22 1-2 cents an hour. This is the highest rate yet paid in Sault Ste. Marie and represents an increase of fifty per cent within the last twelve months.

A preliminary report of the production of the Dome Mines for July places it at 38,400 tons of 5.25 ore; 1,300 tons treated daily at the mill. These figures, if verified, will prove a record, indicating a bullion production of \$192,675. The biggest month before was May, with \$189,000 production. In June the average grade was \$4.87. The June output was \$179,000. A year ago it was \$131,928.

The arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of the Canada Steamship Lines were reduced last week by a payment of 1 3/4 per cent, which is the same amount as paid to the preferred shareholders on May 1. It is believed that another payment of 1 3/4 per cent will be made on November 1, and that in addition the preferred shareholders will receive the regular 7 per cent dividend for 1916.

A despatch from Cincinnati indicates the withdrawal at Dayton, Ohio, of suits alleging breach of contract providing for the making of \$722,000 worth of shrapnel for the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. The suits were started by some thirteen concerns located in the Miami Valley and at Dayton, Ohio, and between that city and Cincinnati. By an agreement just reached it is claimed that the contract mentioned will at once proceed and the 700,000 shrapnel shells be forwarded as agreed.

## QUEBEC AND SAGUENAY RAILWAY.

The agreement between the Government and the owners of the Quebec and Saguenay, Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix and Lotbiniere and Megantic railways for the taking over of the three roads has been finally signed. The agreement is along the lines of the legislation passed last session.

For the Quebec and Saguenay line the amount to be paid will not be over \$4,000,000; for the Montmorency and Charlevoix, \$2,500,000, and for the Lotbiniere and Megantic, \$332,000. All these are maximum figures, the exact amount of compensation to be determined by the Exchequer Court, which will proceed on a basis of cost, less subsidies and depreciation.

The Government will proceed as soon as possible with the completion of the Quebec and Saguenay road.

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# AMONG THE COMPANIES

## CIVIC INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY.

Civic Investment & Industrial Company, the consolidation of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company and Cedars Rapids Manufacturing & Power Company, which was formally ratified about two months ago, started its career Tuesday of last week.

In accordance with the terms of the consolidation, the right to exchange old Power and Cedars stock for the new Civic Investment shares expired on Monday, July 31st. By that time approximately 85 per cent. of the share of both companies had been formally accepted for transfer, while transfers in the case of another five per cent. were temporarily held up by the neglect of shareholders to comply with all necessary legal formalities. Roughly, then, ninety per cent. of the shareholders of both companies have accepted the offer by the Civic Investment. In view of this large percentage of stock turned in, it was decided yesterday to extend the time limit for exchange of shares, so that the remaining ten per cent. of stock outstanding may not be debarred from any advantages that will accrue from the merger. Technically, stock that was not turned in by July 31st could be limited to an eight per cent. dividend in the case of Power—against the equivalent of twelve per cent. when old Power is converted into Civic—and to eight per cent. in the case of Cedars—against four per cent. when converted.

Officials of the Civic Investment, however, recognizing the fact that war conditions may have resulted in delay in turning in both Canadian-owned and foreign-owned stock, have decided to accept for the present all shares that may be turned in, without setting any new date when the privilege will expire.

## SENECA-SUPERIOR DISTRIBUTION.

A further dividend has been declared by the Seneca-Superior Silver Mines, a regular dividend of ten per cent. and a bonus of twenty per cent. The distribution will include shareholders on record on August 5th, and will be paid on August 15th.

The company has still approximately \$17,000 in ore to be treated. It is as yet uncertain how much of the company's reserves will be taken in taxes by the Government. If the amount is according to expectations of the company's officials sufficient funds will be left for distribution, it is understood, to make the stock worth in the neighborhood of fifty cents a share.

## DOMINION COPPER PRODUCTS CO

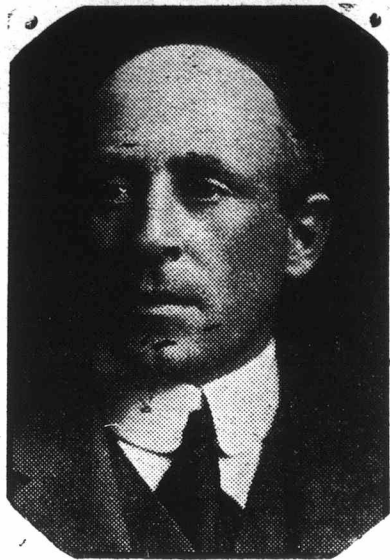
The Dominion Copper Products Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Dominion Bridge Company has secured authority to increase its capital from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

Both Montreal Ammunition Company and Dominion Copper Products, organized through the Bridge Company to manufacture parts required in shell making, were given a capitalization little more than nominal to the volume of business which developed for both concerns. The Ammunition company started off with a capital of \$300,000, but the actual amount of money required to get that enterprise under way is said to have been many times that amount. The Bridge Company, with its strong cash position, was able to finance the advances required in the early days of organization. More latterly the company has had the advantage of large profits and has built up a remarkably strong cash position of its own.

The Copper Products Company, which was organized some months later, or about a year ago, was also given a low capitalization, but the present increase authorized suggests that it is proposed to make capitalization in this case approximate more closely to the expenditure that may be made no connection with enlargement of original plans.

## PERSONALS.

F. T. Walker, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James street, is back after several weeks' absence through a severe illness.



Mr. Carl Riordon, Vice-President The Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, whose Common stock was listed yesterday on the Montreal Exchange.

## DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY

The half year statement of the Detroit United Railway for the six months ended June 30th last, shows net income from all sources, after allowing for interest and taxes, was \$1,352,470, a new record. Assuming that the same depreciation as in 1915 will be allowed out of the current year's earnings, the proportionate deduction for the first six months would leave a surplus of \$977,470 available for dividends, equal to 7.8 per cent earned for the half-year, and representing earnings at an annual rate of 15.6 per cent in 1915.

For June gross earnings were \$1,370,848, against \$1,106,372 in June, 1916, while the net increase in the latter case amounting to approximately 80 per cent.

Details of the report for June and six months are:

	JUNE	
	1916.	1915.
Miles of track.....	\$8,386,661	\$8,206,343
Gross earnings.....	1,370,848	1,106,372
Operating exp.....	1,007,597	826,312
Net earnings.....	363,251	280,059
Gross income all sources ..	388,124	299,129
Deductions—		
Interest and taxes.....	201,470	195,057
Net income all sources ..	186,653	104,072

## SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings.....	\$7,531,237	\$6,076,688
Operating expenses.....	5,200,308	4,277,256
Net earnings.....	2,330,929	1,799,431
Gross income all sources ..	2,493,980	1,933,772
Deductions—		
Interest and taxes.....	1,141,509	1,116,384
Net income all sources ..	1,352,470	817,387

## PARAGRAPHS.

It is announced that the International Nickel Company will erect a refinery at Port Calborne, Ontario, at a cost of between four and five million dollars. The Ontario government also announces that the British-American Nickel Company will erect a plant on the Wanapitei River near Sudbury, where a smelter and refinery will be erected.

The City of Toronto will receive \$93,969.15 as its share of the gross receipts of the Toronto Railway Company in July, which amounted to \$469,847.72. For June the municipality obtained under the agreement \$93,417 out of gross earnings of \$467,086, and in July, 1915, \$89,821.64 out of takings by the company of \$449,108.20. For the eleven months of the "agreement year," which began on September 1st, 1915, the city has received \$804,539.45 as its percentage of earnings amounting to \$5,322,699.25.

## NEW COMPANIES.

The following companies took out Federal incorporation during the past week: D. A. Young Limited, \$50,000; Montreal Waterproof & Clothing Company, Limited, \$99,000, of Montreal; Monarch Film Company, Limited, \$25,000; International Time Recording Company of Canada, Limited, \$500,000; Laguna De Terminos Estate, Limited, \$24,000, a Mexican mining concern, all with head offices in Toronto; Continental Cigar Stores, Ltd., \$50,000, Winnipeg; Mutual Grain Company, Limited, \$199,000, Winnipeg; National Engraving Company Limited, \$50,000, Ottawa; Griffith-McNaughton, Limited, \$40,000, Arnprior, Ontario; La Compagnie De Conserves De Chambly, Limitee, \$40,000, Chambly Basin, Quebec.

The Town of Renfrew, Ontario, has decided to go ahead with the power proposition whereby some 1,500 horse power will be developed on the Bonnechere River. M. J. O'Brien is also proceeding with his development at Calabogie, where 5,000 horse power is available.

The Toronto Railway Company reports gross earnings (city system only) for July of \$469,485, which is slightly higher than those for June, but below every prior month since January. Every month since last November inclusive has shown a gain as compared with the previous year, every month previous to then since the war began revealed a decline.

The following new incorporation have recently gazetted:

### Dominion Charters.

Morgan Realities, Limited, Montreal, \$3,000,000.  
Snyder Desk & Table Company, Limited, Waterloo, Ontario, \$75,000.  
Dominion Steel Products, Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario, \$500,000.  
Andrew Baile, Limited, Montreal, \$200,000.  
Brodeur, Limited, Montreal, \$49,000.  
The Chicago Construction Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario, \$40,000.  
Quebec Shipbuilders & Repair Company, Limited, Montreal, \$40,000.  
The B.B.B. Company, (Canada), Limited, Montreal, \$250,000.  
The International Nickel Company, of Canada, Limited, Toronto, \$5,000,000.

### British Columbia Charters.

Johnstone Straits Timber and Trading Company, Limited, \$500,000, Vancouver.  
H. J. Gardiner & Company, Limited, Vancouver, \$25,000.  
National Brokerage Company, Limited, Victoria, \$15,000.

### Quebec Charters.

Ravary & Leduc, Limitee, Montreal, \$10,000.  
Compagnie Fonciere Metropolitaine, Montreal, \$20,000.  
Sovereign Crude Oil & Asphalt Company Limited, Montreal, \$1,000,000.  
The Bradford Realty & Investment Company, Limited, Montreal, \$20,000.  
The Guarantee Shoe Store, Inc., Montreal, \$10,000.  
Dominion Beverages, Limited, Montreal, \$10,000.  
Carrier-Faucher Auto Company, Limited Quebec, \$40,000.  
La Compagnie d'Arboriculture, Limitee, Quebec, \$10,000.

## TRINIDAD ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Gross and net earnings for June, 1916, were, as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad.....	\$10,035.74	\$3,706.09
Light and Power.....	8,117.34	3,654.02
Ice and Refrigerator.....	2,855.15	541.25
Miscellaneous.....		20.20
		<b>\$7,921.56</b>

## Mentioned in Despatches . . . . .

**Lord Strathcona.**—Some of the pluck, determination and courage which sent the late Lord Strathcona from a shepherd's cottage in the Highlands of Scotland to the bleak shores of Labrador, where he remained for twenty years and started the career which ended at Westminster Abbey two years ago, must have been transmitted to his grandchildren. One of them was killed at Ypres last year, while the next grandson, Capt. the Hon. Howard of the Scots Guards, has just been wounded at the front.

**Sam Hughes,** red-headed, a bantam and an all-round scrapper, has enlisted with a Vancouver Battalion. Sam is no relation of Canada's Minister of Militia, but like his name's sake he has a somewhat pugnacious disposition and there is no telling but that he will fulfill Napoleon's statement that every soldier in his army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. In the same battalion there is a Kitchener and a Roberts, so that young Sam Hughes is in good company.

**Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff.**—A few days ago it was stated in the British Parliament that seven separate attacks had been made on India since the outbreak of hostilities. Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, has just made public the details of the attack made by the Turks on the Island of Perim in the Red Sea. This attack was defeated by Capt. A. G. Hutchinson and his Sikh Pioneers, who constituted the garrison. The Island of Perim is important because it commands the southern entrance to the Red Sea, and consequently all traffic through the Suez Canal. Gen. Duff repelled attacks on the northern frontier of India. The Commander-in-Chief of India has occupied that post for the past three years. He is a Scotchman by birth and has spent his entire life in the army, nearly all of which was spent in India itself. He is regarded as a particularly efficient officer and administrator. Gen. Duff succeeded Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

**Victor W. Odlum.**—From private in the South African War to general in the present titanic struggle is the unique record made by Victor W. Odlum, formerly managing editor of the Vancouver Daily World, it having just been announced that Odlum has been made brigadier-general. As a boy of seventeen he took part as a private in the South African War, and did most effective work especially at the Battle of Paardeburg. On his return from South Africa he graduated from Victoria College, Toronto, and then went West, where he entered journalism. At the outbreak of the war he was managing editor of the Vancouver Daily World, but dropped the pen for the sword and went overseas as second in command of the Seventh Battalion. On the death of Col. Harg McHarg, the famous rifleshooter, Odlum was given command of the battalion. He has been wounded four times, has won the D. S. O. for gallantry in action, and has frequently been mentioned in despatches. Odlum is one of the cleanest-cut, most likeable men imaginable and evidently bears a charmed life. One of his brothers was killed in the South African War, and another at the second Battle of Ypres.

**Sir Douglas Haig.**—The intercession of an influential friend was responsible for giving Sir Douglas Haig to the British Army. After graduating from Oxford he attempted to join the Army, but was turned down on account of colour blindness. Haig was not to be daunted and consulted the best oculists in Britain, France and Germany without success, while his appeals to the military authorities for a reconsideration of his case were equally in vain. Finally the old Duke of Cambridge, head of the Army, impressed with young Haig's persistence and determination, granted him a permit to enter Sandhurst where he took a brilliant course. Sixteen years ago Haig was again almost lost to the Army. At the Battle of Paardeburg he was thrown from his horse while fording the Modder River and half stunned by a blow from the horse's hoof. He was saved by Sir John French, who at the risk of his own life swam out and, after a desperate effort, succeeded in rescuing his friend. Those who believe in a "destiny which shapes our ends" believe that Haig was spared to command the largest army ever raised by the British people and by means of it to win victory over the Huns.

**Flight-Lieut. McCubbins,** the man who brought down Lieut. Immelmann, the famous German aviator, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. McCubbins is only a youngster, eighteen and a half years of age, and came all the way from Johannesburg, South Africa, to do his bit for King and Country. He joined the Royal Flying Corps as a mechanic, but owing to his marked ability was promoted to Flight Commander. Since his fight with Immelmann he has been wounded, but is now making satisfactory progress.

**Brig-Gen. MacDonnell.**—Much sympathy is being extended to Brig-Gen. MacDonnell, whose only son, Lieut. Ian Cameron of the Royal Flying Corps, has been killed at the front. The father has just returned to duty in France after recovering from very severe wounds. This, however, is not the first time that he has been wounded. He received very serious injuries in the Boer War, but was mentioned in despatches, won the D. S. O. and the medal with four clasps. The family is of United Empire Loyalist descent, and father and son have both shown their fidelity to the Crown by rallying to the colours at the outbreak of hostilities.

**Marquis Katsunosuke Inouye,** Japanese Ambassador in London will pass through Canada on his way home inside the next few days. The Ambassador is not only one of Japan's famous statesmen, but is the son of the greatest statesman the Flowery Kingdom ever produced. His father was the man primarily responsible for the opening up of Japan to the foreigner. In addition he was the man who induced his fellow-countrymen to adopt Western civilization, Occidental methods of training soldiers and sailors, and in brief is the creator of Modern Japan. His son, the Ambassador, was minister at Berlin and Brussels before going to London, and previous to that was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Government. He is responsible for much of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Japan.

**Henry A. Morgenthau,** United States Ambassador to Turkey, has resigned his post in order that he may be free to tell the people of the United States the facts regarding the sufferings of the Armenians. "In my childhood I cried over 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and wept at the way the negroes were sold into slavery. Later on I read 'Evangeline' and my heart went out to the poor emigrant lad and her lover. All these things are nothing compared to what went on in Turkey under my own eyes. If I dared to repeat the tales I have heard sworn to and signed, they would make men and women weep, and everyone would see the need of sympathy and help. The American Missionary Hospital fed from its back door a thousand starving persons a day at an average of three cents a person, with the \$30.00 a day we gave it." Morgenthau is a Jew who came to America as a poor emigrant lad and educated himself as a lawyer. After twenty years practice he went into business, where he amassed a fortune. He was appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1914.

**Gen. Von Falkenhayn.** It is now said that Gen. Von Falkenhayn, Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, is to be made the scapegoat for the German failure to take Verdun. According to Dutch newspapers, which heretofore have been remarkably accurate in their interpretation of German movements, Von Falkenhayn was the man who insisted on attacking the French at Verdun. In this, however, he was supported by Baron Von Lyncker, chief of the Military Cabinet, and also by the Crown Prince, while opposed to him were Von Hindenburg, General Mackensen and the Kaiser. Hindenburg wanted to secure all the German reserves possible and use them in another drive against Russia, promising that if he got the needed army divisions he would capture Riga and smash up the whole Russian line. Falkenhayn, however, insisted on smashing the French at Verdun. Now that he has failed he is to be made the scapegoat, while the Crown Prince will be let off. Von Falkenhayn has generally been credited with being the real head of the German military system, and is the man who planned and carried out the various moves executed by Germany during almost two years of war. Now that the German Armies are beginning to give way somebody has to be blamed, and apparently Von Falkenhayn is to be made the scapegoat.

**Henry Edward Duke.**—A new Secretary of Ireland has been chosen in the person of Henry Edward Duke, Unionist member of Parliament for Exeter. Duke is a lawyer by profession and while occupying an honoured position in legal circles is practically a newcomer in Parliament, having been first elected in 1900. His position as successor to Augustine Birrell, especially in view of the recent rebellion in Ireland and the difficulty of negotiating a Home Rule settlement, will be by no means an easy post to fill. The new Minister was born in 1855.

**Frank W. Baillie,** manager of the Canadian Cartridge Company, Hamilton, Ont., has shown a fine example of patriotism. The Company engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and a few days ago returned to the Imperial Munitions Board the sum of \$750,000, being the manufacturing profits which they had made in turning out the shells. The money was returned with the request that it be devoted to patriotic purposes. Baillie is a Toronto man, and was formerly a broker, head of the firm of Baillie, Wood & Croft. Previous to that he was in the banking business, being a branch manager in the Metropolitan Bank. Mr. Baillie is a quiet, unassuming man, and cannot be convinced that he has done anything more than he should have done. Incidentally it might be mentioned that he is a different kind of a patriot to Hon.-Col. J. Wesley Allison.

**Philip Gibbs.**—In a very large sense the day of the war correspondent is over, and men like Russell, who immortalized himself at the time of the Crimean War, are no longer allowed at the front. The Allies have been particularly careful in regard to letting news of their activities leak out, and it is only lately that newspaper correspondents are allowed anywhere near the lines. Philip Gibbs, who has been doing considerable writing during the past few weeks, is one of the best known English journalists. He made a big name for himself as literary editor of the London Chronicle, and later as that paper's special correspondent and descriptive writer. He has also written a number of novels and plays. His descriptions of the fighting and scenes at the front are characterized by brevity and clearness, and, considering the restrictions under which he is placed, are extremely well done.

**Sir Thomas Lipton,** the world's tea king and greatest yachtsman, has just paid \$1,250,000 out of his own pocket to make good losses incurred by dishonest managers of Lipton's Limited. During recent years Sir Thomas has been paying most of his attention to yachting and philanthropic work, and left the management of his huge business to hirelings, with the result that they misappropriated funds. This has been made good by Sir Thomas Lipton, the principal owner. Lipton was born in Glasgow in 1850, and began life as a grocer's clerk. As a young man he went to the United States, where he got onto some get-rich-quick Yankee methods, returned to Glasgow and startled the natives by his progressive methods. He has built up the largest tea and provision business in the world, holds large tea and rubber plantations in India, and has a chain of stores throughout Great Britain. He is best known, however, through his interest in yachting, having tried on various occasions to lift the America Cup with his yachts, Shamrock I, II, III and IV. He was knighted in 1898 and created a baronet in 1902. Since the outbreak of war he has turned over his yachts as hospital ships.

The Irish question is a hardy annual, and although it has been almost settled a score of times in the past half century it still remains a thorn in the side of the British statesmen. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists and one of the staunchest supporters of Premier Asquith, is now at daggers drawn with his chief and the whole Irish question seems as far from settlement as ever. Redmond has long been recognized as the leader of the Home Rule Party in Ireland, but at the outbreak of war he dropped all agitation for Home Rule and threw himself whole-heartedly into the prosecution of the war. Then came the Irish Rebellion, which forced the whole Irish question again to the fore, and now they find it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Redmond, who was born in 1856, entered Parliament as a young man of twenty-five and quickly made a name for himself. He is one of the outstanding figures in British politics, being gifted with wonderful oratorical powers, a large measure of executive ability, and a whole-hearted devotion to the Irish cause. It will be most unfortunate, however, if he and Asquith fail to agree in regard to the settlement of the Irish question.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital Paid Up	- - - - -	\$ 16,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	- - - - -	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	- - - - -	1,321,193.00
Total Assets	- - - - -	390,421,701.00

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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R. B. ANGUS, Esq.	E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.	SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD,
Hon. ROBERT MACKAY,	LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.	C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.	C. B. GORDON, Esq.	H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.		WM. McMASTER, Esq.

## Head Office, MONTREAL

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

Bankers in Canada and London, England, for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also in London, England, New York, Chicago, and Spokane.

Savings Department at all Canadian Branches. Deposits from \$1. upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

## Canada's Borrowing in United States

Canada's borrowings in the United States during the past two years have amounted to \$230,000,000. This includes loans to the Federal and Provincial governments and Canadian municipalities. The following summary of these loans has been compiled by the Journal of Commerce, of New York:

### Canadian Government—

Notes, 5%, 1 and 2 years.....\$ 45,000,000  
Notes, 5%, 5, 10 and 15 years..... 75,000,000

### Province of Ontario—

Notes, 5 per cent, 10 years..... 10,000,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent, 5 years..... 3,000,000  
Loan, 3½ per cent, 9 months..... 2,000,000

### Province of Quebec—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 years..... 4,000,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent, 3 to 5 years..... 6,000,000

### Province of British Columbia—

Bonds, 4½ per cent, 10 years..... 2,000,000  
Bonds, 4½ per cent, 25 years..... 1,000,000  
Treasury bills, 4½ per cent, 1 year... 2,700,000

### Province of New Brunswick—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 5 years..... 700,000

### Province of Alberta—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 years... ?..... 2,000,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent..... 4,000,000

### Province of Manitoba—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 3 years..... 963,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent, 3 years..... 1,000,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent, 5 years..... 5,475,000

### Province of Saskatchewan—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 5 and 10 years... 1,000,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent, 3 years..... 2,500,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent..... 3,500,000

### Province of Nova Scotia—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 years..... 1,000,000  
Bank loan, 4½ per cent, 1 year..... 1,000,000

### City of Toronto—

Serial bonds, 5 per cent..... 3,669,000  
Notes, 5½ per cent..... 3,000,000  
Bonds, 4½ per cent, due 1949 and 1955. 2,500,000

### City of Quebec—

Bonds, 5 per cent 5 years (1920)..... 2,125,000

### City of Vancouver—

Treasury notes, 6 per cent..... 1,644,000  
Bonds, 4½ per cent, 10 years..... 827,000

### City of South Vancouver—

Bonds, 6 per cent, 3 years..... 790,000

### City of Montreal—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 20 years..... 2,000,000  
Bonds, 5 per cent, 3 years..... 6,900,000

### City of Ottawa—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 20 and 30 years... 1,032,500  
Notes, 5 per cent, 1 year..... 1,000,000

### City of Prince Rupert

..... 1,600,000

### City of Sault Ste. Marie—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 30 years..... 500,000

### City of Calgary—

Treasury notes, 3 years..... 2,000,000

### City of Maisonneuve—

Notes, 6 per cent, 2½ years..... 800,000

### City of Hochelaga—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 28 years..... 375,000

### City of Victoria, B. C.—

Bonds, 5 per cent, 3 years..... 1,000,000

Miscellaneous loans of Canadian provinces and municipalities (estimated) 24,399,500

Total Canada .....\$230,000,000

## WILL PAY OFF INDEBTEDNESS.

### Financial Arrangements Being Completed Between Canadian and British Governments.

Arrangements are being completed between the Canadian and Imperial governments whereby the Dominion Government will pay off from time to time its temporary indebtedness to British Government by the issue to the Imperial Treasury of Dominion bonds bearing the same rate of interest and having the same maturities as the issues of the Imperial Government from the proceeds of which the advances have been made. The amount of the bonds will be calculated having regard to the issue price of the Imperial securities.

The Dominion Government will, without any flotation expenses, fund its temporary indebtedness by the sale of its bonds to the Imperial Treasury, bearing interest at the favorable rate at which the Imperial Government has been able to borrow in the London market since the outbreak of the war. The Dominion Government bonds will be payable in dollars and all necessary adjustments of exchange will be made. On the whole, the exchange has been most favorable to the Dominion.

The first transaction will involve the extinguishing of over one hundred millions of temporary indebtedness of the Dominion by the issue to the British Treasury of three and one-half per cent. and four and one-half per cent. dollar bonds, maturing in 1928 and 1945. These Dominion bonds will not be sold, but will furnish the basis of Imperial banking credits in the United States and Canada, from which payments will be made on this side of the Atlantic.

The plan embodies the proposal made by the Minister of Finance to Lord Reading and the representatives of the British Treasury when in New York last autumn arranging the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan.

The Minister of Finance has in view the purpose of clearing up by the issue of permanent securities the floating indebtedness of the Dominion and at the same time providing the Imperial Government with the best of collateral for banking advances. The Dominion securities will, of course, not be sold, but will continue to be owned by the Imperial Government.

## ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

An evidence of the desire of the British authorities to assist in cementing Anglo-Italian trade and finance relations is the recent announcement made by Chancellor McKenna of the decision of the British government to grant an annual subsidy up to £50,000 for the first ten years to the British and Italian Corporation. This corporation has a capital of £1,000,000, and proposes to bring about co-operation on financial, business and industrial lines between the two countries. The corporation's capital has been subscribed privately, mainly by Lloyd's Bank and the London County & Westminster Bank.

## MR. F. P. GUTELIUS.

In a reference to the illness of Mr. F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Canadian Government Railways, he was spoken of as a "German American." Mr. Gutelius denies the correctness of this description and desires that a correction be made. We gladly respond to his request and express regret that the paragraph appeared in the form of which he complains.

## MONTREAL BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at Montreal in July footed up the largest total for any month in the history of the clearing house, passing the former high record, established in May of the current year, by about \$3,000,000. The increase as compared with July a year ago was \$115,567,299, or about 55 per cent.

## NEW COMMERCE BRANCH.

A branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Drummondville, Que., in the temporary charge of Mr. E. R. Tanner.

The doctor looked at him, as the Boston Transcript relates it. "You are a dyspeptic," he said. Then he put his ear to the patient's heart and gravely added, "a high liver." "Heavens, doctor!" cried the startled patient, "it isn't away up there, is it?"

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital  
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund  
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$100,000,000

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

# THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1875

## Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital Paid Up - - - - \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund - - - - \$7,000,000

Peleg Howland - - President  
E. Hay - - General Manager

**Head Office: Toronto**

Dealers in Government and  
Municipal Securities.

Dealers in Domestic and Foreign  
Exchange.

Careful attention given to Ac-  
counts of Merchants, Manufac-  
turers and Farmers

119 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

## THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch  
of  
THE DOMINION BANK  
at  
73 CORNHILL, E.C.

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

## THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL  
CHARTER  
1854

Branches and Connections Throughout  
Canada.

Offices in Montreal:  
Chief Office, Transportation Bldg., St. James St.  
Bonaventure Branch, 523 St. James St.  
Hochelaga Branch, cr. Cuvillier & Ontario Sts.  
Mont Royal Branch, cr. Mont. Royal & Papineau  
Avenue

ESTABLISHED 1872

## BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$5,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP..... 3,000,000  
SURPLUS..... 3,475,000

The Subscription Price of the Journal of  
Commerce is Three Dollars per Year.

### AMERICAN FINANCE AND BANKING.

(Concluded from page 7).

mitted them to do business anywhere; assume that the twenty-five thousand banks and trust companies were merged into, say, two hundred and fifty head offices; this number would avoid any suspicion of monopoly. Let the two hundred and fifty banks have an average of one hundred branches each. The individual banks now have average capital and surplus of, say, \$148,000. If formed into two hundred and fifty banks, the average capital and surplus would increase to \$14,800,000, and in flexibility and power to conduct the business of the country the gain would be immense. As it is now, the law limits advances to any one borrower to ten per cent. of a bank's capital and surplus. Thus the average loan cannot exceed \$14,800, and important borrowers must of necessity deal with a great many banks. But, if there were only two hundred and fifty institutions, the loan limit would increase to \$1,480,000, and, indeed, Section 5200, which imposes the limit, might safely be removed from the statutes. The applicant for insurance seeks the strong underwriter, and customers naturally prefer the strong bank which is able to care for depositors as well as for borrowers.

The economies possible under a system of a few hundred banks with thousands of branches are incalculably greater than in twenty-five thousand independent concerns. To suggest only a few, consider the saving of administration expenses, salaries, directors' fees, purchase of investments, supplies, books, stationery, and checking credits; the advantages of uniform accounting, the reduction in cost of government supervision, and the book credits that could be substituted for remittances. Branch banks in serving small communities work under proportionate expense and pay their way without resort to usury, which is more than can be said of all the independent banks in the United States. Banks in small places would not find it necessary, as the average national bank now does, to lock up more than thirty-six per cent of capital in bank premises in order to show a solid front to depositors. For instance, the average investment of national banks in bank premises is \$42,000, while in Canada the average per bank office is only \$16,000.

Branch banking is like diversified farming: all is not staked on one crop, the eggs are not all in one basket. It promotes a natural flow of surplus funds from the depositing to the borrowing communities. If depression, lack of confidence, and withdrawals of deposits make earnings poor in one region, this will be offset by the incoming funds and good times in places where other branches are established. The branches promote trade by bringing widely separated business people in touch with one another. The men who are at the head of branch systems become interested in the development of the whole country; their vision is broadened, and their outlook is national, not local. Branches at home would be the very best places to train men to manage branches abroad. In short, from the point of view of all concerned—the public, the customer, and the banks—arguments favoring the branch system are almost numberless. Only two more are suggested. Without prolonging this article by outlining the reasons, it may be asserted that an American discount market will never attain a really commanding position until a well-established system of foreign branches is working for it; and the success of the movement to revive trade drafts in the United States is to a large extent dependent upon a well-established system of domestic branch banks.

### BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued on Thursday last, showed a decrease for the week in gold coin and bullion holdings of £1,491,577. Last week the decrease was £575,122, and the previous week a decline of £2,446,235 was reported. The decrease in the bank's gold holdings totals £6,495,294, or more than \$32,000,000 for six weeks.

The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 26.86 per cent, against 28.05 last week, 27.29 July 20, and 28.39 July 13. The highest percentage thus far in 1916 was 33.59, in the week ending June 8; the lowest 30.95 on January 6.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £2,104,000, circulation increased £673,000, bullion increased £438,000, other deposits increased £276,000, public deposits decreased £1,980,000, notes reserve decreased £2,055,000. Government securities unchanged.

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gold . . . . .	£54,884,424	£62,221,755	£27,622,063
Reserve . . . . .	36,676,000	47,185,725	9,966,649
Notes reserve . . . . .	34,703,000	46,171,745	8,385,650
Res. to liability, . . . . .	26% %	20% %	14½% %
Circulation . . . . .	35,245,000	33,486,030	36,105,420
Public deposits . . . . .	51,010,000	147,058,621	11,499,452
Other deposits . . . . .	85,518,000	84,221,335	56,749,610
Gov't securities . . . . .	42,187,000	46,874,146	11,041,152
Other securities . . . . .	75,658,000	155,264,727	65,351,656

The more important items in the Bank of England statement at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Gold.	Reserve.	Other securities.
1916 . . . . .	£54,884,434	£36,676,000	£75,658,000
1915 . . . . .	62,221,755	47,185,725	155,264,727
1914 . . . . .	27,622,069	9,966,649	65,351,656
1913 . . . . .	39,013,434	27,507,269	26,988,361
1912 . . . . .	39,691,831	28,154,041	33,613,567
1911 . . . . .	39,674,922	27,661,177	26,527,800
1910 . . . . .	39,382,984	29,172,939	28,646,553

Ratio of Bank of England's reserve at this date in a number of years:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1916 . . . . .	26%	1910 . . . . .	51
1915 . . . . .	20%	1909 . . . . .	50%
1914 . . . . .	14½	1908 . . . . .	48%
1913 . . . . .	55%	1907 . . . . .	46%
1912 . . . . .	48%	1906 . . . . .	48%
1911 . . . . .	54%	1905 . . . . .	46%

### MUNICIPAL BAND SALES IN U. S.

Municipal bond issues throughout the United States and county flotations, reached a total of \$24,284,737. This compares with \$41,146,665, the total for the previous month, and \$34,057,600 for July a year ago. The total for the first seven months of the year is thereby brought up to \$298,927,881, against \$319,128,400 for the corresponding period in 1915.

### PERSONALS.

Word has been received that Mr. L. D. Wilgress, B. A., recently appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Omsk, Siberia, arrived at his destination on July the tenth, and is now actively engaged in the interests of Canadian Trade in that part of Russia.

## LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.



Capital Subscribed - - -	£31,304,200
Capital paid up - - -	5,008,672
Reserve Fund - - -	3,600,000
Deposits, &c. - - -	130,504,499
Advances, &c. - - -	55,008,883

**THIS BANK HAS 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.**  
Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, Cornhill, London, E.C.  
London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

**French Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED,**  
with Offices at PARIS, BORDEAUX, BIARRITZ and HAVRE.

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# The Canadian Bank of Commerce

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

HEAD OFFICE --- TORONTO

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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 E. R. WOOD, Esq. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

## BRANCHES IN CANADA

44 in British Columbia and Yukon. 88 in Ontario. 81 in Quebec. 129 in Central Western Provinces. 23 in Maritime Provinces.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ELSEWHERE THAN IN CANADA

St. John's, Nfld. London, Eng. New York. San Francisco. Portland, Oregon. Seattle, Wash. Mexico City.

The large number of branches of this Bank enables it to place at the disposal of its customers and correspondents unexcelled facilities for every kind of banking business, and especially for collections.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Connected with each Canadian branch, Yukon Territory excepted, and interest allowed at current rates.

### JULY BANK CLEARINGS.

Bradstreet's compilation of Canadian bank clearings gives a total of \$865,637,286 for July, the largest ever reported for that month, although about seven per cent. below the high record reached in December of last year. Comparison with June of this year reflects a small fractional gain, while at the same time the total for July discloses a rise of nearly 50 per cent. over that month in 1915, and contrast with the corresponding month in 1914, 1913 and 1912 reveals increases of 15 per cent., 16.2 per cent. and 8.6 per cent. This table gives Canadian grand totals for each month since 1914: (Three figures omitted.)

	1916	1915	1914.
January	\$742,900	\$566,706	\$697,728
February	664,222	487,296	596,837
March	715,617	567,575	632,000
April	726,786	575,941	671,705
May	894,805	570,769	701,353
June	864,715	559,941	699,179
July	865,637	578,090	752,046

For seven months of the current calendar year the grand total is \$5,474,685,034, an increase of forty per cent. over the like time last year, of fifteen per cent. over the same seven months of 1914 and of seven per cent. over the corresponding period in 1913.

### DAILY GOLD REPORTS STOP.

A London cable states that the Bank of England's daily notices of bullion movements are to be discontinued temporarily. They are for obvious reasons incomplete, having as a notable instance in this direction failed almost completely to register the recent large shipments of gold to New York from Ottawa. Presumably these shipments were for an accumulation in the Bank's branch in the Canadian center.

The gold position, however, is still shown in the Bank's weekly statement, which recently has not agreed with the figures reported daily. The Bank decided that it was clearly undesirable to give full details therefore it was deemed better to give none. Threadneedle Street lost £1,500,000 in gold.

### BANK OF FRANCE REPORT.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 6,679,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 483,000 francs; notes in circulation increased 105,837,000 francs; treasury deposits increased 2,071,000 francs; general deposits decreased 114,444,000 francs; bills discounted increased 26,454,000 francs; advances decreased 2,025,000 francs.

The increase in the gold holdings of the Bank of France for the past six weeks total 29,935,000 francs, or about \$5,987,000.

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

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gold	4,792,127	4,222,077	4,141,350
Silver	343,725	368,350	625,325
Circulation	16,202,694	12,724,855	6,683,184
General deposits	2,472,359	2,379,898	947,571
Bills discounted	2,293,423	280,465	2,454,280
Treasury dep.	114,792	221,097	382,561
Advances	1,201,995	590,887	743,772

### U. S. BANK IN RUSSIA.

Permission has been granted by the Federal Reserve Board of the National City Bank of New York to open a branch at Petrograd, Russia, and establish sub-branches throughout Russia.

### BOND SALES IN CANADA.

The municipal bond sales in Canada for July, as compiled by The Monetary Times, amounted to \$1,485,225, compared with \$4,428,100 for June and \$2,180,758 for the corresponding period of last year.

Comparing the record of July, 1915, with that of the month just ended, the bond sales are as follows:

	1915.	1916.
Canada	\$1,618,422	\$1,485,225
United States	890,000	3,540,000
	\$2,508,422	\$5,025,225

### "ECONOMIST" INDEX NUMBER.

The July index number of the London "Economist" shows a decline of nine points to 4204. The price of cereals and meat declined twenty-eight points to 961, while minerals fell to 881 from the June price of 895. Meanwhile the "other food" figure was advanced to 525 from 520, textiles to 797 from 794 and timber, rubber, etc., to 1040 from 1015.

### PERSONALS.

Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, who was the New York receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been appointed to the directorate since the company's rehabilitation.



## STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

MONEY ORDERS issued for any amount, payable throughout Canada, Great Britain, and all foreign countries.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
AT ALL BRANCHES.

### MONTREAL BRANCH

E. C. GREEN, Manager 136 St. James Street

... THE ...

# Molsons BANK

Incorporated - - 1855

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

HEAD OFFICE : MONTREAL

96 Branches  
Throughout  
Canada

#### THE WASTE OF WAR.

American Peace Society estimates total cost of the war at the end of two years at more than \$140,000,000,000; cost for first year, \$55,000,000,000. These figures exclude Italy, cost to which country has been \$5,000,000,000 direct and \$6,000,000,000 indirect. Present daily cost of the war is estimated at \$28,000,000 for England, \$15,000,000 for France; \$25,000,000 for Germany; \$15,000,000 for Russia and \$8,000,000 for Austria. Total property loss of five principal nations engaged is placed at about \$25,000,000,000 and capital loss approximately \$20,000,000,000.

#### AUGUST DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.

New York Journal of Commerce estimates August payments of interest and dividends at \$150,725,465, the largest for August on record.

A sub-agency of The Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Belgrave, Ontario, in charge of the Wingham manager, Mr. R. S. Williams.

#### WIPING OUT BACK DIVIDENDS.

The arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of the Canada Steamship Lines were reduced last week by a payment of 17½ p. c. which is the same amount as paid to the preferred shareholders on May 1st. It is believed that another payment of 13½ per cent. will be made on November 1st, and that in addition the preferred shareholders will receive the regular seven per cent. dividend for 1916.

#### PERSONALS.

Sir J. A. M. Aikins, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba is a director of a large number of Western Companies.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been abroad for some weeks, is expected to sail for Canada this week.

#### THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business on the local exchange during the past week was at low water mark. The week was not only characterized by inactivity of the most pronounced kind but further weakness was shown in practically every stock on the list. Cement led in the downward tendency with a decline of 6¼ points which brings it to a point very near its level of two months ago. Street rumors regarding trouble with its shell-making plant and further rumors that the much talked of dividend would not be forthcoming added to the general bearish tendency, was too much for the issue, and a marked decline was the result.

The majority of the other stocks traded in showed fractional declines, but the whole market was characterized by indifference rather than by any pronounced selling move. Traders who have made a "pile" in the market during the past year seem to hold aloof at present and are waiting for something to turn up. Just what they expect they themselves do not know, but the peace rumors, the crop uncertainty, the attitude of Wall Street and the pending elections across the line all tend to make traders act with an unusual degree of caution.

The transactions for the week together with comparisons for the previous weeks follows:

	Week ending	
	Aug. 5.	July 29.
Shares	18,402	34,069
Mines	1,315	135
Bonds	\$306,700	\$260,400
Unlisted shares	1,146	1,266

#### TAX AN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

"In view of the large purchases made in Canada of Anglo-French and other Government bonds issued in the United States and the serious effect which the continuation of such purchases will have upon the exchange situation between Canada and the United States, it is now regarded here as certain that at the next session legislation will be introduced imposing special income taxation upon all non-Canadian securities held by Canadians."

"The effect of such legislation, which will be along lines somewhat similar to that in force in England, and enacted for the same purpose, will cause the liquidation of the securities specially taxed. This liquidation will tend to benefit the exchange situation and preserve the Canadian market for purely Canadian issues. There is abundance of money in the United States to take up all these securities, the proceeds of which have been expended in the United States."

This above dispatch from Ottawa last week caused considerable discussion among Montreal financial interests. It was generally believed that the dispatch was in the nature of a "feeler", as no preliminary notice had been heard of, and the opinion was that details must be awaited before the matter can be intelligently discussed.

Canadian holdings of United States securities are comparatively large, many in the nature of investments by insurance and financial corporation and trustees, and disturbance of such investments is looked upon as entirely unnecessary. However, there are also other issues which might easily fall under such an impost, and the carrying out of same such plan as that conducted by the British Treasury would, no doubt, result in making more money available for the next domestic war loan.

#### AFTER THE WAR.

As to the effects of peace, competent opinion is changing. Not merely because he heads a great institution, but because of his wise judgment of economic conditions is Charles H. Sabin's prediction that, owing to Europe's reconstruction, prosperity in this country will continue after the war, receiving wide attention. The president of the Guaranty Trust takes the position that peace necessities of the warring countries will be urgent and voluminous and can be supplied—at the start anyway—only by America, and he is undoubtedly right.—Adams in Boston News Bureau.

At a meeting of the directors of S. F. McKinnon and Co., Limited, Mr. J. S. McKinnon was elected Vice-President.

## THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836  
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Paid up Capital..... \$4,866,666.65  
Reserve Fund..... \$3,017,333.33

Head Office: 5 Gracechurch Street, London  
Head Office in Canada: St. James St.  
Montreal

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

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

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies. Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL  
BRANCHES

G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

## THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - - - - \$25,000,000  
Capital Paid up - - - - \$11,560,000  
Reserve Funds - - - - \$13,236,000  
Total Assets - - - - \$200,000,000

#### HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

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

325 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 41  
Branches CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
COSTA RICA and BRITISH WEST INDIES

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

#### RENFREW POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Renfrew Town Council has resolved to proceed with the development of power at the first chute of the Bonnechere River, where 1,500 horse-power is available. This will not prevent M. J. O'Brien from proceeding with his development scheme at Calabogie, where 5,000 horse-power can be had, and Mr. O'Brien is to erect power works there and a transmission line between that point and Renfrew.

#### U. S. DIVIDEND RECORD.

The dividend record in the United States continues to be favorable, and last week was without a dark spot. Twelve companies declared extra dividends, two declared initial dividends, and five increased their rates. There were two stock dividends, one accumulated dividend, and a resumption of payments by three companies.

#### CANADIAN WAR EXPENSES.

War expenditure in Canada is now \$1,000,000 per day. The budgets of 1915 and 1916 are both working out satisfactorily, so that it is possible that a portion of war expenditure will be paid out of government revenue. The balance of war expenditure of the year will be defrayed partly out of the domestic war loan issued in November last and from future war borrowings.

#### PERSONALS.

Patrick Dubee, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Tramways Company at the annual meeting held a few days ago, has completed twenty-six years' service with the company.

The following have been in Commerce current issues of the firm dresses, ca interested in cation to: of Trade an of the Jour

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# THE EXPORTER'S FIELD

## Trade Inquiries

The following inquiries relating to Canadian trade have been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce during the past week and appear in the current issue of the Weekly Bulletin. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: "The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa," or to the Editor of the Journal of Commerce.

Please Quote the Reference Number When requesting Addresses.

906. MATCHES.—We are in receipt of an inquiry from Russia for safety matches, required size and packing like Swedish box containing sixty to seventy matches. Cable price f.o.b. New York immediate delivery.

907. COD LIVER OIL.—A number of United Kingdom firms interested in cod liver oil would be glad to hear from Canadian exporters who are requested to forward samples accompanied by their lowest quotations, c.i.f.

908. AGENTS FOR RUSSIA.—An Englishman at present residing in Canada who has had considerable experience in Russia and speaks the language, contemplates making an extended trip to Russia if he can make satisfactory arrangements with some Canadian manufacturers for representation.

909. TITANIC IRON ORE.—Canadian producers in a position to export the above are requested to communicate with a number of United Kingdom importers.

910. BUGGIES, TRAPS AND CARRIAGES.—A firm in Natal, South Africa, going in largely for the above, desires to correspond with Canadian firms interested in export.

911. DOLLS' PARTS AND ACCESSORIES.—A firm in England advises us of their ability to supply the following materials to Canadian firms seeking supplies: Dolls' hair and wigs, stuffing for dolls, dolls' bodies, curly mohair, straight mohair, crepe hair, wool fillings, dressed and undressed dolls.

912. PETROL ENGINE.—An Aberdeen firm wishes direct quotations from manufacturers of a complete substantial, satisfactory working petrol engine 1½ to 2½ horse-power, price delivered Liverpool or London. If satisfactory further business will result.

913. BINDER TWINE.—An Aberdeen firm would like to receive quotations from manufacturers of good quality binder twine—30 to 40 tons.

914. SEPARATOR.—An Aberdeen firm is prepared to consider quotations for a satisfactory machine produced in Canada at a reasonable price.

915. MALLEABLE CASTINGS.—An Aberdeen firm will be glad to enter into correspondence with Canadian concerns prepared to quote for malleable castings cast to pattern.

916. TREACLE.—An Aberdeen firm, using on an average 3,000 barrels of treacle yearly, will be glad to receive prices from Canadian manufacturers, c.i.f. Glasgow.

917. OYSTER SHELLS.—An Aberdeen firm formerly supplied from Baltimore, would like to receive quotations for 100 tons of the above.

918. DYE.—A prominent firm in Newfoundland desires to be put into communication with a Canadian manufacturer of dyes.

919. CANNED TOMATOES.—A firm in the South of Ireland wishing to import best quality canned tomatoes, invites offers from Canadian packers in a position to fill orders.

920. LEATHER.—An important London firm of leather importers would be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers of upper leather for boots, of which they purchase large supplies, more particularly box calf and glaze kid.

921. \*MAPLE SKEWERS.—A Manchester firm

desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of maple butchers' skewers.

922. KEROSENE OR PETROL ENGINES.—A London firm of engineers wishes to purchase a number of kerosene or petrol engines according to details obtainable from the Department, and invites offers, accompanied by full particulars from Canadian manufacturers.

The following is the specification given in their letter:—

"The series of engines are required for electrical, agricultural and similar purposes, and should be of medium speed not more than 1,400 to 1,500 in the small powers, and not lower than 600 in the larger sizes. The powers being from 1 horse-power up to 60 or 70, or even higher. Kerosene carburettors, etc., must be able to be fitted when required, otherwise petrol will be used, but should any engine answer to the above specification and yet be adapted only for petrol, we should still be pleased to have particulars. A separate price is required for bedplates, and blue-prints showing over-all dimensions should be submitted together with delivery and prices."

923. POTASH FELSPAR.—A flint glass manufacturing company in Yorkshire invites offers of supplies from actual Canadian producers of suitable potash felspar.

924. PRIMARY DRY CELLS.—A Manchester importing firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of primary dry cells for telephone and bell work.

925. LEATHEROID.—A Manchester importing firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of leatheroid for electrical insulation, in thickness from 5 English mils. up to 4.0 m|m| (Sample at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa), A-796.

926. HORN FIBRE.—A Manchester importing firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of horn fibre for electrical insulation from 5 to 25 m|m| thick. (Sample at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa), A-796.

927. \*YELLOW OILED CLOTH.—A Manchester importing firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of yellow oiled cloth for electrical insulation from 3 to 15 mils. thick. (Sample at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa), A-796.

928. CANNED LOBSTERS AND FRUITS. DRIED PEAS, FISH OILS.—A firm of produce importers and agents in Liverpool would like to hear from Canadian packers of canned lobsters and of fruits, and they are also prepared to handle dried peas, and cod liver oil and other fish oils, for which they maintain a special department.

929. SPECULAR MICACEOUS HEMATITE.—A Birmingham firm is desirous of obtaining specular micaceous hematite from Canada. It is stated that the article is required in the production of paint for coating iron and steel to prevent rust.

930. CANNED SALMON.—A firm in the North of England asks to be placed in correspondence with Canadian packers of canned salmon in 1-pound and ½-pound tins.

\*Included in the list of articles the importation of which into the United Kingdom is prohibited except under license from the Board of Trade, London. For further information apply to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

## ARGENTINE MARKET FOR POTATOES.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce Bulletin reports a good market for potatoes in Argentina. Argentina's annual consumption of potatoes is about 55,000, while her production is only about 50,000. Potatoes for seeding also come from abroad, and bear no duty. As the crops of the two last years have been poor in Argentina, a good market should be obtainable. Potatoes should be packed in light 30 and 50 kilos capacity, and in barrels of 76 kilos. Early Rose potatoes are preferred for seeding purposes.

## LICENSES FOR EXPORT.

The controller of the British Department of import restriction has notified the Trade and Commerce Department that he is prepared to consider favorably applications for licenses for the export to England from Canada of goods on the prohibited list. The condition attached, however, is that the goods in question were ordered before the date of the prohibition and are landed in the United Kingdom on or before September 15.

The list of prohibited goods is long and consists of goods whose importation is wholly restricted and others for which licenses must be obtained. The dates of prohibition vary from March 1 last to recent periods. Ivory, leather, paper, cardboard, sewing machines, furniture and many other such commodities are on the lists in question.

Canadian exporters of such goods as pulp and paper, cardboard furniture, etc., whose importation is allowed by license only, and is as a general rule, restricted to two-thirds the normal consumption, are being favored as far as possible by the British authorities in the granting of these licenses, it is learned. It is a species of preference within the Empire.

## BICYCLES IN INDIA.

The U. S. Consul at Madras reports a district for bicycles. In 1914 some 4,763 bicycles, valued at \$94,340 were imported into the Madras Presidency. 312 motor-cycles were also imported in that year. He says that distances between residences are great and roads are good. Nearly all the cycles come from the United Kingdom, but in 1914-15 year, during the period prior to the war, 75 bicycles were received from Germany. It has become increasingly difficult to obtain a sufficient number to supply the demand. Prices for a standard make which a few months ago sold at \$39 have now gone up to \$47, and dealers have all consignments sold out before the goods arrive in port.

## ALTERING FASHIONS IN RUSSIA OPEN NEW MARKETS.

United States Commerce Reports state that owing to the new wide skirt fashion for women which is enjoying much popularity in Russia, that that country is using about two and a half times more cotton materials in skirts than formerly. Russian textile mills are unable at present to cope with the large demands, so American cotton will no doubt find a better market henceforth.

Bright colored shawls are also enjoying considerable vogue, owing to the quickly changing climate. The shawls could be cheaply supplied from abroad. The demand is brisk and promises to be lasting.

## CANADIAN TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Writing from Auckland, New Zealand, under date of June 12, last, Canadian Trade Commissioner W. A. Beddoe discusses the opening there for Canadian Trade. New Zealanders, he says, have decided to deal within the Empire and the Canadian firms alive enough to make their arrangements now, will control a substantial business after war. The way to do is to send out representatives from Canada, to report at once at this office, and be placed in immediate touch with the commercial situation.

The giving of sole agencies without a sufficient knowledge of the conditions, is bad business, and only leads to dilemmas. Firms will find that the same person represents many others in the same line. They must necessarily neglect the one and work for the other, and those not worked for are tied up.

There is a disposition here to do business with Canada, and now is the time to arrange it.

## PERSONAL.

Edwin Gould has been elected president of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad to succeed the late F. H. Briton, who died a few days ago. Mr. Gould, who has been the executive head of the company for many years, will continue to serve as chairman of the board.

## The Danish West Indies

*Treaty Respecting the Purchase by the United States of the Islands -- St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John -- Expected to be Ratified Shortly by Denmark*

It is stated authoritatively that negotiations have practically been completed for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000. Details of the treaty have not yet been given out, but it is understood that under it the United States would come into complete possession of the islands. Denmark's huge expenses since the beginning of the war are said to be responsible for her willingness to sell the islands.

The three islands of the Danish West Indies — St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John — lie due east of Porto Rico, and their value to the United States is strategic from a military point of view. The harbors of St. Thomas and St. Croix are of first importance to the American navy, and St. Thomas itself lies in the lane of shipping from Europe to the Panama Canal. Important German, French and English mail companies have coaling stations there.

The acquisition of the islands by the United States has been the subject of unsuccessful diplomatic negotiation since the Civil War. Secretary Seward began negotiations for their acquisition in 1865, because the naval operations of the war had shown the necessity of a base in the West Indies. A treaty was made and ratified by Denmark, but the United States Senate failed to act on it in proper time, and it lapsed. President Wilson, in his volume on "Congressional Government," written about 1883, referred to the incident as the "treaty-marring power of the Senate."

Ineffectual efforts were made to reopen the negotiations during President Grant's Administration, and in 1902, soon after President Roosevelt came into office, Secretary Hay took up the subject, and Denmark offered the islands for five millions. The United States Senate this time ratified the treaty, but the Danish Senate defeated it. It was said at the time in diplomatic circles that German opposition influential in the Danish Parliament was responsible for the defeat of the plan. Later judgment, however, attributed the opposition to Danish aristocrats. This opposition is said to still exist, and it is said that, if the proposed treaty is ratified by both Governments, the transfer will be submitted to the people of the islands. In the first negotiation in 1865 they approved a change.

The three islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the order of their size and population — were discovered by Columbus in 1493. Spanish, British, French, Dutch, and Danish flags have floated over one or all of the islands at various times. St. Croix, lying sixty-five miles southeast of Porto Rico, has an area of eighty-four square miles, and is the most prosperous of the group, with its two towns of Christianstad and Frederikstad. It was held at one time by the Knights of Malta, having been given to that famous order by Louis XIV of France.

St. Thomas, which lies only forty miles east of Porto Rico, and is less than 1,200 miles from the entrance to the Panama Canal, was at one time chief distributing centre of West Indian trade, its importance being directly attributable to the fact that the mother country, Denmark, maintained its neutrality during the numerous European wars of the eighteenth century. The temporary occupation of the island by the British during several periods of the Napoleonic wars added further to the importance of the chief port, Charlotte Amalie. This town, with a population of less than 10,000, mainly negroes, is still an important coaling station for steamers in the West Indian trade. With a depth of from twenty-seven to thirty-six feet of water, the roadstead can accommodate the largest merchant ships which sail these seas.

The export and import trade has become negligible since the rapid decline of the sugar industry, which the Danish Government has tried in vain to revive by granting annual subsidies.

St. John, least important of the islands, lying four miles to the east of St. Thomas, has an area of twenty-one square miles. It is scarcely more than a ten-mile mountain ridge, with but one distinguishing feature, Coral Bay, the best harbor of refuge in the Antilles. Crux Bay, a village of 1,000 inhabitants on the northern shore, is the centre of population.

White Danish is the official language of the islands, English is quite generally spoken.

If Denmark decides to part with the islands, there will remain to her only two colonial possessions, Greenland and Iceland, which have an aggregate area more than five times as large as the mother country,

### : Foreign Inquiries :

#### PARIS

### O. Levi Farinaux & Cie,

37 BLD. CARNOT, LILLE, FRANCE  
New Address: 13 RUE AUBER, PARIS, FRANCE. Cable Address: OLF.

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS

All Textile Materials—Raw Flax, peeled, combed, Tow, Hemp and Fibre, Jute, Cotton, etc.  
Grain and Seed—Seed Grains a Specialty.

#### TOKYO

### Japanese Novelty

We ship 50 Assortments of the Latest Japanese Novelties and Toys, post-paid, upon receipt of 5 shillings. Something new for Trade or Gift. Satisfaction or money refunded. Dealers and Jobbers invited. Buy direct. Make money.

### MATSUMOTO-DO

Dept. No. 690,

TOKYO

JAPAN

#### AMSTERDAM

### H. de GROOT

PAPER AND BOARDS

### Overtoom 36-40, AMSTERDAM

is in the market for large quantities of different sorts of:

PACKING-PAPER, on rolls and sheets.  
TISSUE-PAPER, 17/20 Gr. M2.  
GREASEPROOF and Glazed PARCHMENT.  
CELLULOSE-PAPER, 30/60 Gr. Mr. (M. G. Cap and Sulphite).  
FELTPAPER, on rolls, 450/1000 Gr. M2.  
DUPLEX- and CHROMOBOARDS.  
and asks for offers.

but with only one-twenty-seventh the population. The 138 square miles of Denmark's West Indian territory sustain nearly three times as many people as the 46,740 square miles of Greenland. Naval officers regard the Danish West Indies as most valuable for any European Government wishing to quarrel with the United States, and have urged it was essential to the highest degree to keep them from falling into unfriendly hands. They have pointed out that they are very near the naval station at Guantanamo, only a thousand miles from Key West, and a menace to the free navigation of the Windward and Mona Passages, the Caribbean Sea, and the routes to American Atlantic Coast cities.

#### DOMINIONS' ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Dominions' Royal Commission will resume sittings in Canada on September 21st. The Commission had just begun its work in Canada when the war broke out two years ago, and the arrangements were abruptly terminated. The body consists of Lord D'Abernon, chairman; Sir Alfred Bateman, Sir Rider Haggard, and Messrs. Lorimer, Tatlow and Garnet, of Great Britain; Sir George Foster, representing Canada; the Hon. Mr. Sinclair, New Zealand; Sir Jan Laugerman, South Africa, and Sir Edward Bowring, Newfoundland. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, is local officer of the Commission.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

## DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
OTTAWA.

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**PROSPEROUS and  
PROGRESSIVE**

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

More than **166,000** of its policies are now in force for assurances totalling over **\$265,000,000**—much the largest amount carried by any Canadian Life Company.

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

## They are Popular

The Seal of Public Approval is stamped upon North American Life Policies.

During 1915, Policies were issued for over \$9,100,000—the largest single year's Business in the history of the Company, and a 15 per cent increase over that for 1914.

Liberal, up-to-date policy contracts, backed by a Company of unquestioned strength and integrity, make it an ideal one for any agent to represent.

Some good agency openings are available.

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

### NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office, Toronto, Ont.  
EDWARD GURNEY, President. L. GOLDMAN, 1st Vice-President and Managing Director.

### The Independent Order of Foresters

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

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

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

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID.....\$42,000,000

FRED J. DARCH, S.S.,  
ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON, S.C.R.,  
Temple Bldg., Toronto, Can

### BENEFITS PAID BY LABOR BODIES.

The following table shows the expenditure on account of benefits paid during the year 1915, by the various central labor organizations operating in Canada. Of the international bodies 81 have benefit features on a varying scale. The total disbursements for 1915 amounted to \$14,565,365, an increase of \$1,727,378, as compared with the amount paid in 1914. The expenditure for each class of benefit was as follows:

Death benefits .....	\$7,628,676
Strike benefits .....	3,208,604
Sick and Accident benefits .....	1,840,459
Old Age Pensions .....	1,226,305
Unemployed and travelling benefits..	661,323

Four of the non-international bodies reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total expenditure amounting to \$8,370.

The amount paid in benefits for the year 1915 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$128,671, and being paid on account of the following benefits:

Death benefits .....	\$19,649
Unemployed benefits .....	30,435
Strike benefits .....	1,824
Sick benefits .....	53,303
Other benefits .....	23,465

### INSURANCE JOURNALS.

Every life agent subscribes for and is a regular reader of one or more of the up-to-date insurance journals. There is now quite a long list to choose from. We subscribe for more than sixty, the latest issues of all of which may be found on file in the editor's sanctum. It is one of his duties to look through these journals, blue pencil items of more than ordinary interest, and start each journal on its trip through the home office, where it is read by quite a large number of the officers, departments heads and other employees.

We have always regarded knowledge as a fundamental requisite for the accomplishment of large success in any line. No man knows his profession or business as he should unless he is a reader of trade papers. We would not care to employ any business or professional man for any important service if we knew that he does not keep abreast of the times in his own calling. This should apply in insurance men. Service is the keynote of the present day, a word that will be written in still larger letters as time advances. Knowledge is the handmaid to service. Therefore, read!

In the foregoing we have advised you from the standpoint of your own interests. Viewing the subject from another angle, we feel warranted in saying that our trade papers are entitled to your support as subscribers. As a class they occupy advance ground and stand for progress and sound principles in the great business of insurance. Their influence and it has been no small factor, has been lined up in support of sane legislation and wise reforms. They have combatted wrong principles in the practice of the companies as well as in legislative halls. This certainly entitles them to the support of agents, and companies as well, in whatever way it can be consistently given.—The Federal, Federal Life Insurance Co., Chicago.

### FIRE RISK IN CITIES.

(F. H. Wentworth, at Canadian Club, Ottawa).

The building codes of the United States and Canada are generally very bad. New York has been sweating blood for three years trying to get a new building code. It is an awful job to rewrite the building code of a big city. When you are young it is an easier matter. You should limit the heights of your buildings. Perhaps that is not a menace to you here in Ottawa, but there is no reason why a city, with plenty of room for extension, should follow the example of New York. New York is no longer a city; New York is a disease — from an architectural standpoint. I mean it is abnormal. New York is wedged in between the North and the East rivers, and land values have mounted to tremendous figures, and perhaps they have had to build high to realize on their investment. What is the result? You go down on Lower Manhattan Island, and the streets have become canyons and everybody downstairs has to work all day by electric light, no matter how bright the day is. And, if anything should happen to precipitate the inhabitants of all those buildings into the streets at one time, it would pile them four deep in streets like Cedar and Wall and Pine. It is not necessary for the cities that have room for expansion to follow the example of New York.

### SOVEREIGN LIFE ACTUARY.

M. D. Grant, who for several years has been Actuary of the Capital Life Company of Ottawa, and who was formerly on the staff of the Dominion Insurance Department, has been appointed Actuary to the Sovereign Life of Winnipeg.

Mr. Grant is a native of Nova Scotia, and a graduate in arts of Dalhousie and Harvard Universities. He joined the Dominion Insurance Department in 1900, rising to the office of Associate Actuary.

### PROBABLY NEVER INSURED.

The "Brooklyn Eagle" reports that according to the last census the total number of inmates of almshouses in the United States was 84,198, of whom two-thirds were over 55 years of age. The males numbered 57,049 and the females 27,149. In the State of New York 8,855 persons over 55 were in the almshouses! of these about 6,000 were males. The proportion of persons over 80 years old in almshouses is very great — one person in every 60.

## "A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

"Poor Gladys is having a terrible time." "What is the matter?" "She wants every opportunity of showing her enthusiasm for the Allies, and yet nothing is becoming to her complexion but neutral tints."

"Do you believe that Jonah and the whale story?" asked the Old Fogey.

"Why not?" asked the Grouch. "I once had a two story house that was swallowed by an automobile."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Towne—"I understand there was an endurance contest at the club last night. Who won it?"

Browne—"Old Briggs. He went without a drink for over an hour."

Mrs. Green: "They seem to think the war will be over very soon now, Mrs. Arris."

Mrs. Harris: "I shouldn't be surprised, Mrs. Green; twenty-five shillings a week and me 'usband away—I always said it was too good to last."

Milton: "Gibson doesn't seem to be getting rich at poultry raising."

Bilton: "No; but he says his hens have taken to eating their own eggs, and he has hopes that they'll become self-supporting."—Farm and Home (British).

Meeks—"My wife prefers tea for breakfast, while I prefer coffee."

Bleeks—"Then I suppose it is necessary to have both, eh?"

Meeks—"Oh, no; we compromise."

Bleeks—"In what way?"

Meeks—"We have tea."—Indianapolis Star.

To an old darkey haled before him, a Southern Judge put this question:

"Why did you burn your house down just after getting it insured?"

Whereupon the old darkey replied:

"Yo' honor, a pore man like me can't afford to have a house and insurance, too."—Case and Comment.

"Why didn't you come for the wash yesterday, Liza?"

"I ain't workin' no moh, Miss Elsie, since I jined de lodge. I se a lily now."

"What do you mean?"

"I se jined de Lilies of de Fiel' lodge of de Daughters of Solomon, and de lilies of de fiel, toils not, neither do dey spin."—Life.

"Yes," said the retired insurance agent, "I once induced a man to take out a twenty-five thousand dollar life insurance policy, and the very day after he got the policy he dropped dead."

"I suppose you wished your persuasive powers had not been so successful."

"Well, hardly. You see, I married the widow."

Customer—"I want another fire extinguisher. Used the last one all up last night."

Clerk—"Glad to sell them to you, sir, but aren't you rather careless at your place? That is the third one I've sold you in a week."

Customer—"Oh, I don't use them for fire. They are the greatest things on earth for chasing out your daughter's late callers."—Judge.

It was in a country store in Arkansas, according to Everybody's. A one-gallus customer drifted in. "Gimme a nickel's worth of asafetida." The clerk poured some asafetida in a paper bag and pushed it across the counter. "Charge it," drawled the customer. "What's your name?" asked the clerk. "Honeyfunkel." "Take it," said the clerk. "I wouldn't write asafetida and Honeyfunkel for five cents."

A New York man-milliner believes in American fashions for Americans. "It is only laziness," he said, "that makes us import our fashions. Why, when I think of our overwhelming laziness in this important matter, I am reminded of the tramp. 'Kin ye gimme a plate o' meat and a hunk o' pie?' a tramp asked a farmer. 'Yes, if you'll do some work,' the farmer answered. 'What kind o' work?' said the tramp with a yawn. 'Diggin' potatoes,' said the farmer. The tramp yawned again. 'Ye'd better git the man wot planted 'em,' he said. 'He knows whar they are.'"

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Life Fund and Special Trust Funds.... 74,591,540  
Total Annual Income Exceeds ..... 47,250,000  
" Funds Exceed ..... 142,000,000  
" Fire Losses Paid... .. 183,366,690  
Deposits with Dominion Government ... 1,225,467  
(As at 31st December, 1915.)

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

J. MCGREGOR - - - - - Mgr. Canadian Branch  
W. S. JOPLING - - - - - Asst Manager.

**The Week's News**

For the Week Ending August 5th, 1916.

**Monday.**—The fierce forest fires which have been raging in Northern Ontario are at last extinguished by heavy rains. The death toll cannot yet be accurately estimated.

Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, states that next summer will see British forces in France at their full strength. "England", he says, "will continue to deliver blow after blow until she has won that victory by force of arms that will ensure a lasting peace."

The Russians have begun a strong offensive towards Kovel, on the Stokhod river.

Another Zeppelin raid, the first in many weeks has been made on the east coast of England, no loss of life and little damage resulting.

**Tuesday.**—The German merchant submarine Deutschland leaves Baltimore harbour, on her perilous return journey to Bremen. Allies cruisers are on the look-out just outside the three-mile limit.

British estimates of German losses place them at 5,000,000 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners. Austrian losses aggregate 3,500,000, thus placing casualties of the Central Powers at approximately 8,500,000.

Premier Asquith in conversation with reporters, hints at Cabinet reconstruction.

The infantile paralysis epidemic in New York shows no signs of abating, deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at ten a. m. today being 55 while 157 new cases are reported.

Owing to the critical newsprint situation, the newspapers of Greater New York will decrease the number of pages issued during the week by 121.

The search for bodies of Ontario fire victims continues, 318 having been found so far.

**Wednesday.**—The giant submersible Deutschland is reported to have slipped past the ring of Allied cruisers on guard off the Virginia Capes and to have made its escape under cover of darkness.

Minor advances are made by French and English in the Somme region, and by the French in the Meuse district.

The Russians are rapidly closing in on Kovel and Lemberg, and the fall of these points is regarded as imminent.

Deaths from the forest fires of Northern Ontario are now found to be greater in number than at first anticipated, 450 being already identified.

The Allies, it is announced, will waive right to seize international securities and will permit the passage of certain securities bound for neutral countries.

**Thursday.**—The Russians are continuing a successful engagement on the Stokhod River. The fighting in the region is of a most desperate character. The Western front was comparatively quiet.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, states that the Jutland naval battle was the turning point of the war's tide.

Joseph Reinach, writing in the Figaro, declares that "away with the Hohenzollerns!" would be a good slogan for the Allies. The Kaiser, he says, is the arch-criminal responsible for the war.

Considerable uneasiness in Holland is manifest by the comments of the Dutch press on the way Zeppelins are using Dutch territory as a "short cut" home after raids on England, thus violating Holland's neutrality.

**Friday.**—Desperate counter-attacks by the Russians in the Stokhod River district result in the capture of 1,900 Germans. The battle is continuing.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has returned to Port Stanley, and reports failure in his attempt to reach his beleaguered comrades at Elephant Island. A further attempt will be made when weather conditions are more propitious.

Verdun is again the "storm centre of the Western front." Fleury has changed hands three times during the week, being now in the hands of the French, who have also taken the Thiaumont work.

**Saturday.**—British capture German trenches along a 2,000 front in the region of Porzleres.

Turkish attack on the Suez Canal is repulsed, considerable losses being inflicted on the enemy.

The Russians are meeting with a more active resistance in the East, but they continue to be victorious, taking 5,500 men and six villages.

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Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine  
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Losses paid since organization, over - - - - 63,000,000.00

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W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent Accident Dept.

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

Recently a life assurance company received a notice of claim from a Hindoo in respect of his mother. It was written in English "as she is spoke," and commenced as follows: "Honoured Sir,—I have to inform you that the hand which rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket."—The Policyholder, Manchester.

**THE VALUE OF A MAN.**

According to Professor Irving T. Fisher of Yale, the value of a baby is \$90, while he estimates the value of an adult to be \$4,000. "The value of an aged person," says Professor Fisher, "becomes a negative quantity."

**"THEIR FAMILIES ARE."**

"The uninsured are no more in peril than the insured, but their families are."

**FIFTY YEARS IN HARNESS.**

On August 30 United States Manager Henry W. Eaton, of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary with the company.

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**BANK OF MONTREAL**

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two-and-one-half Per Cent, upon the paid up Capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1916, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Friday the First day of September next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1916.

By order of the Board.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 21st July, 1916.

**PUBLIC NOTICES****"COMPAGNIE CHIMIQUE, LIMITEE."**

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June, 1916, incorporating Eugene Prevost, accountant, of Montreal; Henri Arthur Raymond Lafleur, manager, of Outremont; Joseph Amedee Lamarche, advocate and King's Counsel; Alderic Blain, advocate; and King's Counsel; Alderic Blain, advocate, and Leon Joseph Mouton, accountant, of Montreal; for the following purposes:

To manufacture, buy, sell all kinds of chemical products extracted, by distillation, from hard wood, wood alcohol, lime, acetate, acetones, tar charcoal, acids, and all articles capable of entering into the making of such products and of being utilized in connection with the kind of business carried on by the company and to deal therewith under all forms;

To manufacture, generate steam and electricity for heat, light, motive power and the company's requirements generally; to sell all surplus thereof, subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations on that behalf, and that in the county of Labelle;

To buy, construct, or otherwise acquire or lease, plants, works, shops, immovables, timber limits, apparatuses, machinery, equipment, motive power engines, cars and other equipment, ships, docks, boats, waterworks, gas works, electric works, canals and other water ways, railroads, railway sidings, and other means of transportation necessary or suitable for the requirements of the company and the business products of the company, their use and application;

To apply for, obtain, receive, buy, hold, own, operate, sell, lease or otherwise acquire, use or as-

sign, any patents, grants, licenses, leases or concessions conferring any exclusive or limited right as to any invention, formula, process, discovery or thing useful for any of the company's purposes; and to utilize, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property or rights thus received or acquired;

To lease, sell, improve, develop, exchange, turn to account or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property and assets of the company for such consideration as may be deemed advantageous, including the shares, debentures, or other securities of any other company;

To acquire as a going concern or business in whole or in part, shares in other companies and also the assets and goodwill of any company, person or firm carrying any industry or business whatever and to pay for such acquisition wholly or partly in bonds, debentures or paid up and non-assessable shares of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of said property, in whole or in part;

To pay all expenses incidental to the promotion and incorporation of this company and for services rendered in connection with its incorporation and promotion, in cash or in fully paid up shares of the company or partly in cash and partly in paid up shares of the company;

To pay for all services rendered to the company or required by it or for any acquisition of the company in paid up shares of the company or in cash or partly in paid up shares and partly in cash;

To amalgamate with any other company the objects whereof are altogether or partly similar to those mentioned herein;

To issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the company and pledge or sell the same for such price and amount as may be deemed convenient provided each such bond, debenture or other security be not for a less sum than one hundred dollars (\$100.00);

To hypothecate or pledge the immovables and pledge the moveables of the company or give both the above guarantees to secure the payment of such bonds, debentures or other securities, and of any loan of money made for the company's purposes;

To borrow money upon the credit of the company; No power granted in any of the above paragraphs to be in any wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph, under the name of "Compagnie Chimique, Limitee," with a capital stock of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000.00), divided into seven thousand five hundred (7,500) common stock of twenty dollars (\$20.00) each, and ten thousand (10,000) eight per cent cumulative participating preference shares of the par value of twenty dollars (\$20.00) each, subject to the following terms and conditions:

Each subscriber of preference shares to be entitled on the full payment of such shares, to a bonus of 50 per cent of their nominal value in fully paid up common shares of (\$20.00) each.

The holders of the said cumulative participating preference shares shall be entitled to be paid out of the surplus or net profits of the company of each year a fixed preferential dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and such dividend paid out of the profits earned during each year or previously accumulated to be cumulative and payable on the first January of every year, such preference shares shall rank both as regards dividends declared and capital in priority to all ordinary or common shares;

The dividend of eight per cent per annum on the preference shares shall be payable in any and every year preferably to dividends on common shares;

The holders of said preference shares shall be entitled to participate pari passu with the holders of shares in the surplus profits of each year which shall remain after paying the fixed dividend aforesaid for such year on the said preference shares and a like dividend for such year on the capital paid up on the ordinary shares.

The principal place of the business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-fourth day of June, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,  
Assistant Provincial Secretary.  
BEAUBIEN & LAMARCHE,  
Attorneys for Applicants.

**"LA COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE D'IMPORTATION ET D'EXPORTATION, INCORPORÉE."**

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the sixth day of June, 1916, incorporating: Philorum Bonhomme, insurance company manager; Jean-Baptiste Bonhomme, wood and coal dealer; Napoleon Bonhomme, civic employee; Elzear Normandeau, hotel-keeper; J.-Eugene Bernier, accountant, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To carry on generally the business of importers and exporters and to act as brokers, factors and commercial agents, under the name of "La Compagnie Canadienne d'Importation et d'Exportation, Incorporee," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this sixth day of June, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,  
Assistant-Provincial Secretary.  
J. A. E. DION,  
Solicitor for Applicants.

**"PROVINCIAL LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED."**

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eleventh day of July,

1916, incorporating Messrs. Charles J. E. Charbonneau, notary, Bernard Melancon, notary, George Nelpha Clermont, agent, Louis Joseph Labrosse, agent, and Alexander Turgeon, student-at-law, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes.

To carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto, including buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of sawn, squared and hewed lumber and timber, and all other products of the forest;

To carry on in all its branches the business of a manufacturer and dealer in logs, lumber, pulp, pulpwood, paper and all other articles and materials into which wood enters or forms a part, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and working in metals, glass, pottery, or articles used in house furnishing or decorating;

To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots, water privileges, power rights and interest therein and to build upon, develop and otherwise improve and utilize the same;

To purchase, acquire, lease, own, erect, equip, maintain and operate saw-mills, pulp and paper mills and manufactories;

To construct or acquire, or lease, purchase or otherwise operate works for the production of steam, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic or other power or force, and to produce, create, develop, acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power for any uses or purposes to which the same are adapted; the whole for and upon the company's property only;

To apply for, maintain, register, lease, acquire and hold, or to sell, lease, and dispose of and grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any patents of invention, improvements of processes, trade-marks, trade-names, and the like, necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company;

To lease, sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, turn to account or otherwise dispose of any or all of the properties and assets of the company for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company;

To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company;

To take or otherwise acquire shares, bonds, debentures and other securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those herein enumerated, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same;

To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contract by any such company or corporation or by any other person or persons with whom the company may have business relations;

To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in any companies belonging to the company or which the company may have the power to dispose of;

To do all or any of the matters hereby authorized either alone or in conjunction or as factors, trustees or agents;

To pay out of the funds of the company or with the approval of the shareholders by shares in the company or by both cash and shares, all expenses of or incidental to the formation, flotation, advertising and procuring the charter of the company and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the company;

To pay by the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities, as well as to use and apply its surplus earnings or accumulated profits authorized by law to be reserved to the purchase or acquisition of property, and the purchase and acquisition of its own capital stock from time to time, to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as the board of directors shall determine;

The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph;

To do all such other things as may be necessary to the due carrying out of the above objects, under the name of "Provincial Lumber Company, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two thousand (2,000) shares of ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this eleventh day of July, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,  
Assistant Provincial Secretary.  
C. J. E. CHARBONNEAU,  
Attorney for Applicants.

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**THE PETROLIA LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Public notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 14th of day of July, 1916, incorporating Victor Wilmer Scott, bank manager, Thomas Gibbs, clerk, Stanley H. MacWhirter, manager, John Stuart Buchan, King's counsel, and Malcolm Bruce Turner, bookkeeper, all

for the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:

(a) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands, tenements and hereditaments or interest therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the said lands or any of them, and to survey, clear, build upon, develop, cultivate, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same, and to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the lands and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary;

(b) To build, erect and construct public and private works and buildings, or any works of any description on any lands of the company, or any other lands, and to rebuild, alter, decorate, furnish and improve existing houses, buildings, offices, factories, warehouses, wharves and conveniences of all kinds, or works thereon, and to enter into contracts with the Crown or any portion of the lands and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary;

(c) To purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any rights, privileges or franchises appendant, appurtenant or otherwise related to real estate, suitable or convenient for any of the purposes of the company;

(d) To act as agents, with or without commission, in purchasing, selling or managing real or personal estate or any interest therein and in the investment of money and for that purpose to act as agents, financial or otherwise;

(e) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(f) To assume and pay any mortgage charge, lease or any other encumbrance which may exist on any property, real or personal, in which the company may have acquired or be about to acquire any estate or interest;

(g) To acquire and take over as a going concern any business now or hereafter carried on by any person, firm or corporation engaged in or carrying on any business similar to that carried on by the company, and to pay for the same either with money or security in shares of the company fully or partly paid or otherwise;

(h) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other companies, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act;

(i) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and to receive, acquire, hold, enjoy and dispose of shares, bonds, debentures, mortgages or other securities as part of such consideration;

(j) To lay out land for building purposes and to build or improve, survey, sub-divide, let on building lease, advance money to persons, building on or otherwise develop the same;

(k) To contract, improve, maintain, work, manage carry out or control any roadways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, sewers wharves, manufactories, workshops, stores, buildings and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the company's interests and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management carrying out or control thereof;

(l) To establish water powers, water works and electric works, including the construction of necessary works to generate, distribute and use water-power, water or electric energy, and to sell, lease and dispose of such power, water or energy; provided, however, that any sale, distribution or transmission of electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf;

(m) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company;

(n) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(o) To distribute the property of the company in specie among the shareholders;

(p) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any one or more of the objects for which this company is incorporated;

(q) The powers in each paragraph hereof are to be exercised in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Petrolia Land and Investment Company, Limited," with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into 3,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of July, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,  
Under-Secretary of State.  
R. STANLEY WEIR, K.C.,  
Solicitor for Applicants.

4 ins.

#### "RAVARY & LEDUC, LIMITEE".

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1916, incorporating MM. Edouard Labelle, advocate; Elie Beaugard, advocate; Joseph Alexandre O'Glehan, notary; Charles Desmarais, accountant, of Montreal; and Wilfrid Bastien, farmer and mayor of St. Leonard de Port Maurice, for the following purposes:

To generally carry on the business of and deal in hardware, ironware, act as brokers, factors or agents and carry on generally any kind of business;

To sell, exchange, rent, or otherwise convey the rights and property of the company in whole or in part;

To do all such other things as are related to the hereabove purposes and objects and proper for the attainment thereof, to amalgamate with any other persons or companies carrying on a similar business under the name of "Ravary & Leduc, limitée," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of fifty dollars each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-first day of July, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

JULES ED. GLADU,  
Solicitor for Applicants.

4i

#### "COMPAGNIE FONCIERE METROPOLITAINE".

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-first day of July, 1916, incorporating MM. Louis A. Guimond, notary, Francis MacKay, notary; Lucien Morin, student; Elise Godbout, cashier; Esther de la Martellière, stenographer; of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To acquire, own, operate, sell, exchange, alienate and lease all kinds of moveable and immovable property, lands, mines, quarries, water powers, factories and industries whatsoever, patents, trade marks, claims and moveable property of every kind including the right to deal in all materials, merchandise, moveable and immovable property, hypothecate, sell, exchange or otherwise alienate, construct on and exploit same, and do everything in connection therewith;

To acquire in whole or in part the property and business of any persons or company altogether or partly similar to those of the present company or to amalgamate therewith or sell its property and business to any such companies or persons, including the shares, and bonds of any such companies, and to pay for such acquisition in shares, bonds or other securities of this company and of any other to subscribe for otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other financial companies; to sell or deal with its own property for such considerations as the company may deem proper and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other companies; to sign, accept, endorse any promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable instruments, to make advances of money or loans to customers and other persons having dealings with the company and to guarantee the execution of all contracts;

To act as agents and brokers in any business of a like nature to the above, either as principal or agent;

To remunerate in cash, shares, bonds of this company or in any other manner all persons or corporations for services rendered, to issue and allot paid up shares, bonds, or obligations of the company or of any other in payment for such services, and also in payment of any business, property, rights or privileges, shares or other securities or rights which the company may legally acquire by virtue of its powers and generally to carry on any transactions or things incidental or accessory to the above mentioned objects, under the name of "Compagnie Foncière Métropolitaine," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into twenty thousand (20,000) shares of one dollar (\$1.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, to be in the city of Montreal.

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

4i

#### "THE WOODLANDS GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, INCORPORATED."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the seventeenth day of May, 1916, incorporating MM. Albert Deverex Thornton and Charles Orlando Clark, manufacturers of the city of Westmount, Herbert Barclay Muir, superintendent, George Henry Edmund Blaiklock, real estate agent, Herman Harvey Vachell Koelle, agent and George Phillips Telford, agent, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To organize, administer, carry on, and practise the game of golf, tennis, yachting, boating, motor-boating, racquets, bowling, alleys, ski-ing, snowshoeing, curling and all or any kind of game, sport or amusement that may be practised in summer or winter or any other season, either by its members individually or by the organization;

To promote, organize, manage or develop any corporation or company having similar objects;

To purchase acquire, hold, own, sell, transfer, hypothecate, exchange, rent or otherwise dispose of any real estate, lands or properties as the company may be advisable;

To develop, improve and lay out roads, drains, or waterworks and any other improvements on any such property for the purposes of the company, and to sell any surplus of such water supply as the company may

decide, and also as to any part of such property not required for the purposes of the company, to develop, improve and lay out the same in building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise improve such property and make, construct, build and maintain roads, bridges, drains, water-works and other internal communications or improvements, houses and other buildings necessary for the occupation or improvement of any such property, and to sell, lease, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of the same;

To apply for and hold a club license for the sale of spirituous liquors to members of the club and their guests, subject to the laws of the province of Quebec;

To keep and maintain restaurants for the use of said club;

To keep garages and repair shops in connection with the same, and to deal in sporting goods of all kinds;

To acquire and take over any similar business carried on by any person or company on such terms as may be agreed upon and to issue fully paid up stock in payment either in whole or in part for the same;

To pay for any property, rights or other things required or for services rendered to the company in paid up shares of the capital stock of the company;

To take and hold mortgages, liens and charges to secure the payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company, or any money due to the company from the purchasers or of any such properties or for building or other improvements;

To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem advisable and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company;

To amalgamate with any other company or companies having objects similar in whole or in part to those herein enumerated and to take shares therein; to guarantee the performance of contracts by any person or company;

To issue and allot as fully paid up shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment of any commissions, services rendered to the company and of any business, franchise, undertaking, property, rights, powers, leases, licenses, real estate, stocks, bonds and debentures and other property and rights which it may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers herein granted;

To acquire and carry on any other business, undertaking, power or right capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above objects, or such as to benefit directly or indirectly, or facilitate their objects;

To subscribe for, or otherwise take, hold, transfer or deal with and in the capital stock, shares, bonds, or other securities of any other company with which the company has business or relations to or allied in whole or in part, or any other business or industry capable of being carried on in connection with this company;

To make, draw, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants or other negotiable or transferable instruments;

To distribute among the shareholders in kind or otherwise as may be resolved any assets of the company and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company constituted to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company;

To do and execute any other connected with the above objects or purposes, or conducive to the attainments of the same, under the name of "The Woodlands Golf and Country Club, Incorporated," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, is in the town of DeVerx, county of Chateauguay.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this seventeenth day of May, 1916.

C. J. SIMARD,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

4-ins.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICES

#### The Home Bank of Canada

#### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent (5) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st of September, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of August to the 31st of August, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, July 15th, 1916.

#### TO SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN.

J. F. Weston, managing director of the Imperial Life, Toronto, announced during the course of his address at the recent insurance agents' banquet at Hamilton, that the life insurance companies of Canada were preparing to subscribe a larger amount to the second war loan of September next than they did to the first loan in November last. The amount subscribed last time by the life insurance companies was about \$13,000,000.

#### Week

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# COMMODITY MARKETS

## Week's Wholesale Review

Dun's Bulletin says of Montreal trade: The week has not developed any particular change in the generally favorable trade situation, and in most lines business is better than it usually is at this season. The pig iron market continues somewhat dull. In general hardware lines business with the country is reported good, though city trade suffers from the curtailment in building operations. Local paint manufacturers report a well-maintained output, and in this connection it is learned that quite a trade is being developed with Australia and New Zealand, to which points some considerable shipments have lately been made. The leather market shows a good movement for the season and shoe orders are still coming in quite freely. The feature in the grocery line is a reduction in sugar quotations by local refiners of twenty cents a cental, making standard granulated now \$7.95, in bags. Molasses was never known to rule so high, jobbers quoting 57 cents in puncheons for fancy. The tea market rule quiet, with a tendency to easiness, and buyers appear to be holding back in anticipation of better terms later on. Canned goods show a scarcity in various lines, and tomatoes are being held at advanced prices. For new pack canners have not yet given out quotations. Beans continue to mount upwards, \$5.65 being quoted this week for a fair sample. Dry goods men report satisfaction at the volume of passing business, and there is a particularly active demand for goods from the newer western provinces, where business last year was slow. There is an active export movement in grain and provisions, and the flour market shows a strong advance. General collections leave little room for complaint.

### FLOUR, CEREALS AND MILLFEED.

The wheat market has scared a further big advance during the past week due to persistent crop damage reports from the American and Canadian Northwest. There is no question now but that considerable harm has been done by black rust, hail and heat, and some of the reports still emanating from the West regarding another bumper crop are not to be relied upon. There is no tendency locally to spread alarmist reports as the best traders are still hopeful of fair results, although at the same time acknowledging that the situation is critical. The prediction is freely made that the market has not yet reached its top figure. The data of a damaging character that can be depended upon in connection with the rust blight refers to the southern belt of Manitoba adjacent to the infected American districts and the Eastern portion of Saskatchewan. Reports on the weather conditions in the West coming in every few hours, however, tell of a moist warm atmosphere which is conducive to the spreading of the blight. There are many well informed persons who claim that the wheat crop in the Canadian Northwest will not exceed 200,000,000 bushels, which is about 50 per cent of last year.

In sympathy with the steady advance in wheat, millers have raised the price of flour 60c during the week, making a market price of \$7.60 for first patents, and \$7.10 for second. A more active business was done during the past week than for some weeks past, chiefly for domestic account, but at the same time no very large contracts were made as buyers seem to be only stocking up for a month or so. There has been a fair demand for the U. K. at the advanced prices, although wheat exporters are still reporting bids out of line. Dealers on the other hand do not seem to have realized the situation here as yet. At the latter end of the week, however, the demand improved and as cables were stronger sales amounting to 100,000 sacks were made for August and September shipment. With crop conditions in the Northwest unfavorable, and the certainty of a shortage as compared with last year on both sides of the line, coupled with prospects of a steady demand from the Allied countries, a strong market for some time to come would seem to be in order.

Winter wheat flour advanced 90 per cent patents now selling at \$2.65 to \$2.60 last week. This is due in part to difficulty in securing this flour, as many cars are coming in sour and musty. Owing to the advancing wheat market the farmers are holding back their wheat in anticipation of higher prices. Similarly the mills have very little flour

to quote on, and scarcely any winter wheat flour is being offered here.

Feed prices have advanced \$1.00 a ton, there being a large demand for all grades especially for bran. Another advance can be looked for in the near future as there seems to be quite a shortage of feed in the hands of the country dealers. Oats and corn are also holding firm in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 yellow corn is selling at 95c per bushel track, Montreal, and No. 3 C. W. oats at 54½ to 55c.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS: The market on eggs at the present time is decidedly dull. No export shipping is being done on account of the hot weather which makes the transportation of eggs very risky. There is very little demand over the cable, and all quotations being about 1c under the prevailing market price, dealers are not inclined to close any deals except for future delivery. The production of eggs is keeping up well, in fact more hot weather eggs are reaching Montreal than can be sold, and dealers are at a loss to know what to do with them. The country buying price to stores is down at least two cents, 23c to 24c f.o.b. loss off being the general quotation. Several cars of Manitoba and Western eggs have been shipped into this market on consignment, indicating a heavy production in the West, and difficulty in finding buyers. Notwithstanding the above conditions there is a very active demand for strictly new laid eggs, which are very difficult to procure and will be so until cool weather sets in. The quality will no doubt improve shortly when the hens get grain. Shipments have to be made by express as otherwise eggs will go bad in transit.

POULTRY: Receipts during the past week show a large increase over previous week's, particularly for broilers and ducklings. The market is gradually working to a lower basis as offerings become more suitable for market.

HONEY: The offerings at present are increasing week by week, and the general opinion is, that there is a big production this year. The quality of arrivals is very satisfactory. Buying price of No. 1 gathered honey is 8c to 9c Montreal, and comb honey 12c.

BEANS: The market continues firm, although owing to the high price of beans the demand is not so good, and sales are chiefly for small lots to supply actual wants. An advance is reported in hand picked beans, of which supplies are exceedingly limited.

Eggs:—  
Special New Laid . . . . . 0.37  
Extras . . . . . 0.33  
No. 1 . . . . . 0.30  
No. 2 . . . . . 0.25

Poultry—Live: . . . . . per pound.  
Fowls, 5 lbs. and over . . . . . 0.18 0.19  
Fowl, small . . . . . 0.16 0.17  
Turkeys, cocks . . . . . 0.23 0.24  
Do., hens . . . . . 0.24 0.25

Fresh Killed Poultry:  
Turkey, cocks . . . . . 0.26 0.28  
Do., hens . . . . . 0.22 0.24  
Fowls, hens . . . . . 0.20 0.21  
Do., roosters . . . . . 0.16 0.18  
Broilers, 2½ to 3 lbs., per lb. . . . . 0.20  
Do., 2 to 2¼ lbs., per lb. . . . . 0.20  
Do., 2 to 2¼ lbs., per lb. . . . . 0.20  
Squabs . . . . . 0.55 0.60  
Squabs, Phila., pr. . . . . 0.80 0.90

Frozen stock:—  
Turkeys, . . . . . 0.31 0.32  
Ducks . . . . . 0.25 0.27  
Geese . . . . . 0.16 0.17  
Roasting chickens, ord. . . . . 0.25

Maple Products:—  
Pure maple syrup, quart cans . . . . . 0.40  
Pure maple syrup, 9-lb. tins . . . . . 1.00 1.05  
Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins . . . . . 1.25 1.30  
Pure maple sugar, per lb. . . . . 0.12 0.14

Honey:—  
White clover, in comb . . . . . 0.15  
Clover, in comb. . . . . 0.12½ 0.13  
White extracted . . . . . 0.12 0.12½  
Brown extracted . . . . . 0.10 0.11  
Buckwheat honey . . . . . 0.09 0.10

Beans:—  
Can. hand picked, carl ots. . . . . 5.50  
Five-lb. pickers. . . . . 5.20 5.40  
Seven-lb. pickers . . . . . 5.00 5.10

Potatoes:—  
Red Stars, per bbl., car lots . . . . . 3.25  
Do., job lots, ex store . . . . . 3.50 3.75

Thirty thousands tons of raw sugar and between five and ten thousands tons of refined sugar were destroyed by fire, which followed the explosion on Black Tom Island, New Jersey.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER: There has been quite a good demand for export which has had the result of increasing prices here and prospects look very encouraging for firm prices on butter for the remainder of the season. Should the present demand continue prices are likely to range very high during the fall and winter months. Montreal dealers have not thought about laying in their winter supplies, and there is not the least doubt but that when they come into the market prices will show a very material advance. Owing to the advance during the past week, domestic demand has increased, consequently there has been quite a lot of butter moving.

CHEESE: A considerable advance has taken place in cheese, prices being quoted two cents above last week's figures. The market is decidedly strong with advancing prices, and while a reaction is probable in the next ten days. It is the general opinion in the trade that prices will not go as low as they did previous to the rise. This advance is attributed to the active demand over the cables during the week. Stocks in Great Britain on the first of the month were one hundred odd thousand less than on the same date last year, and stocks in Montreal were also lighter. Receipts are arriving in very heated condition as a result of the weather and as the quality is not of the very finest it seems a pity that the high prices should come at this time. There is a considerable shrinkage in the flow of milk, and this is reducing the make materially.

Current quotations follow:

Butter:—  
Fresh creamery solids . . . . . 0.32 0.33½  
Do., prints, country made . . . . . 0.32 0.32½  
Seconds . . . . . 0.31 0.31½  
Dairy butter . . . . . 0.25 0.26  
Pale mild butter . . . . . ½ 1%  
Salt, for export . . . . . 0.32½ 0.33

City Selling Prices to grocers:  
Choice Creamery Solids . . . . . 0.33  
Do., Prints, city cut . . . . . 0.33½  
Cooking butter . . . . . 0.29

Cheese:—  
Finest Western . . . . . 0.17½ 0.17¾  
Finest Eastern . . . . . 0.17¼ 0.17½  
Fine Cheese . . . . . 0.16¾ 0.17  
Undergrades . . . . . 0.15½ 0.16

### NORTH AMERICAN GRAIN EXPORTS.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada, compared with previous years, are as follows, in bushels:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
August 3 . . . . .	7,835,625	3,192,650	6,594,343
July 27 . . . . .	7,604,908	2,866,040	9,614,958
July 30 . . . . .	9,987,799	4,182,454	7,739,795
July 13 . . . . .	10,805,819	3,407,175	5,962,200
July 6 . . . . .	5,697,328	3,162,199	5,084,030

Bradstreet's figures for the week's corn exports compared as follows, in bushels:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
August 3 . . . . .	1,320,776	144,041	48,583
July 27 . . . . .	1,431,077	354,604	46,944
July 20 . . . . .	1,323,191	359,540	58,540
July 13 . . . . .	1,249,113	451,473	30,867
July 6 . . . . .	1,004,788	689,026	30,867

### RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter, cheese and eggs in Montreal for the week ending August 5th, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter,	Cheese	Eggs,
	pkgs.	boxes,	cases.
Week ending Aug. 5, 1916 . . . . .	19,866	77,812	11,763
Week ended July 29, 1916 . . . . .	15,761	88,850	13,372
Week ending Aug. 7, 1916 . . . . .	15,008	66,823	8,935
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1916 . . . . .	222,397	1,055,546	262,635
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1915 . . . . .	192,358	1,048,563	264,523

### PROVISIONS.

The market on live hogs continues to advance until current quotations are \$12.00 per cwt., which makes very dear pork products. An active trade is being done in lard for which prices are holding firm as supplies are not excessive. The best sellers in provisions are hams cooked and raw, and breakfast bacon. Notwithstanding the high prices, the demand is exceptionally large. There is a good export trade for bacon at a little higher prices.

LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL: Business was very dull in live stock at Montreal last week as farmers are too busy with their field work to market their stock, and on the other hand the hot weather has curtailed consumption to a great extent. As the run of cattle was very small and of poor quality prices held firm. The demand was inactive except for better class cattle and consequently supplies coming forward were sufficient to fill requirements. A feature of the trade was the increased offerings of common and inferior bulls which were sold for canning purposes, at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Heavy bulls were in excess of the wants of the trade and met with a slow sale.

Hogs were the strongest feature on the market, as this class of stock is unusually scarce at this time, total receipts last week amounting to only 1,200 head. There was no change in prices but the market held very firm, with a good demand from packers.

Sheep and lambs are a little easier as there was a good volume of supplies coming forward last week. The demand for all small meats was good and the trade active.

TORONTO: The live stock market opened up at the beginning of last week with very dull trading and weak prices. This was attributed to a slack demand during the hot spell, but with the advent of cooler weather a decided improvement was noted from day to day. Throughout the week prices continued to advance as the demand became brisker and closing prices for choice, weighty steers were \$8.20 to \$8.75 on Thursday. A fair average advance all round would be 2c for the week, although one or two of the very best lots showed an advance of 3c to 4c over the beginning of the week. Sheep were scarce at all sales and prices were firm accordingly, as the demand was good. Lambs were in liberal supply with prices closing 3c under the previous week. Cattle found ready sale at unchanged prices. The hog situation is strong as receipts were light and all packers wanted their share.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:— Per cwt.

Table with columns for Montreal and Toronto prices for various types of live stock including butcher steers, hogs, sheep, and calves.

BALED HAY.

Hay cutting is now in full swing in the northern parts of the province. The crop as before reported will be very heavy but mostly of medium quality, clover and timothy predominating. The best grades of timothy will be scarce. The era of high price is practically past as the crop will be far above what is required for home consumption including Government contracts for war purposes. In addition to this the heavy ocean freight rates will prevent any export for mass and the average quality of the hay crop will not be suitable for the United States. Very few prices are compared with the levels of the last three years, are prohibited.

Current prices are very irregular but the following are given as a general guide for car lots:

Table showing prices for baled hay and straw in various quantities and types.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR HAY AND STRAW

Maximum prices were recently fixed by the British Army Council for the 1916 crop of hay, oat, straw and wheat straw, as follows: Hay, £6; oat straw, £2.10; and wheat straw, £3 per ton. These prices are subject to variation under certain specified circumstances. These prices apply only to England and Wales.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The usual activity was apparent at the Montreal markets last week, although supplies have been somewhat less as many farmers were too busy haying to bring their garden stuff to market. The price of some lines has advanced due to the prevailing hot weather which has burnt up some of the green vegetables. This applies to Boston lettuce, which is very scarce and dear. A certain amount of business is being done by importers, particularly in fruit and vegetables from the Niagara Peninsula but the bulk of consumption in this market at the present time is for home grown stuff.

Raspberries are now over. Prices have remained firm throughout the season as supplies have been limited. Cherries are also almost done. This crop has been fairly satisfactory although there has been a good deal of waste in this fruit. Prices are holding firm and red sour for preserving have advanced from 75c to \$1.00 a basket. California fruits such as peaches, pears and plums are meeting with a ready sale at good prices. The Niagara varieties will be on the market shortly, in fact peaches are expected to arrive this week. Red currants are about finished. Apples are early this year. The best varieties are already on the market and Duchesne and Transparent apples will be selling in a small way this week. Watermelons are selling at high prices on account of the hot weather. Lemons are very dear indeed, which again is attributed to the hot weather which created such an abnormal demand that stocks on hand were insufficient to supply the heavy requirements. As the heat wave spread over the greater part of the United States prices at the New York auction sales of lemons reached unheard of figures. Dealers expect that the present price of \$8.00 will be firmly held for some weeks yet. Oranges are higher owing to the greater demand this year than in previous years, which is attributed in part to the high prices of California fruits. The banana market holds steady, with prices high and the demand generally exceeding the supply. Importations seem to be more regular this year than for the past two or three years, rendering a steadier tone to the market. With the shipments of domestic small fruits, however, it is probable that the price of bananas will decline and the market betray an easier feeling as is usual at this season of the year.

Current quotations are as follows: Fruit:—

Table listing prices for various fruits and vegetables such as apples, bananas, blueberries, lemons, and tomatoes.

Table listing prices for various vegetables including beets, cabbages, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, egg plant, garlic, horse radish, lettuce, mint, onions, potatoes, radishes, turnips, and tomatoes.

The stock of provisions in store in Liverpool on August 1st last were, as follows: Bacon, 37,000 boxes; hams, 10,100 boxes; shoulders, 11,100 boxes, butter, 4,300 cwts.; cheese, 27,100 boxes; lard, 13,500 tierces of prime western steam and 5,370 tons of other kinds.

LEATHER.

The chief occurrence in the leather market since our last report has been an active demand for sole leather from England for army purposes. Stocks in Canada are low and therefore it has been possible to fill only a fraction of requirements in this market. The demand from the United States continues steadily without any outstanding feature. With regard to raw sheep skins the embargo placed upon exports from the European Allied countries, France, Russia and England, is still rigidly enforced. Consequently we are importing entirely from the United States. The market is very high and tends to rise every two weeks. The demand for this line of leather is very large even at these high prices, with no sign of abating.

All tanning materials are very scarce and high in price. Bark which used to be plentiful in Canada is very difficult to obtain, as it has all been bought up by the American tanners in large quantities. An embargo on tanning bark exists, but nevertheless a certain amount is still being exported all the time.

Selling prices at wholesale houses of a few standard lines follow:

Table showing selling prices for various types of leather such as Spanish sides, trimmed backs, oak sides, and sheep skins.

THE WEEK'S CHEESE SALES.

Campbellford, Ont., Aug. 1.—600 boxes, white cheese offered, at 16 1/2c to 16 9-16c. St. Paschal, Que., Aug. 1.—650 boxes at 16 1-16c. Stirling, Ont., Aug. 1.—800 boxes offered and 750 sold at 16 15-16c. Balance refused. Peterborough, Ont., Aug. 2.—2,368 boxes, colored at 17 9-16c and 17 1/2c. Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 2.—920 boxes offered of which 120 boxes sold at 16 1/2c. Madoc, Ont., Aug. 2.—475 boxes at 17 7-16c. Brockville, Ont., Aug. 3.—5,182 boxes at 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c. Kingston, Ont., Aug. 3.—35 boxes white and 1,091 colored offered. Sales 130 at 16 1/2c. Alexandria, Ont., Aug. 3.—1,013 boxes of white at 17 1-16c. Cornwall, Ont., Aug. 4.—47 boxes white and 2,319 colored, selling at 17 1/2c and 17 1/4c respectively. Vankleek Hill, Ont., Aug. 4.—1,060 boxes white and 302 colored at 17 1/2c and 17 9-16c. Mont Joli, Aug. 4.—200 boxes at 17 3-16c. Napanee, Ont., Aug. 4.—625 boxes of white and 1,505 colored at 17 3/4c. Perth, Ont., Aug. 4.—850 boxes white and 500 colored at 17 5-16c. Picton, Ont., Aug. 4.—1,806 boxes colored at 17 1/4c. Iroquois, Ont., Aug. 4.—845 boxes colored and 50 white at 17 1/4c. St. Hyacinthe, Aug. 5.—800 boxes at 17 1/4c. London, Ont., Aug. 5.—500 boxes at 17 1/2c. Belleville, Ont., Aug. 5.—2,315 boxes at 18 1-16c.

Montreal Auction Sales.

At the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Society sale, held at the Montreal Board of Trade on August 1st, the offerings amounted to 1,419 packages creamery butter, of which 625 packages finest creamery sold at 31 1/2c, 393 packages fine at 30 3/4c, and 401 packages pasteurized at 31 1/2c.

At the sale on August 2nd, 1,803 boxes of cheese were offered, of which 372 boxes No. 1 white sold at 17 1-16c; 610 boxes No. 2 white at 16 3/4c; 513 boxes No. 3 white at 16 1/2c; and 308 boxes No. 2 colored at 16 1/2c.

On August 3rd there were 1,946 boxes, of which 655 boxes No. 1 white sold at 17 7-16c, 680 boxes No. 2 white at 17 1/4c, 363 boxes No. 3 white at 16 13-16c, and 248 boxes colored at 13 13-16c.

There were 1,020 packages of butter on August 4th of which 499 packages finest creamery sold at 31 3/4c, 316 packages fine at 31 1/4c, and 205 packages pasteurized at 31 3/4c.

As well as 2,115 boxes of cheese offered, of which 805 boxes No. 1 white sold at 17 7-16c, 561 boxes No. 2 white at 17 5-16c, 296 boxes No. 3 white at 16 3/4c, 275 boxes No. 1 colored at 17 3/4c, and 178 boxes No. 2 colored at 17 3-16c.

Crop Da Barley

Special C

Winnipeg, A conditions in the undergone a like to say the general disast stand to have Manitoba, esp ern Saskatche able damage sume that tha most of it. U ern Saskatche the weather i ment of rust. localities from present time full extent of areas and wh the crop, the small. The made some c of Central an however is mo ed and with m the case in th 1915.

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## Conditions in the West

**Crop Damaged Exaggerated --- Limited Acreage of Flax and Barley --- Wheat Prices this Year Considerably in Advance of Corresponding Date in 1915**

Special Correspondence by E. CORA HIND, Commercial and Agricultural Editor, Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg, August 4th.—Since last writing, conditions in the West, with regard to the crop, have undergone a material change, but first I would like to say that unless some further serious and general disaster should overtake the crop, we still stand to have splendid returns from the fields. In Manitoba, especially, and in certain parts of Southern Saskatchewan, there is undoubtedly considerable damage from black rust, but it is safe to assume that the wheat bulls have made the very most of it. Up to August 2nd, Central and Northern Saskatchewan were entirely free from it, though the weather is certainly favorable to the development of rust. There has been serious damage in localities from rainy weather and hail, and at the present time it is not possible to ascertain the full extent of this damage but it is confined to areas and when deducted from the total sum of the crop, the percentage will be comparatively small. The writer has, during the past few days, made some extensive motor trips into the crop of Central and Northern Saskatchewan. The stand however is more even and the heads better developed and with much better promise of filling than was the case in the same territory at the same date of 1915.

The Western Canada crop will not be safe from possibility of serious damage until after the 15th of September, but in the meantime there is absolutely no reason to give up hope of a very fine return from the country as a whole.

Two things are very noticeable in driving through the country, and that is the very small acreage in flax and barley. Just why the barley and flax have been so much curtailed is probably due to the fact that the last week in May and the first week in June were too wet to do much seeding, but in districts where is used to be mile after mile of flax, it is now mile after mile with no flax to be seen. Both flax and barley are late. Oats, speaking for the country as a whole, are not as promising a crop as they were at this time last year.

### Flour.

The very active wheat market which has been induced by the really serious damage from black rust in the spring wheat States to the South, and the possible damage to our own crop, has sent the price of flour soaring. The advance for the present week being 80 cents per barrel and the present price is \$7.60 for first patents. This is within ten cents of the high water mark since war opened, which was \$7.70 in the latter part of January and February, 1915.

Domestic flour trade was, as previously intimated, very dull for a long time, in fact local millers stated it was the dulllest flour market in many years. Heavy stocks had been laid in and people were using up and looking for lower prices when the American winter wheat began to move, and the great majority of them have been caught with short stocks and have had to place orders at the newer and higher prices. The millers are jubilant and the consuming public will not be effected immediately, as there is still a fairly good stock in retail hands and the retail dealers will probably not advance prices immediately.

### Wheat Prices.

It is interesting to make some comparison between the prices of October wheat in July of 1915 and 1916. The average price of October in July, 1915 was \$1.05 1-8; October in July, 1916 opened at \$1.09 and closed at \$1.21 1-2 on July 31st. The closing price on August 1st, was \$1.25 3-4 and the closing price, August 4, was \$1.36 3-4 or an advance of 14 1-4 cents in four days. The close today was 1 1-8 over the previous high close of the season.

There is still a very material quantity of last year's crop to move, and during the past week it was quite a common thing in the country to see five and six wagon loads of wheat standing waiting their turn at country elevators.

### The Labor Problem.

The labor problem is serious, but it has one mitigating condition, and that is that the crop

will not all come in at once. There are some sections of the country that are fully three weeks, if not one month behind the others, and this will help somewhat in the labor shortage, as men can be moved from one point to another as the harvest is reaped. While of course there is nothing definite or official it is leaking out from various channels that there is a distinct disinclination on the part of military authorities to let men go on any extended harvest leave. There is a pretty active movement of troops at the present time and every expectation that more will be required, and experienced officers state that with troops as green as those at present in Western Canada, that a month off drill puts them back further than a year with seasoned men.

### Live Stock.

All previous hog price records have gone by the board and hogs have sold at \$11.85 per cwt. for selects on the Winnipeg market this present week, and they have been eagerly sought after even at these prices. Local packers have shown a disposition to cut on heavies and stags, but the keen demand from the South has prevented them making any serious cut, even on these weights. Conversations with breeders of hogs at the circuit of large Western Fairs, indicated pretty clearly that the supply of hogs in the country for immediate marketing is comparatively limited.

### Cattle.

Grass cattle are not shipping very well. The very wet season has made the grass lush, but there is not a very great deal of substance in it and the cattle show very material shrinkage in shipment. Offerings are comparatively light and prices are holding fairly steady.

### Bankers and Cattle Men.

There is a good deal of agitation at the present time with regard to some means of making the amendment to the banking act to permit of loans to cattle men more elastic and workable. There is no lack of evidence that at last our bankers are awakening to the fact that this business is going to be done by somebody and that if they want a share of it they have to be a good deal more accommodating than they have been in the past. This question of rural credits and livestock loans has been very generally threshed out among the live stock people at the five big Western Shows, namely, Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and it is very noticeable the general feeling which exists among the live stock men that our present banking system could never be made workable in this respect. There is a very strong leaning to some form of rural banks, cattle loan companies, cattle loan boards, or something which the live stock man will recognize as definitely apart from the present banking system. There is no doubt that the bankers of Western Canada have by their attitude in the past, largely antagonized live stock men to Canada's present banking system, and if they want business, and apparently from recent conferences they do, they will find it much more difficult to secure than they would have done even two years ago. The live stock men are not now prepared to meet them half way; they are much more inclined to start some system which will be under their own control, though there is at present a great diversity of opinion as to just what form it should take.

### PERSONALS.

Mr. A. S. White, of White and Co., brokers, New York, and President of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation, has been in Toronto with Mr. R. R. Bongard, in consultation regarding the plans for establishing a branch of the Federal Company in this country. The parent corporation operates at Kingsport, Tennessee.

**SMART WOODS**  
LIMITED CANADA

Manufacturers of

**Jute and Cotton  
Bags, Tents,  
Clothing, Etc.**

FACTORIES IN

**MONTREAL, TORONTO,  
OTTAWA, WINNIPEG**

### GRAIN AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

Fort William, Aug. 5th, 1916.

Statement of stocks in store in Terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur on August 4th, 1916, with receipts and shipments during the week.

Elevator.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
C. P. R. . . . .	1,030,346	587,719	88,592	.....
Em. & T. Bay..	889,327	405,635	70,526	234,541
Consol. . . . .	621,498	244,271	33,201	80,828
Ogilvie. . . . .	1,013,473	131,979	16,677	.....
Western . . . . .	875,178	321,515	24,482	185,458
G. G. G. Co. . . .	835,873	714,034	43,541	.....
Fort William . .	255,252	465,328	44,021	46,179
Eastern . . . . .	447,395	177,666	10,066	.....
G. T. P. . . . .	875,324	617,748	44,685	95,780
Can. Nor. . . . .	2,534,369	1,764,111	197,404	138,313
Horn & Co. . . .	176,593	77,587	23,294	112,491
Can. Gov't. . . .	818,532	598,107	37,033	105,529

Total. . . . .	10,373,164	6,105,705	633,529	998,123
A Year Ago. . . .	1,363,817	504,998	63,041	1,194,415

Receipts . . . . .	5,616,591	2,821,656	333,362	229,011
Shipm'ts Lake..	5,810,845	1,748,052	259,143	376,570
Shipm'ts Rail. . .	126,171	396,217	8,094	1,047

### Stocks by Grade.

Wheat.	Oats.
One Hard.....	41,172
One Nor.....	4,077,136
Two Nor.....	1,796,901
Three Nor.....	1,435,399
No. Four.....	812,228
Others.....	2,210,327
Totals.....	10,373,164
Barley.	Flax
Three C. W.....	314,030
Four C. W.....	167,504
Rejected.....	34,841
Feed.....	7,644
Others.....	109,508
Total.....	633,529
One N. W. C.....	818,243
Two C. W.....	134,764
Three C. W.....	13,990
Others.....	31,125
Total.....	998,123

### REDUCTION IN CANADIAN FAILURES.

Improvement in the business mortality is not confined to the United States, strictly commercial failures in Canada during July making the best exhibit for the period since 1913. Thus, insolvencies numbered 113 and supplied liabilities of \$2,515,098, against 210 for \$3,265,802 last year, 234 in 1914 for \$1,843,851 and 113 three years ago, when, however, the amount involved was only \$684,652. Of the total, 27 defaults were in manufacturing lines and the indebtedness of these was \$879,203, as compared with 62 for \$1,282,897 in the previous year, 36 for \$459,681 in 1914 and 31 in 1913 for \$398,215. In the trading division, failures were comparatively light, numbering 77 and involving \$736,794, against 137 last year for \$1,835,402 and 186 in 1914 for \$1,273,169. Three years ago there were 78 similar suspensions and the amount was but \$283,187. Among agents, brokers and other concerns not properly included in either manufacturing or trading, the returns showed nine defaults, with liabilities of \$899,101. These figures contrasted with eleven reverses for \$147,503 in July, 1915, and twelve in 1914 for \$111,001. In 1913, however, the number was only four and the indebtedness reached the insignificant sum of \$3,250. —Dun's Review.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC****TICKET OFFICES:**

143 St. James Street. Phone Main 8125.  
Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor St. Stations.

**GREAT LAKES ORE SHIPMENTS.**

Great lakes ore carriers established a new record in the month of July, loading 9,750,157 tons, which exceeds by 243,581 tons the movement in June, which at that time was thought to have set a mark that would stand for the year.

Up to August 1st, ore shipments, for the season aggregated 29,365,724 tons, a gain of more than 5,000,000 tons over 1913, the banner year of the trade. Vessel men predict that the year's movement will approximate 59,000,000 tons.

**NEW HOTEL FOR TORONTO.**

A large hotel will shortly be erected in Toronto at a cost of \$2,000,000. Application has been made to the City for a fixed assessment of \$800,000 for twenty-one years. The new hotel will have 600 bedrooms and will be fourteen stories high. As pointed out in a Toronto paper, the hotelries of Toronto in size and number are small in proportion to the magnitude of the city's population. The new hotel will probably be called the York.

**OHIO TRACTION MERGER.**

Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company has called a special meeting at Akron, August 15th, at which it is expected details of plans for a sale of common stock to a New York banking syndicate will be placed before the stockholders.

An option which has been given on the controlling interest in the stock is at \$100 a share.

It is planned to consolidate the Northern Ohio Traction & Light with the Republic Railway & Light Company.

**A SHIPPING MERGER.**

For some time past a rumor has been persistent of a merger of Prince line and Furness, Withy & Company, but as far as can be learned from the New York representatives of these companies, there is little or no foundation. Price of the stock of each of these companies has shown a great appreciation since the war started, and a revival of the merger talk is having a market effect in London. Furness, Withy & Company, in addition to the dividend of ten per cent., which has been maintained for the last four years, will pay a bonus of ten per cent., was 7½ per cent. and for the previous three years free of tax in October next. For 1910 the dividend it was five per cent.

**THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN SHIPS SEIZED BY ALLIES.**

Enemy ships seized in harbors of the allies number 319, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade announced in the House of Commons last week on Monday. He listed them as follows: British, 144; French, 12; Russian, 30; Italian, 59; and Portuguese, 74.

**SOUTH AMERICAN SHIPPING.**

Before the war there were monthly sailings of about fifty cargo ships from Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres to English ports, about forty to German, and from forty to sixty to French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish; while to the United States there were but about twenty-five, only ten of which were under the American flag.

**NEW LUMBER LINE.**

New line of six lumber-carrying steamships, to be known as San Ramon Steamship Line, plying between New Orleans and Colon, Panama, has been established.

**PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE, 1916.**

During the last Presbyterian General Assembly at Winnipeg, a number of delegates from the Maritime Provinces made their trip to Winnipeg via the Canadian Government Railways, Grand Trunk Railway System and the Transcontinental Line. The Grand Trunk are now in receipt of a eulogistic letter from these delegates, fifty-two in number, which reads as follows:

"The undersigned, Commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Winnipeg and their accompanying friends from the Maritime Provinces, hereby express their very great satisfaction with the conveniences and comforts enjoyed by them during their journey.

"The officials of the Transcontinental Line, from the highest to the lowest, were not only faithful in the discharge of all their duties during this first excursion trip on their line from the Atlantic to Winnipeg, but they cheerfully did everything they possibly could to make the trip to be a long remembered one by all who took it."

**A FLOOD OF MUNITIONS.**

Assistant to British munitions minister says: "Great Britain is not yet at full flood of output of guns and shells; 90 new arsenals have been provided and 4,000 controlled firms are producing munitions. Total number of munition workers in 1914 was over 2,000,000, and now there are 3,500,000. There are 666,000 women engaged in war industries."

**DONALDSON LINE****GLASGOW PASSENGER-FREIGHT SERVICE.**

From Glasgow	From Montreal
ATHENIA . . . . .	Aug. 10
SATURNIA . . . . .	Aug. 15
CASSANDRA . . . . .	Aug. 22

For information apply to local agents or  
**THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LIMITED,**  
20 Hospital Street, Montreal.

**CUNARD LINE**

Canadian Service

**MONTREAL TO LONDON**

(Via Falmouth.)

ASCANIA . . . . .	From Montreal	Aug. 10
AUSONIA . . . . .	Aug. 31	

CABIN AND THIRD CLASS.

**MONTREAL TO BRISTOL**

(Avonmouth Dock.)

From Bristol.	From Montreal.	
Aug. 9 . . . . .	FELTRIA . . . . .	Aug. 26
	FOLIA . . . . .	Sept. 2

CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

For information apply The Robert Reford Co.,  
Limited, 20 Hospital Street, Steerage Branch, 23 St.  
Sacramento Street, Montreal.

**BRAZIL'S MERCHANT FLEET.**

Brazil is building a merchant fleet which will make her shipping independent of foreign bottoms. Between 8 and 12 ships of 5,000 to 10,000 tons are being rushed to completion. The government is supporting the project liberally.

**AFTER SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.**

A branch of All America Association, a commercial organization of over 600 manufacturing and wholesale firms of United States does business in Latin American, is to be established in Havana, Cuba, on August 1. Similar branches will be established in Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Chili, and Rio de Janeiro.

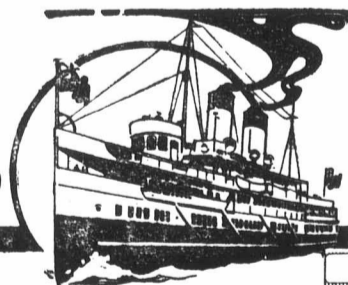
**HOME BANK OPENS BRANCH.**

The Home Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Camp Borden, Ont.

**ENEMY COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR.**  
(Concluded from Page 4)

man industry. Here again we must remember the all-pervading question of wages. Wage-earners who have hitherto resisted protection because of its inevitable effect upon prices in relation to wages will now be inclined to accept protection in some degree if that is a condition of the maintenance of wages at their present level. It is significant that, with very few exceptions, the vocal leaders of labour are silent on this matter. They are doing a superb work in keeping industry at a high pitch of production. But nobody could afford to overlook the fact which I have already mentioned that they are accumulating large trade union funds and that they will expect, in recognition of the tireless energy of wage-earners during the war, that they shall not be thrown back to the position they occupied before August, 1914.

But when all is said the main consideration is a semi-military one. It has been well summed up in a published letter by Sir Alfred Mond, who says that "the war has shewn us that a number of materials and industries of great importance for our national defence and for the maintenance of great industries such as our textiles had practically become German monopolies. It would surely be driving theory to the extreme limit of pedantry to lay down as a principle that such industries, many of which we have with much toil and expense created in this country during the war, should be allowed to slip back into the hands of those who we shall certainly have to regard for a long time to come as potential enemies."

**CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED****Take the Water Way for Comfort**

**MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE**  
Daily Service, 7 P.M.

**MONTREAL-1,000 ISLANDS-TORONTO LINE.**  
Sailing Daily at 1 P.M.

**SAGUENAY LINE**  
Steamers leave Quebec daily except Sunday,  
8.00 A.M.

**SAGUENAY EXPRESS SERVICE.**  
Express Steamer "Saguenay" leaves Montreal Tues-  
days and Fridays, at 7.15 P.M.

**NORTH SHORE-P.E.I.-PICTOU SERVICE**  
SS. Caspédia leaves Montreal August 3 and 17th.

**GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, MAIN 5562.**  
**TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 VICTORIA SQ.**  
**PHONE MAIN 4710.**