

# The Journal of Commerce

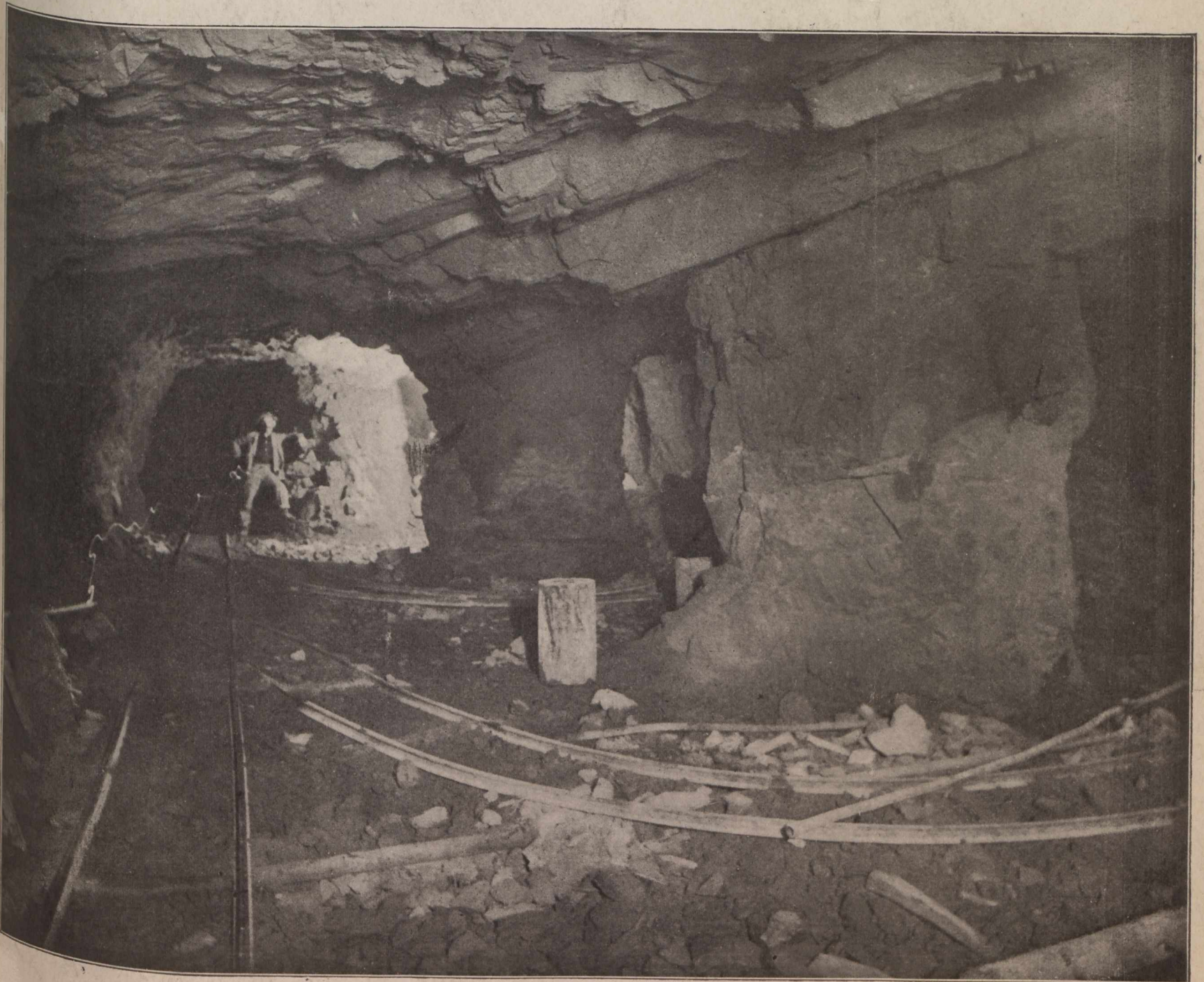
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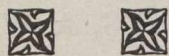
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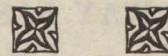
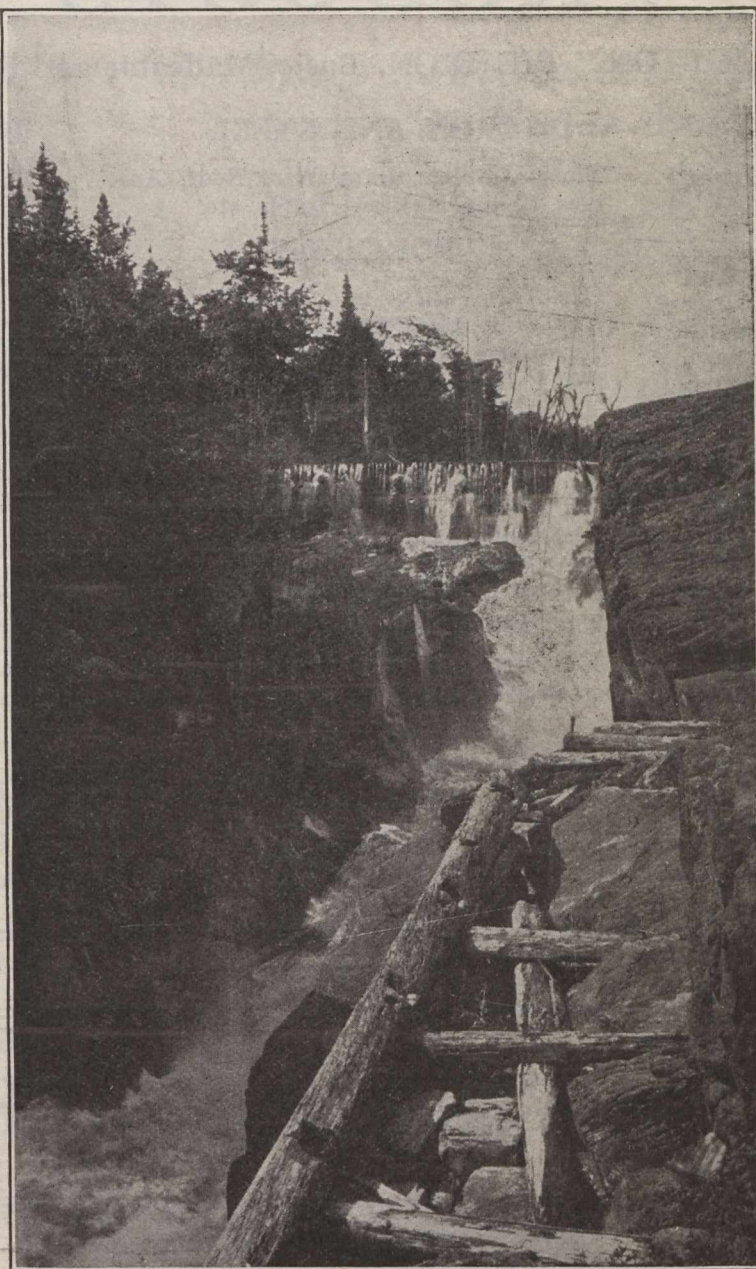
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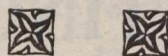
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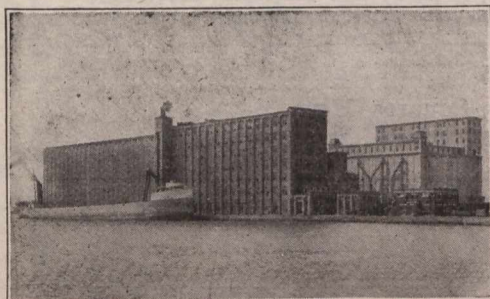
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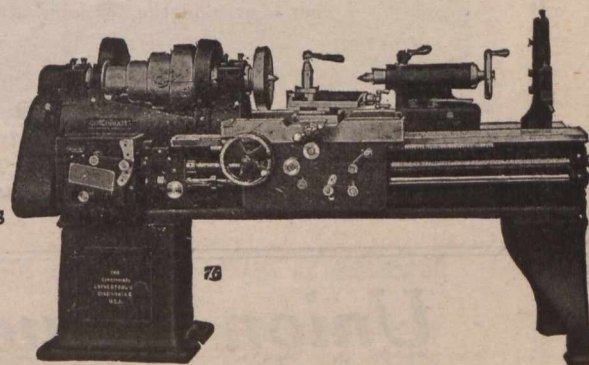
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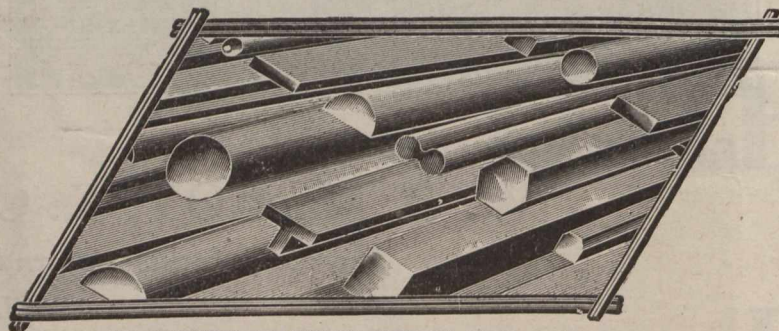
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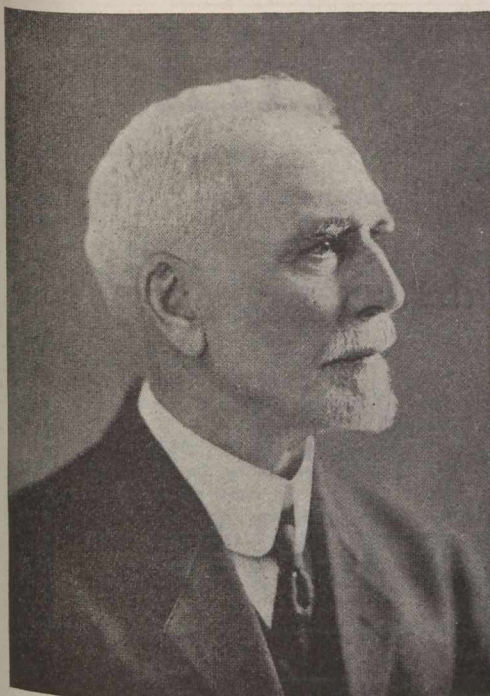
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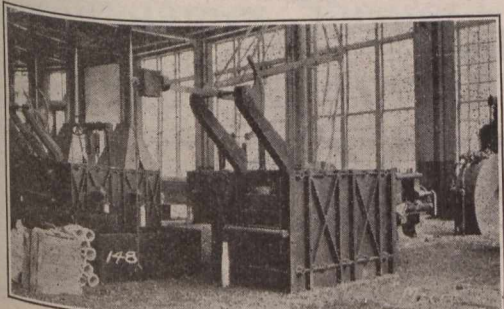
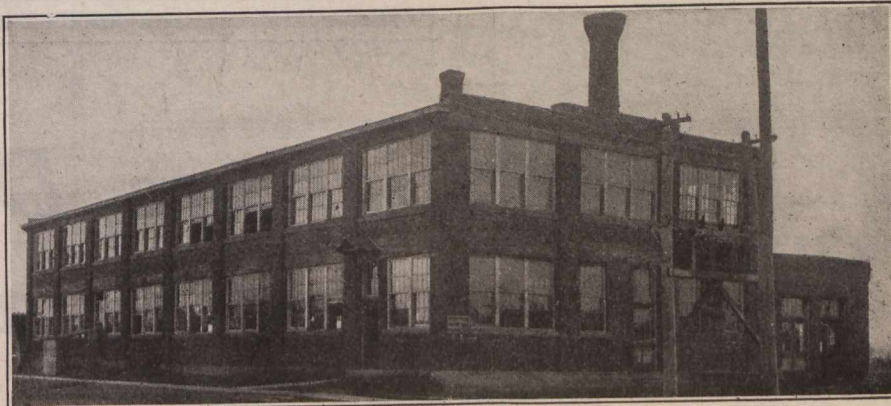
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MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVII, NO. 38.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1919.  
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## The Industrial Conference

THE Senate Chamber at Ottawa presented an unusual scene last week. In the place usually occupied by the sedate Senators, sat delegates representing the capital and labor sides of almost every branch of Canadian industry. From coast to coast they came, at the summons of the Government, to confer on the industrial problems that are now engaging so much attention. An effort was made to mix the delegates, but it failed. They took sides at once, the representatives of labor seating themselves on what when the Senate is in session is the Government side, and the others taking the Opposition side. The various questions arising were discussed with much intelligence, and usually with good temper. The oratorical honors, many spectators thought, were with the labor men, who presented their views with considerable eloquence.

That the Conference should be able to come to an agreement on such questions as the eight-hour day, minimum wage, collective bargaining and the closed shop was too much to expect. The conflict between capital and labor on these questions is too sharp to admit of a ready agreement. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that good results will follow the Conference. It was a good thing to bring the representatives of the two classes together, face to face, and have the questions at issue threshed out in free and open discussion. Too often the conflict between the two interests, to some extent perhaps unavoidable, is intensified by the absence of frank discussion and the consequent presence of misunderstanding. Each party fails to quite understand the position of the other. In the case of the Conference this regrettable condition was avoided. There are two sides to most questions; certainly there are two sides to each of the labor questions of the day. On the one hand there is the natural desire of the workers for short hours and good wages; on the other the question has to be considered, how far the workers' desire can be gratified, having regard to business conditions, to the legitimate claim of capital for a fair return, and to the competition which business men must meet from their rivals in other places. These things were very fully discussed at the Conference, and though no immediate agreement was

found possible it must be that the frank interchange of opinion will prove helpful in meeting the disputes that will arise. Each party will have a better understanding of the other. That is a point gained.

## The Political Situation in England

THE latest by-election in England has resulted in the Unionists retaining the seat they had held, but the general trend of recent elections has been adverse to the Government, victory resting either with the Liberals or with the Labor party. It is a curious difference between English and Canadian politics that here the tendency of the voters in by-elections seems to be towards the party in power, while in England it is the other way. It is often said that the Englishman is a born grumbler. Political affairs may be cited in proof of this, for no sooner is a government installed with a large majority than criticism follows and discontent begins to manifest itself at the by-elections. Strong as Mr. Lloyd George is, and great as have been his services to the Empire in the winning of the war and in the negotiations leading to the making of the treaty of peace, his position as Prime Minister is not now regarded as a strong one, and unless some reorganization of the Cabinet creates a new situation his Government may not last long. Several of his colleagues are believed to be weary of the situation and quite willing to retire; but how to find more useful men is not an easy problem. Lord Milner, at present Colonial Secretary, is named as one of those who wish to retire. He is one of the ablest of the Ministers, a strong Imperialist; his political ideas are not of a character to make it easy for him to accept measures desired by the progressive spirit of the time. Mr. Walter Hume Long, who went from the Colonial Office to the Admiralty, is likely to step out. A typical Tory of the English country gentleman class, he also must find the atmosphere of today a disagreeable one. Mr. Winston Churchill, who has a remarkable capacity for getting into Governments and out of them, does not seem to have made a success at the War Office. Mr. James Ian Macpherson, after trying a policy of conciliation in Ireland and finding it a failure, has



resorted to harsher measures, and finds that they are no more successful. In all these departments changes are likely to take place.

But more important than these things is the attitude of Labor. It was the combination of Liberals, Labor and Irish Nationalists that gave the Kingdom the long period of Liberal rule under Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith. When the War Coalition comes to an end, as soon it must, what will take its place? That the Conservatives are not strong enough to rule is pretty clear. There will be a large body of Liberals ready to act under a chosen leader, but they cannot be numerous enough to form a Cabinet and control the House of Commons. The Irish Nationalist party has almost ceased to exist. The Sinn Fein are the dominant party in Ireland now, and even if their members take their seats at Westminster, which hitherto they have refused to do, they cannot be counted on to help any party to govern with wisdom. The Labor party is the one that is most likely to play the leading part in the political drama of the early future at Westminster. Labor will be strong enough to bar the way of any other party; it may be strong enough to form a government of its own. A Labor Government in England is quite within the bounds of possibility as the outcome of the next general election. A few years ago such a thing, if suggested at all, would have been regarded as foolish and impossible. Today it has a stronger probability than any other notion in the public affairs of the mother country.

### Canada's Responsibilities

HOW far and in what directions Canada is committed by her direct participation in the Peace Treaty is an interesting question, which probably has not yet received as much consideration as it will hereafter demand. The following paragraph from the August 23rd number of "Canada," an illustrated journal published in London, England, supplies food for thought:

"Canada and China. — Canada as a member of the League of Nations, is now committed to a watchful interest in world politics. This duty is difficult and troublesome enough to all countries which are nursing their wounds, and is even more onerous to a young country which has previously taken no part in international affairs. But the duty cannot be shirked.

"The well-being of China is a matter of very direct interest to Canada. The Press in Canada has shown signs of appreciation of this fact, and given attention to the efforts made by China to resist Japanese trade and financial control, but much more must be done to properly inform public opinion.

"On the two grounds of self-interest and of international morality, Canada must make it quite plain that she will not shut her eyes to any infringement

of the declared policy of the League of Nations on the part of Japan towards the new Republic of China. Hesitation or delay in performing her clear duty will assuredly bring its own penalty. And the penalty may be a heavy one."

### The President and the Treaty

PRESIDENT Wilson is "swingin' round the circle," to use an expression which was made famous a great many years ago when another President, Andrew Johnson, made a similar tour of his country. The President is an able man and has able advisers. It must be presumed that his series of meetings was planned by competent men who expected it to prove advantageous to his cause generally, and particularly to strengthen his efforts to win the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty. He has had a very cordial reception all along the line, has had very large meetings, and has found a ready response to his arguments in support of the treaty. Yet one must wonder whether it all can have any effect in making votes for ratification. The Senators have probably by this time made up their minds and have made known their conclusions in one way or another. Many, of course, have let it be known that they are with the President cordially, unreservedly. Many have made it equally clear that they are opposed entirely to the ratification of the treaty. A number, it is known, are not prepared to vote for the treaty without amendment; these will have to be classed as against the treaty, because the treaty cannot be amended without the consent of all the parties to it, and that consent could not be obtained for many months, if at all. There is another group whose position is not so clear. They hesitate to oppose the treaty squarely, or to support amendments the adoption of which would admittedly be equivalent to the rejection of the treaty. They desire to follow the suggestion of ex-President Taft, who thought that the treaty might be adopted with "reservations" or "interpretations."

President Wilson seems to have formed the opinion that by manifestations of public opinion in distant parts of the country he will be able to influence the action of the Senate. But unless Senators at Washington are different from other public men, they are not likely to be so influenced to support the President. On the contrary, it is likely that some of the Senators may feel that the President's tour is an attempt to exercise an undue influence through their constituents at home.

### Referendum and Election

THE Ontario Government have fixed October 20 as the date for holding the referendum on the question of upholding or repealing the Ontario Temperance Act. A general election is pending in the Province, and the question whether it shall be held on

the referendum day is being discussed. If the object of the Government is to ensure a large vote they would, in all probability, accomplish that purpose by having the election on the same day as that on which the voting on the Temperance Act takes place. There would be economy, too, in that course, for the expenses would probably be less in that case than if two separate days were chosen. It is argued by some that the holding of the general election on the referendum day would mean the introduction of a political conflict that might prevent the clear decision that is desired on the temperance question. There is much ground for this view. On the other hand, experience shows that political excitement ensures the coming of a great number of electors to the polls who might not be brought out for the referendum alone. It may be a poor compliment to the people to say so, but there is not much room to doubt that an election for Parliamentary representatives would bring to the polls a larger body of electors than an election to determine some issue where there is no candidate to be voted for. If the referendum takes place apart from the election in all probability there will not be a full vote. The hustling to "get out the vote" which usually marks a political contest is likely to be less energetic in such a case. It is doubtful if either the friends or foes of prohibition can be as successful as the zealous party man in bringing voters to the poll.

### Fashion's Folly

IN a larger measure than many people are aware the foolish demands of fashion in wearing apparel are responsible for the high cost of living. The very poor are not open to criticism in this respect, for they cannot find the means of complying with fashion's demand. But in the classes above that line, and including many people who are really poor, yet manage to have some money, fashion is playing a large part in the extravagance of the time. Governor Cox, of Ohio, who has been conducting some investigations in that State, says:

"The whole world is on a joy ride. We are, certainly. A few days ago I talked with one of the leading retail merchants of Cincinnati who said he put a sale on in the basement of his store, selling shoes at two dollars and fifty cents. Upstairs where he had expensive goods he had so much business he could not take care of it. But the people would not go where the cheap goods were. That is typical of the situation throughout the State."

Similar information can be had by those who will take the trouble to inquire into conditions in our large Canadian cities. A responsible manufacturer stated recently that boots and shoes of the fashion of a couple of years ago, excellent goods which could be offered at moderate prices, are rejected by the principal dealers, who say that their customers will not have them at any price.



# Japan a Big Field For Trade

## Mr. George Wilson of Union Bank Brings Excellent Account of Canadian Prospects in Flowery Kingdom—Not a Difficult Field

Bringing a message of vital import to Canadian manufacturers with ambitions for foreign trade, Mr. Geo. Wilson, Assistant General Manager of the Union Bank of Canada returned to Canada recently from an extended stay in the Far East. Mr. Wilson expresses the opinion that undoubtedly a favorable market exists in Japan and China for many of Canada's products.

"Canada is represented in Japan by several buying houses, but so far as I am aware no organized effort has been made to sell Canadian products in Japan," said Mr. Wilson treating of the prospects for Canadians doing business there. Regarding the Chinese situation he added: "Intensive competition is taking place amongst all the greater nations in so far as Chinese trade is concerned and there is every reason to believe that if a wide-awake aggressive policy is adopted that Canada will secure its fair share of the trade which is bound to develop."

Mr. Wilson went to the Far East as the special representative of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, a subsidiary of the Union Bank of Canada and of the National Park Bank of New York, which is exploiting the Far Eastern banking field. He returns to Canada and will immediately assume the duties of his newly created position as assistant general manager of the Union Bank of Canada resident in Toronto.

Asked for his impressions of the business and political prospects of the Orient, Mr. Wilson said: "We opened the Yokohama Branch of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation on the 31st of July, and are much encouraged at the prospects for business in the Land of the Rising Sun. Other branches of the corporation will be shortly opened in Kobe, which is fast becoming the most important port of the Empire, and also at Tokio, the capital."

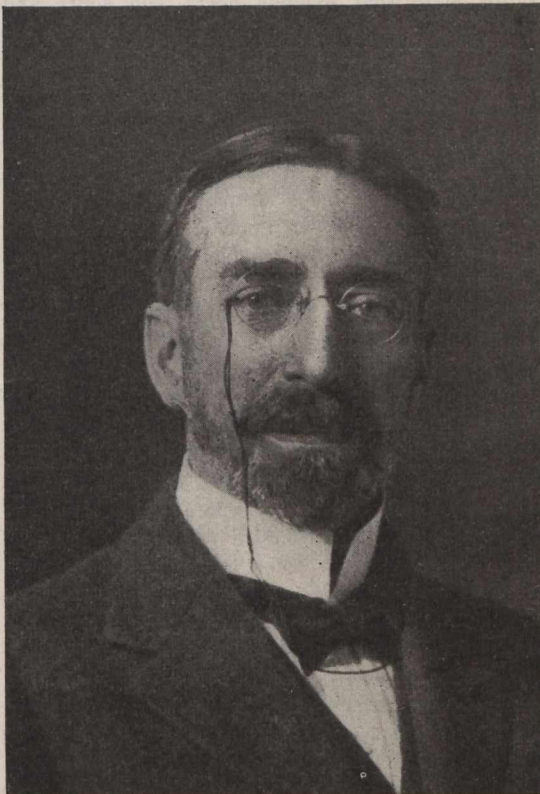
### Japan's Wonderful Program.

"Japan has made phenomenal progress internally and externally during the past five years, its total foreign trade having increased from 1,360,000,000 yen in 1913 to 2,300,000,000 yen for the year ending August, 1918. During the period which dates back only a dozen years earlier than Canadian Confederation, Japan has evolved administrative, judicial, banking, transportation and industrial systems, which compare favorably with the many century-old Western standards. The material progress achieved by the nation since 1854, before which year foreigners were totally excluded from the country, forms a marvellous example of human progress."

"An unbiased visitor to Japan, for the first time, cannot but be impressed with the alertness, industry and courtesy of its people. The country is intensively cultivated throughout, literally not an acre of cultivable land—even to the mountain tops—being neglected. Reforestation is a fine art with the Japanese, strict regulations prescribing that a new tree must be planted whenever one was cut, and it is a common sight to see acres of reforestation high up upon what appear to be almost inaccessible mountains."

### Increasing Population.

"The population of the country is seventy million which is increasing at the rate of six hundred thousand per annum, rendering universal industry an imperative necessity. Is it not natural that a nation which is bursting its bounds should seek an outlet for its surplus population in the contiguous and comparatively undeveloped fertile areas of Manchuria and Mongolia, and other parts of China?"



Mr. GEORGE WILSON.  
Assistant General Manager of Union Bank, Just Returned From the Orient.

"Industrially Japan has made great strides during the past few years, and supported by a splendid mercantile marine their products are now shipped to every quarter of the globe. It is true that a great deal of criticism is heard of the devious trading methods practiced by the Japanese, of their disregard of contracts and patent rights and other commercial weaknesses, and while it is undoubtedly true that such charges are sometimes not without foundation it is entirely unwarranted and unfair to assert that these shortcomings constitute a national characteristic."

"One of the great evils of the country is the lack of price-fixing in most of the retail stores, the result being that bargaining and haggling over the prices of goods purchased by the casual tourist gives the impression that the Japanese merchants are endeavoring to take advantage of their customers, while in point of fact, the Japanese are astute enough to know the bargaining proclivity of the purchaser, and frequently beat him at his own game. It must be remembered that the trading and merchant classes were the lowest strata of society in Japan forty years ago. Today the great Japanese foreign trading houses are mere infants compared with their great contemporaries of England and America and yet their names now with the best in the four quarters of the globe. The Japanese authorities are thoroughly aware of the necessity for close supervision of their foreign trade, as is evidenced by governmental inspection of many exportable articles, and the establishment of conditioning houses. The great merchants, manufacturers and bankers—men of the highest integrity and ability—constitute a leadership which is steadily educating the trading classes which will ultimately matriculate the nation in the world's commercial school."

### Opening For Our Goods.

"Canada is represented in Japan by several buying houses, but so far as I am aware, no organized

effort has yet been made to sell Canadian products in Japan. British and American houses are well represented in this respect, and there is undoubtedly a favorable market in Japan for many Canadian products amongst which might be mentioned iron and steel bars and products of every kind; machinery, locomotives, automobiles, tools and general hardware, pulp wood, cotton goods and other textiles, canned fish and fruit.

"The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama has done and is doing valuable work, largely of an advertising character, but his activities are altogether too restricted, and the adoption of a more liberal policy by the Ottawa Government in the promulgation of actual Canadian trade in the Orient is most desirable. Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, seeking foreign trade, might with profit to themselves arrange for permanent, attractively displayed exhibits of their products in Yokohama or Tokio, which might be sponsored by the local Trade Commissioner and should be in charge of expert salesmen, who would periodically visit prospective purchasers in different parts of the country. As one of the chief aims of the Government today must be to increase Canada's export trade, an enterprise of this nature, promulgated by the C.M.A. should be moderately subsidized by the Government. The Japanese are most favorably disposed towards Canada, and the commercial relations between the two countries should be cultivated closely, now that the Orient is coming into its own."

"The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation has also opened a branch in Shanghai, and in due course will open other branches in the Treaty Ports of Hongkong, Hankow and Tientsin. Although the financial and political conditions in China are today in such a state of chaos, leavening influences are already operating which will sooner or later rehabilitate the country on a stable basis. Canadians, generally, have little conception of the extraordinary, commercial, industrial and agricultural possibilities of China, a country of over 400,000,000 people inherently capable and adaptive. The manager of one of the largest, if not the largest foreign manufacturing concerns in China, told me that the Chinese were the best laborers in the world, that they were natural mechanics and quick in acquiring the discipline and regulations of a modern manufactory."

### CHAS. M. SCHWAB VERY BULLISH.

In an interview last week Charles M. Schwab stated that the turn of the industrial and financial tide in the United States had convinced him that the Nation is on the way toward a big boom.

"I was quite a pessimist," he said, "a few months ago, but the turn of the industrial tide has converted me to the other way of thinking." Mr. Schwab said further:

"For some time I have been pessimistic as to business conditions throughout the world, and especially in the United States; but I share the opinion of those who have said that we are on the threshold of the greatest era of prosperity in our history. Despite the evil effect of the war, with its heavy check to the world's production, conditions in America are shaped so that it needs only a degree of cool perseverance and steadiness to bring about a complete restoration of commercial confidence and inspire expansion instead of continued contraction."

"We in America have made remarkable progress industrially and financially since the armistice. We have given a most interesting exhibition of our recuperative powers."

"Just as soon as the international credit system is readjusted the American financial and industrial world will make more pronounced progress and march right into this era of prosperity, which such men as Judge Gary and H. C. Frick have heretofore predicted. I share their opinion in the whole."



# Oil in the Western Provinces

## Much Useful Research Work Done, But It is Not Yet Time for the Festive Promoter to Begin Promoting

Seriously hampered by exceptional weather conditions, drilling work in the Northwest Territories will have to be postponed until next year. This is the latest word from the North. Two drilling rigs were expected to be sinking this season, one at Great Slave Lake, the other on the rim of the Arctic Circle, at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River.

This summer has been very wet, and to the conditions brought about by heavy rainfall have been added unanticipated troubles connected with getting the rigs around the long rapids of the northern rivers. The Government has sent in bridging and engineering parties to assist the Imperial Oil Company's men and now the best that can be hoped for is that the rigs will be on their locations before cold weather sets in, ready for drilling next Spring. The Great Slave Lake crew will come out this Fall; the Mackenzie River crew will winter in the lonely wastes of the Arctic.

As to drilling, the Summer has had disappointments for the oil men, but the efforts of the many geological parties scattered over Alberta and the North West Territories have been distinctly successful in the amount of good work accomplished. Advance reports from the geologists of the Imperial Oil Company appear to eliminate certain districts and to bring favorable attention to others. The private and Government stratigraphical work is far from completed for the season. When full reports are in there will remain to be done a detailed co-ordination of all examinations.

Meantime, until this co-ordination of reports makes available a full statement of this year's findings, a summary of conditions and developments in the Province of Alberta and the Territories should be worth while.

A great deal of the information for this article was secured by personal investigation on the ground by the writer. Mr. T. O. Bosworth, the Imperial Oil Company's chief geologist, and Mr. C. E. Taylor, their Western production manager; Mr. J. S. Stewart of the Dominion's Geological Survey, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell and others were sources of valuable data and opinion.

Broadly, there are two formations of the Province of Alberta, the North West Territories and certain sections of British Columbia and Saskatchewan that contain oil—the Cretaceous and the Devonian.

These formations are each thousands of feet thick. Throughout the southern and populated parts of Alberta the Cretaceous is the surface, while the Devonian is buried below at depths reaching to 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Well to the north the Devonian comes to the surface, out-cropping first at Vermillion Chutes on the Peace River and down north in the territories it forms the surface over very broad expanses of country.

It will thus be seen that in the populated parts of the west the hopes of oil must be concentrated on the Cretaceous, while in the parts that are difficult of access promise is centred on the Devonian.

In the vicinity of the town of Peace River, a section that has received a great deal of prominent notice in recent months, the Cretaceous is 1,100 feet thick and lies in gentle unconformity upon the Devonian. The drills in several places have explored the Cretaceous with no striking results, and two drills are now penetrating the Devonian with a progress that is, of course, being eagerly watched.

Taking the oil possibilities of the west, district by district, we will examine what investigation tells.

There is little chance of oil being found in the central part of the Province of Alberta. In the narrow strip that extends north and south and takes in Edmonton, Calgary and McLeod, the country is in the bottom of a synclinal trough, the strata lies almost flat, while well away to the east, south and west they incline upwards. Deep wells have been drilled in this strip without oil being obtained. The depths of some of these bores are, Morinville, 3,350 feet; Edmonton, 1,800 feet; Wetaskiwin, 1,511 feet; Ponoka, 2,257 feet; Calgary, 3,414 feet; Gleichen, 2,795 feet.

Traces of oil, however, were found, and gas. No one can say that in this strip oil will be found, but conditions are decidedly against it. What lies below the Cretaceous is practically a sealed book.

Taking now the eastern part of Alberta, some folding has been found in the Cretaceous, which is largely littered with debris of the ice sheet. Those folds, being little exposed, have escaped attention until recently. There is a slight similarity to the oil bearing anticlines of Wyoming and a deep test hole is now being bored by the Imperial Oil Company. This is on a fold near Czar, on a C.P.R. line. The well will be sunk to the Devonian floor, the borings having the additional objective of geological knowledge of the lower strata. While boring was to have started on this, the deepest hole in Canada, last June, it began only in August. Delay in shipping supplies was the cause. The total cost is estimated at \$150,000; a steel derrick, 106 feet high, designed to carry a working strain of 250,000 pounds, has been erected. The hole will begin with 20 inch casing and finish with six inch casing, and will take 18 months to complete.

In this general region a number of wells have already been drilled but it is said that not one is located on a fold. The deepest is at Fusilier, just across the border in Saskatchewan, and it reaches 2,826 feet. There is no sign of structure here. Small showings of oil have been encountered, chiefly at Gratton and Viking.

A promising gas fold has been proven at Viking around a depth of 2,000 feet. There are at present nine wells with fairly large capacity, but not as great as the wells of the Bow Island field. The pressure is 730 pounds and some of them run four to five million feet a day. The extent of the field has not yet been limited and its possibilities are considered very good. There is also the likelihood of other fields being located in the same general neighborhood.

Coming down to the south border of Alberta interest naturally centres on the district of the Sweet Grass Buttes. Here there was almost feverish activity early in the war; the Cretaceous strata tilt upward and almost all the beds outcrop. In general the structure is a gently arched monocline, dipping towards the north. In some of the wells traces of gas and oil were found. United Oils No. 3, at Etzikom Coule, 30 miles north of the boundary, is the most important well. It went 3,705 feet and through the Cretaceous into the limestones beneath. At the base of the Cretaceous a 60-foot bed of sand was found, resembling the famous tar sands of northern Alberta. No commercial oil was found but plenty of gas.

To the north thirty-six miles at Bow Island, we find one of the most important gas fields in Canada, developed largely through the energy of Mr. Eugene Coste and his partners. There are here about twenty gas wells, running 2,200 feet deep, with capacities averaging six and a half million cubic feet a day, and with a gas pressure of 800 pounds. This field supplies Calgary and other

cities. Medicine Hat has also developed an important gas field.

While the accumulations of gas are without doubt extensive and of great importance, the gas itself is dry. While just now hopes of extracting gasoline from the gas fields of southern Alberta are based on rather slim promise, there is no doubt that this resource will all ultimately be of great value. An interesting fact is the presence of Helium, which is said to be a one per cent content, a percentage comparing very favorably with most of the American gases available for use in inflating airships.

Over in the extreme southwest corner of Alberta, on Waterton Lake, there is the oldest oil-field of Alberta. Twenty years ago seepages were found and several wells drilled to 1,400 feet. In two a fair amount of oil was secured. One, the Lineham, is said to have flowed 100 barrels a day. This summer this well was cleaned out and many barrels of oil baled. Arrangements for drilling a new well alongside this old producer are under way. The presence of oil here is decidedly surprising, for the wells are really within the Rocky Mountains. There is great faulting and over-thrusting, the crystalline rocks have been pushed over the Cretaceous. The oil appears in pockets in the older rocks.

Along the foothills of the Rockies we find the Cretaceous tilted upward and crinkled into sharp anticlines. This fold-belt has a width of ten to twenty miles and a length of 800 miles from the boundary northward. Geologists think that this foothill belt is one of the most promising in the west, but it requires very careful examination. There is excessive faulting, crushing and other disturbance and the structure is often difficult to determine.

At this time the most extensive geological surveying in Canada is being done in the foothills. On the work of the Government stratigraphists a half dozen Imperial Oil parties, and several other parties, are basing their examinations. Some very promising determinations have been set down, a number of gas and oil seepages found and numerous anticlines mapped.

Down the river from the town of Peace River for ten miles a number of wells have been drilled. The first was put down in 1915-16 for J. D. McArthur and a syndicate of fifty associates. This syndicate has drilled three wells and the third of these is now into the Devonian limestones. The Tar Island Oil Company have also a well into the limestones, both holes being now at 1,200-1,300 feet. Close to the contact an occurrence of water, highly agitated by gas and in dangerous proximity to loose and crumbling sand, had to be met and defeated. This has been a great problem for the drillers. The Victory Oil Company are putting two wells also down into the Devonian and there is talk of other holes, at present idle, being deepened.

The oil so far secured is in encouraging quantities and from some of them several barrels a day were baled out. One is reported to be capable of twenty barrels daily. It is a heavy, tarry oil, occurring near the bottom of the Cretaceous. A relation with the famous tar sands of the Athabaska has been hinted.

The Peace River field is 140 miles east of the nearest known folding in the foothills. The structure has been mapped three times by geologists, and a very gentle structure with a slight westward dip noted.

The Devonian is not exposed anywhere at the surface in the neighborhood of the field but it is known by geologists that it is almost certainly folded, and to the north it contains oil. The difficulty of course, is to strike folds that are hidden from view.

If the wells were spread much further apart, and the Smoky River section bared, the chances of

(Continued on Page 29)



# Britain's New Labor Laws

## Revolution in British Industrial Life Brought About by Acts Limiting the Hours of Labor and Establishing a Commission to Fix Adequate Living Wages for all Persons Over Eighteen

Two bills recently introduced by the British Government are described by the London press as bringing about a revolution in British industrial life. They are of particular interest to Canadians, because they are the fruits of an Industrial Conference almost precisely similar to that which has just been held at Ottawa. One of these bills will make 48 hours the weekly maximum for work and the other will fix a minimum rate for wages.

These two bills are the first fruits of the National Industrial Conference, which was summoned last February, says the Daily Telegraph. That conference appointed a joint committee of employers and trade union leaders, who drew up a report dealing with some of the most prominent causes of labor unrest.

Their three immediate recommendations were for legislation enforcing a general forty-eight-hour week, for the establishment of minimum time rates of wages, and the creation of a national industrial council, which should bring together the knowledge and experience of all sections and focus them on the problems that affect industrial relations as a whole.

### The 48 Hour Bill.

The Hours bill proposes something which is little short of a revolution in industrial life. Hitherto, although the hours of women and young persons in factories and workshops were limited by the Factory Act, there has been no legislation limiting the hours of men, except in the case of the miners.

What is now proposed is that, with a few exceptions, no man or woman should normally be employed for more than forty-eight hours in any week, and, when so employed, should be compensated by additional remuneration. It applies not only to factories and workshops, but to industry generally, to commerce, and to shops. It was naturally impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule which would apply without variation to all industries. Conditions vary so extensively from industry to industry that it was necessary to provide considerable elasticity. This the Joint Committee have done, and the bill follows their recommendations entirely.

It gives power to the Government to give effect to any recommendation made by a Joint Industrial Council, a Conciliation Board, or a Trade Board, or to any agreement arrived at between representatives of employers and workers in favor of a higher or lower maximum number of working hours than forty-eight. It also gives the Government power, on application, to exempt any particular class of employment either wholly or partly from the Act.

### But Overtime Allowed.

One of the most important provisions of the Act is that no person may be employed for more than the statutory working week, i. e., forty-eight hours, or such other number as may have been established as the maximum by order, unless he is paid at a rate not less than 25 per cent in excess of the normal time rate for the additional hours. The committee recognized that overtime would be necessary in some trades, and orders can be made permitting overtime, in a similar way to orders varying the statutory working week.

Any man who employs another in excess of the statutory working week, and who does not pay the additional rate for overtime work, is liable to

prosecution. It is hoped that the duty of the enforcement will mainly be carried out by the workers' and employers' organizations themselves. It is not intended, we understand, to create a large new staff of Government inspectors, as it is desired that those concerned with industry should look after their own affairs as far as possible.

### The Exceptions.

The Act shall apply to all persons who work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether the contract is expressed or implied, or whether it is oral or in writing, with the following chief exceptions:

Members of employer's own family dwelling and working in his house.

Domestic and outdoor servants, except where employed in connection with any trade for purposes of gain.

Persons holding responsible positions of supervision or management, who are not usually employed in manual labor.

Master seamen or apprentices of seagoing ships.

Persons whose hours of employment are regulated by the Coal Mines Act.

Persons employed in agriculture, including horticulture and forestry.

The Act shall apply to persons employed in the service of the Crown or of any local or other public authority (except persons in the naval, military, or air service of the Crown, or members of any police force) as if the employer were a private person.

## A Lord Robert Cecil Boom

There are numerous indications of a "Lord Robert Cecil Boom" in various quarters of the British press, and widely separated quarters, at that.

"The parliamentary correspondents, noting the personalities of the session, seem to agree that the primacy goes easily to Lord Robert Cecil," says "A Wayfarer" in the Nation. "That advance I cannot measure; but his place in the background of men's minds is certainly very high. There, again, the assessment is personal. What he is few seem able to say.

"For home politics perhaps a Conservative with radical sympathies, and a still more evident leaning to Labor; for foreign affairs an internationalist, with a 'concern' for the state of Europe. But who is he? Thinker and worker, man of affairs, an intellect under guard of a conscience, decidedly yes. A temper naturally ardent, but under control and watchful of itself, yes also. An impressive speaker, at moments an orator and a master of speech, that, too, may be affirmed. A leader of men, a mind of his age, a guide out of the desert, let us indeed hope so. Failing him, I see no other."

And the Daily News' parliamentary writer, Harry Jones, says:

### The Outstanding Man.

Beyond all question Lord Robert Cecil is the outstanding personality in the present House of Commons. . . . Mr. Lloyd George has more to fear from him than any other man in public life.

"Most politicians when they resign office dwindle visibly in stature. It has not been so with Lord Robert Cecil," continues this writer. "He is a bigger man as a private member of the House of

### The Minimum Wage.

The Wages Bill recognizes in its preamble that all persons are entitled to minimum time rates of wages, to be fixed at such amounts that all such persons will be accorded an adequate living wage. It further recognizes that minimum time rates should be fixed for all persons over the age of 15. This Bill, like the Hours Bill, carries out one of the points in the Labor Charter drawn up in Paris and contained in the Peace Treaty.

The Wages Bill in its preamble declares that:

"It is expedient that minimum time rates of wages should be fixed for all persons of the age of 15 years and upwards, and should in the case of persons of the age of 18 and upwards be fixed at such amounts that all such persons, whether employed at a time rate, or according to any other method of remuneration, will be afforded an adequate living wage."

With the object carrying this principle into effect his Majesty may appoint commissioners for the purpose of

(a) Inquiring into and deciding what such minimum time rates of wages should be, regard being had to the cost of living in the various districts, and any other matters which appear to the commissioners relevant;

(b) Inquiring into and making recommendations as to the methods and successive steps by which such minimum time rates of wages should be brought into operation, and the machinery by which they may be varied as and when occasion requires;

(c) Inquiring into and making recommendations as to the granting of exemptions."

"Did your late employer give you a testimonial?" "Yes, but it doesn't seem to me any good." "What did he say?" "He said I was one of the best men his firm had ever turned out."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Commons that he was a Minister of the Crown.

"The astonishing thing that this triumph of personality has come about in the space of weeks rather than months. Half the year had sped when the member for Hitchin first took his seat in the new House.

"Up to then he had been busily occupied with the Peace negotiations in Paris, where he so materially helped to give shape and substance to the noble ideal of the League of Nations. His sincerity, energy and talents greatly impressed the foreign statesmen who came into contact with him in Paris, and when, after an absence of many months, he resumed duty at Westminster he came back with enlarged experience and an augmented reputation.

### High-Minded And Courageous.

"He had not long been back when members became conscious of the presence of a strong and formidable personality, high-minded, courageous, independent and absolutely straightforward. Lord Robert is familiar with all the arts and stratagems of the House, but it is not his parliamentary skill that has impressed the motley crowd of new members; it is the man's transparent honesty and attachment to principle. An earnest champion of the women's cause long before it succeeded, it was his influence that brought about the defeat of the Government early in July on the Labor party's bill to emancipate women from the last trammels of sex discrimination.

"On labor questions he takes an enlightened view, and the serf aspect of the wage system is very repellant to him. 'My desire, he said a week ago, 'is to humanize the industrial system.'"

Lord Robert Cecil is 55 years of age.



# Ontario Has Peat at \$3.50 a Ton

## Big Capital Expenditure Necessary to Make the Chief Field Workable, But Government is Determined to Open up Supply of Domestic Fuel

The production of peat as a public utility has been proved such a success at the Ontario Government experimental peat fields in Prescott County, that attention has now been directed to other centres where this fuel can be turned out in even larger quantities than is possible at Alfred, and the Ontario Government purposes to go ahead with their other activities on a large scale. The experiments to determine whether or not peat could be produced on a satisfactory commercial scale were carried on in Prescott, not because the peat bogs there were the largest in the Province, but simply because work had been undertaken there by the Federal Department of Mines some years ago, and because some of the preliminary work had been done on the bogs by the Dominion Department. Now that Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, has made the announcement that peat can be sold at \$3.50 a ton at any of the bogs, much of the interest will in time be turned to the peat bogs at the head of the Holland River, near Lake Simcoe. According to Hon. Mr. Ferguson, this site is looked upon as the big central source of the peat supply which will eventually be used to meet the demands of the populous part of Central Ontario, including Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities. The estimates already made indicate that the Holland River bogs contain an almost inexhaustible supply of peat, as there are some 14,000 acres of bog land, having in some places

a depth of 12 to 15 feet. The Holland bogs provide difficulties in operation not to be encountered on the Prescott fields, as, before the peat can be mined successfully, it will be necessary to build a dam across the lower section of Cook's Bay, the estimated cost of which has been placed from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Even in the face of the high cost of opening up the Holland fields, Hon. Mr. Ferguson states that this will not stand in the way of the Government mines offering the fuel at the figure of \$3.50 per ton already quoted at the Alfred bogs. The extra capital cost of \$75,000, or whatever it amounts to, can be spread over the 14,000 acres in such manner that it need not necessarily add much to the cost of producing each ton of coal. This would mean only a few cents added to operation expenses per ton, as there are thousands of tons available on an acre of land. At the Alfred fields, where the Government will have from 2,500 to 3,000 ton of fuel ready for the market this Fall, the big mining machines have covered barely more than an acre of bog, and even at that, they have skimmed off only the first four-and-a-half foot layer of peat, which shows that the additional mining cost per ton on the Holland bogs would be cut down to the minimum. The officials also point out that the advantage of the short freight haul, between Holland Landing and Toronto or other central cities, would more than offset any possible addition to cost.

## Says U.S. Rapacity Killing Sockeye

The British Columbia Minister of Fisheries, William Sloan, declares that the Fraser River salmon fishery is being killed by American rapacity.

"Once the greatest producing river in the world," says Mr. Sloan, "the Fraser River is now barren because the American authorities and interests have been and are, too utterly blind and selfish to take preventive action." Mr. Sloan insists that while Canada was enacting legislation designed to protect the salmon on their way to spawning grounds, which lie well up the Fraser River, Washington State and Federal officials turned deaf ears to the urgings from Canada that some measure of protection should be enacted.

"The result has been," says Mr. Sloan, "that the salmon never reached the Fraser, for traps and seines took them in American waters. Detailed reports which I have from every fishing section of the province show conclusively that the sockeye season is about over. The pack of sockeye in Fraser River canneries last year was only 19,600 cases and the American canners' pack 50,700. This year the Fraser pack, with only a few canneries operating, will not exceed 7,000 cases, with Washington about 20,000, if it reaches that amount. Not a single cannery on the Fraser has a pack of 1,000 cases, and the season is about over. The sockeye that ran to the Fraser this year were hatched in 1915. The catch that year totaled 155,700 cases, of which 91,200 were taken by our canneries and 64,500 by the Puget Sound plants. A more forceful illustration of the depletion of the sockeye run to the Fraser could not be given.

"Year after year," says Mr. Sloan, "the reports of my department have given warning that too many sockeye were being taken from the Fraser runs, that the spawning beds of the Fraser were barren of parent fish, that too many fish were being caught. Our warnings were heeded by

Ottawa and ignored by the State of Washington. The Dominion took action to afford the fish greater measures of protection, but the United States and the State of Washington authorities could not be induced to meet the situation and afford the fish that pass through their waters to reach the Fraser to spawn any adequate measures of protection.

"Canada's hands are tied. The depletion of the Fraser is an economic crime and the responsibility lies with the State of Washington. Reports made by my assistants show that the Fraser River basin is as well suited as formerly for the production of great runs of salmon and that the spawning beds have not been lessened or injured in any way."

### SOVIET RUSSIA AND TRADE.

An article in a recent issue of the "Svensk Handelstidning," of Stockholm, discusses some aspects of the problem of the resumption of trade between Sweden and Soviet Russia. The writer states that the Northern Neutrals are participating in the blockade of Russia not on account of commercial agreements with the Entente, but as a natural result of the unfortunate experiences connected with relations with Soviet Russia. Both the Swedish Government and private business men, it is stated, have lost heavily in attempts to do business, as time after time the Russian authorities have confiscated goods which were licensed for export to Sweden in exchange for imports from the latter country.

Russia now declares, according to the article, that she wishes to do business with Scandinavia, and it appears that she is now both able and willing to pay for goods thus imported. There is, however, a very serious side to commercial dealings with Russia. All commercial negotiations in-

stituted by Soviet Russia have been combined with Bolshevik propaganda. This propaganda is usually well concealed, and consists often of an interview in the Swedish press with the Russian representative who depicts conditions in his country not as they are, but as they should be according to Lenin's theories. At the same time propaganda is carried on among the working classes, and the present strikes in Sweden are to some extent the result. If such propaganda continues without check it is considered that Swedish industries will be crippled.

Another point made by the writer is that when the resumption of commercial relations with Soviet Russia is put forward, the condition is made that diplomatic relations must also be resumed. These relations were formerly so misused by the Soviet Government that fears must be entertained that the chief object of these efforts to resume relations with Europe is to open a channel whereby goods can be smuggled without control over all the customs boundaries of Europe.

The article states that the opinion is held in many quarters that the sole object of Russia's desire to resume relations is to spread propaganda. In support of this theory it is pointed out that Russia, under her present regime, has no need of foreign trade; her chief export is agricultural produce, which she is not in a position to export, with famine at home, and it is doubtful whether any import of industrial produce is necessary under a regime which puts an end to private ownership.

### "THE END OF THE WAR"

Latest British information on "the end of the war" is that when the Prime Minister was asked in the House of Commons "Whether an order in Council to fix the date for the termination of the war would be issued after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, and whether it would be delayed until the ratification of the treaties to be made with the other enemy belligerents," the answer given was:—

The termination of the present War (Definition Act, 1918, declares that the Order in Council declaring the termination of the war is to be, as nearly as possible, simultaneous with the ratification of Peace with all our enemies, but power is given to His Majesty in Council, to declare what date is to be treated as the date of termination of war with any particular state."

In amplification of this answer the following additional statement was made: "The general termination of the war will not be declared until peace has been ratified with all our enemies, but there is power to declare that the state of war has ceased in regard to a particular state, and that will happen in regard to Germany as soon as the treaty has been ratified."

This answer seems fairly conclusive, but we see it stated that Messrs. Price, Forbes, and Company, of Lloyd's, are arranging for a friendly action to be fought to ascertain the position of the holders of insurance policies which provided for the payment of a claim if peace with Germany was declared before June 30, 1919. It is pointed out that the question seems to rest on the use of the word "declared," and that if instead of "declared" the word "signed" has been used, then, as the peace treaty was signed on June 28, claims would have been admitted.

The amount involved is said to be considerably in excess of £100,000—so the result of the action will be awaited with interest.

### INCOME TAX ENFORCEMENT.

Sir Henry Drayton's declaration that the Income Tax Act will be enforced fearlessly should be taken seriously. The time is ripe for prompt overhauling of the lists.—Toronto Mail and Empire.



# MINING AND METALLURGY IN CANADA

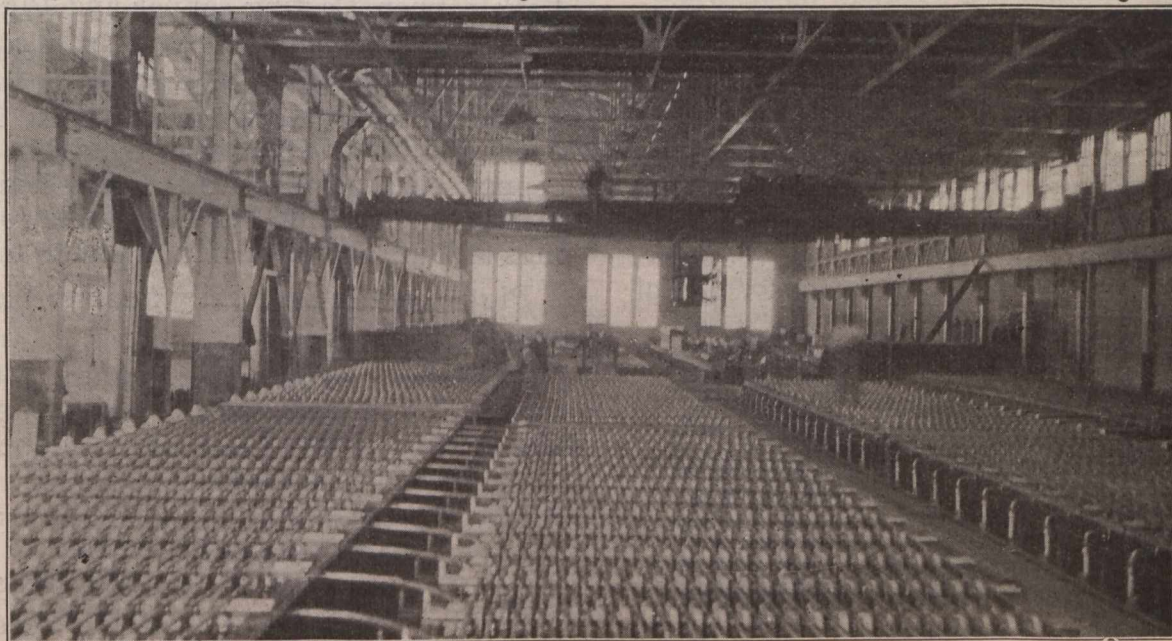
**"A CONTINENTAL AREA ONLY PARTIALLY PROSPECTED."**

Though there are many kinds of copper ores, those of commercial importance are few in number. They may be divided into three classes, viz.: sulphides, oxides and native copper. Native copper occurs in Canada in a number of different localities scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but none of these deposits are of sufficient importance to form a regular producer. In fact, there are few deposits of native copper in the world of special importance, outside of those of the Michigan copper district. There are also several known occurrences of copper oxide ore in Canada, but none are sufficiently extensive to form a mine. The best known deposits of this class of ore in the world are those which form the copper mines of New Mexico and Arizona, U.S.A. The only copper ores that are being worked in Canada are the sulphides, which occur most abundantly in the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario.

British Columbia is the premier copper producing Province of the Dominion. The deposits that are being most extensively worked at present are those in West Kootenay and Kamloops in Southern British Columbia, and on a number of the Coastal Islands, including the island of Vancouver. The principal active producing mines in these districts are at Motherlode, Rossland, Britannia, Texada Island and Granby Bay. The copper ores of Southern British Columbia are the most important. The ore throughout this district is remarkably uniform and easily smelted, and in addition, it carries values in gold and silver. The average is from 1.2 to 1.6 per cent of copper and about \$1.00 in gold and silver per ton.

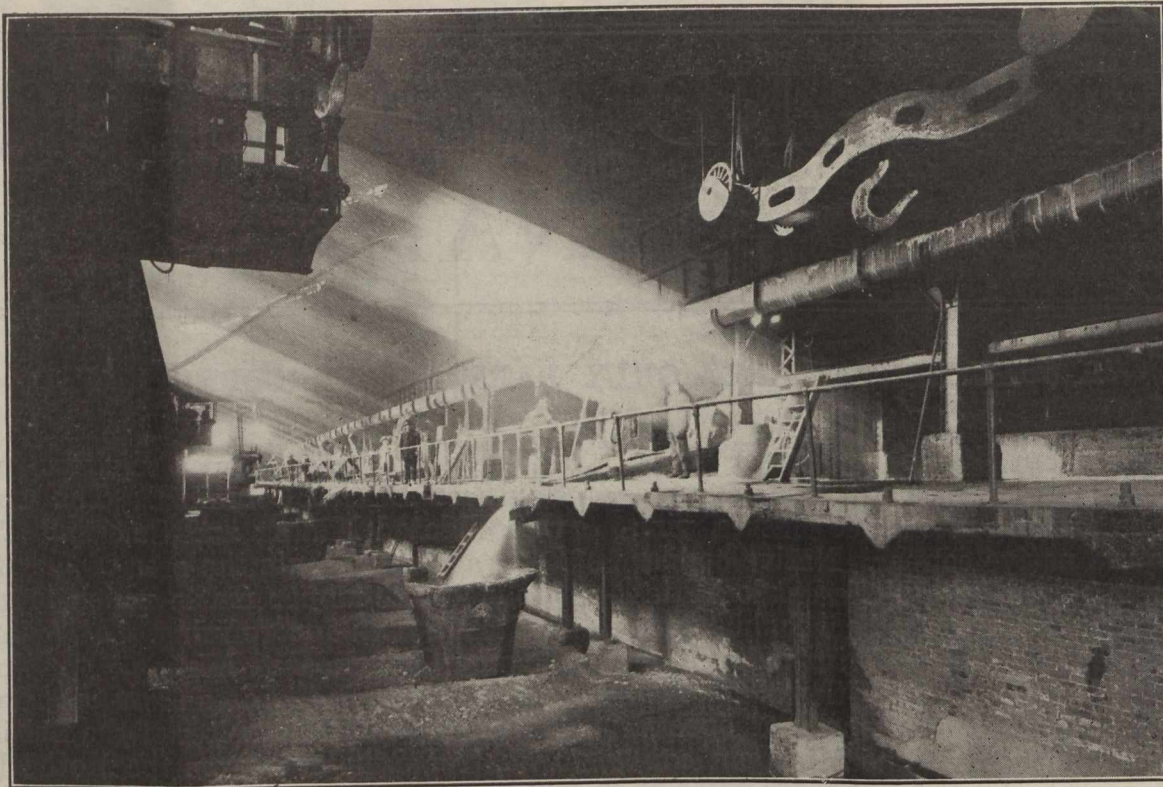
There are three copper smelters in operation in Southern British Columbia. The smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., at Trail, treats the ores of the Rossland camp producing a copper matte which is shipped to the United States for refining. At Grand Forks the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd., treats the ores from the Phoenix district. At Greenwood the smelter of the British Copper Co. Ltd., treats the ores from the Motherlode and some other mines belonging to the B.C. Copper Company. Both of the last two mentioned smelters carry their product from the blast furnaces into Bessemer converters from which it emerges in the form of blister copper, which is also sent to the refineries of the United States. On the Pacific coast of British Columbia The Tye Copper Co., Ltd., has a smelter at Ladysmith on the east side of Vancouver Island. A new smelter has commenced operation at Anyox on Granby Bay and is treating the ore from the surrounding districts, the greater tonnage, however, coming from the mine in the immediate vicinity belonging to the Granby Consolidated Mines, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd. All smelting companies in British Columbia treat custom ores in addition to the ores from their own mines.

Ontario is the second important copper producing province. Her production is derived entirely from the nickel copper ores of the Sudbury district. In this locality two smelters are in active operation, viz., those of the International Nickel Co., and the Mond Nickel Co., already described when dealing with nickel. The nickel-copper matte from these



An Electrolytic Copper Refinery.





Drawing of Nickel Copper Matte in Canadian Copper Company's Plant, Copper Cliff, Ont.

furnaces is shipped to the refineries of the United States and Great Britain.

Copper in Quebec is obtained mostly from the Eustis and Weedon mines in the Eastern Townships, from pyritic ores, and some is derived from the cinder or residue left after burning pyrites for the production of sulphuric acid. The matte and cinder is shipped to refineries in the United States.

From this it will be seen that practically all the copper produced in Canada goes out of the country in the form of matte, blister-copper or cinder. A considerable quantity also goes out with the export of copper ore to the furnaces of the United States. Canada's requirement of copper, which are necessarily considerable in a country where so much new electrical development work is going on, has to be imported. This is a national waste which could be obviated by the encouragement of copper refineries in Canada. Just here it is worth while noting that the only important metals now being carried to the finished state within the country are those that have been encouraged in the early stages of their development by bonuses, such as, steel and lead which have been bonused by the Dominion Government, and nickel and Cobalt oxides which have been bonused by the Ontario Government.

The product of a copper blast-furnace is very impure and requires to be treated in a reverberatory furnace where it is heated in an oxidizing flame, which drives off the sulphur and other impurities, leaving a product containing about 98 per cent copper, known as blister copper, so called because, when cooling, blisters are formed on the surface of pigs of metal.

Blister copper, as received at the copper refineries, commonly contains arsenic, sulphur, iron and other substances. If gold or silver are present in appreciable quantities the copper is melted and cast into anodes for electrolytic treatment. Otherwise per is first melted by a hot fire and any slag which the copper is refined directly in a furnace. The copper-forms is skimmed off. The copper is then "rabbed" or agitated in an oxidizing atmosphere at high temperature. This treatment drives off part

and oxidizes part of the arsenic, sulphur and iron, as well as oxidizing some of the copper. The slag containing the oxidized impurities is skimmed off and the molten copper is "poled" or subjected to a reducing flame which reduces the copper oxide. For this purpose wooden poles are burned in the metal. The copper is then ready to be cast into ingots, wire bars or cakes, according as it is to be used.

In electrolytic copper refining, not only is the copper freed from impurities, but precious metals are readily separated and recovered. The metal is cast into anodes and electrolyzed in an acidulated solution of copper sulphate. The copper is dissolved and redeposited on the cathode. Substances not dissolved, including gold and silver, fall to the bottom of the containing tank, forming a thin mud. Fragments of copper are screened out from the mud which is then passed and dried and melted with lead to recover the gold and silver. The scrap copper taken from the mud is recast into anodes.

In market quotations of copper five terms generally used are: Blister Copper, Electrolytic copper, Lake copper, Casting copper and Pig copper.

Blister copper, that is low in precious metals and sufficiently free from impurities for certain uses, is ordinarily cast directly into ingots. This copper is usually unfit for the uses requiring a high grade copper, such as, electric transmission, brass manufacture and rolling, but is suitable for copper castings and a large part of it is put to that use.

Pig copper is ordinarily another name for blister copper.

The term "Lake" copper refers to the metal produced from the ore of the Lake Superior district. Having been made from native copper, it possesses certain special qualities.

Electrolytic copper refers to all new copper that has been refined electrolytically.

Another term that is also used is: Secondary copper, this has reference generally to old copper remelted.



## CLAY, SILICA AND LIMESTONE.

Few, if any, mineral substances contribute more to our comforts than do clay, silica and limestone—a group that bulk so largely in the manufacture of structural materials, pottery, etc. They are more satisfactorily dealt with as a group because separately each has a more limited application. From a combination of burnt limestone and that form of silica commonly known as sand, mortar, which was used by our forefathers to fill the chinks in their log cabins and build their stone houses, is made. Common bricks are made from a mixture of clay and sand; and Portland cement from a mixture of clay and limestone. From mixtures of ball clay china clay and that form of silica known as flint or from ground quartz, all our chinawares are produced. Glass is made from silica, either in the form of pure sand or of ground quartz rock.

Every boy, who has had the privilege of being brought up on a farm, is familiar with that soft, soapy blue or reddish clay, which he dug up from the bottom of the ditch and which was so plastic and unctuous to the touch that he rolled it into balls and marbles and shaped it into crude images of men and animals. Those, whose curiosity led them to burn these balls and shapes, will remember how its color was changed by the heat to a deeper red and how it got hard and brick-like. They will also remember, that, unless they mixed sand with it, the balls and images shrunk on being burnt, and cracks appeared on the surface, just as cracks open up on the surface of a clay field in hot dry weather, while, on the loamy field alongside, no cracks appeared.

Loam is a mixture of sand and clay with more or less lime or limestone present, as well as quantities of humus or vegetable matter. It is referred to as sandy loam when it contains more sand than clay and as clay loam when it contains more clay than sand. These three ingredients, namely, clay, silica and limestone, supply fully 95 per cent of the soils of our fields and gardens.

Boys who have had an opportunity of making the observations above mentioned, will be familiar with the elementary principals of brick-making, and the materials required. The common red brick is made from a mixture of sand and an ordinary variety of clay, which is not hard to find in almost any part of Canada. Even exceptionally pure deposits have little or no value unless situated close to a market for bricks. Most towns and cities throughout the Dominion draw their supplies from local brick-yards and the largest yards are those situated in the vicinity of the largest cities. Bricks are moulded into the required shape, dried and burnt to the required hardness in a "kiln," fired either by wood or coal, or sometimes by natural gas.

Shale is merely hardened clay. The terms "clay" and "shale" are regarded as one and the same thing by the clay worker.

Shales or clays are also used largely in the manufacture of Portland cement. This material is essentially an artificial mixture of approximately 75 per cent of ground limestone or marl and 25 per cent of clay or shale, burnt to a cinder and then ground to a powder, bagged and shipped to the user. The purity of the clay and limestone has much to do with the quality of the resulting cement.

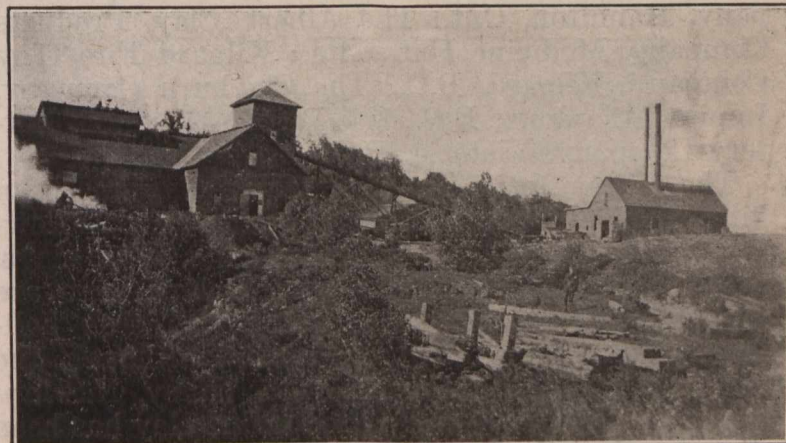
The occurrence of cement materials is so widespread and abundant in all parts of Canada that their utilization is dependent entirely upon a mar-

ket for the product, the cost of fuel and transportation facilities. There are about 26 complete cement plants in Canada, with a total daily capacity of over 50,000 barrels. The plants are distributed as follows: one at Sydney, N.S., idle since 1914; this plant uses blast furnace slag and slaked lime. In the Province of Quebec there are three cement plants, two near Montreal, and one near Hull. Each of these uses limestone. In the Province of Ontario there are fourteen plants. Of these nine use marl, and four limestone (marl is nothing more than limestone broken up and pulverized by nature). In the Province of Manitoba a "Natural Portland" cement is made at Babcock, just south of Winnipeg. "Natural Portland" cement is simply an impure limestone containing a considerable quantity of clay, ground up and burnt.) Alberta has four cement plants, all of which use limestone, located respectively at Calgary, Eckshaw, and Blairmore. British Columbia has two limestone plants, one at Tod Inlet and the other at Princeton.

Recent developments in the manufacture of bricks have resulted in the production of a very good brick made from sand and lime. Instead of being dried and burnt this sand-lime brick is subjected to the action of high pressure steam which seems to bind together the particles of sand and lime.

Sand-lime brick is sometimes erroneously called silica brick. It is true that there is a good deal of resemblance between the materials that enter into the composition of each kind, but the ordinary sand-lime brick would be useless for the purposes to which silica brick are applied. Silica bricks are generally made from pure crushed silica rock, to which is added about 3 per cent of lime. These bricks are molded by hand and burned in kilns at a very high temperature. There is an extensive demand for silica brick in the various metallurgical industries of this country, as they are more suitable for special parts of furnaces than clay fire-brick. They are used in the roofs of open-hearth furnaces in steel and iron works and for roofs and floors of reverberatory furnaces in copper smelters.

Not only is Canada plentifully supplied with silica in a form suitable for the manufacture of silica bricks, but there exists already in Canada an urgent demand for this product for use in the growing metallurgical industries of this country. Silica brick is now being manufactured by the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie and experiments have been made in the manufacture of these bricks for use in metallurgical processes by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company at Sydney, and by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company at Sydney Mines.



The Huntingdon Copper Mine, Quebec.



A large project has for some time been under way for the erection of a plant at Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, where inexhaustible deposits of quartzite exist at Skye Mountain well adapted for the manufacture of silica brick. Similar deposits exist in many parts of Canada, as for example at Killarney on the North Shore of the Georgian Bay, and at Bellevue on the Algoma Central Railway.

The materials for a silica brick industry are easily obtainable in Canada, and manufacture is only a question of developing the market and the technical knowledge necessary.

True fireclays, having the requisite high fusing point, are relatively scarce in Canada, which makes the provision of silica brick all the more necessary.

A medium grade fire-brick has for many years been manufactured by the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company at Westville, Nova Scotia, from a fire-clay mined from the bed of a coal seam. These bricks are quite extensively used at the steel works in Nova Scotia for ladle-linings and purposes where medium refractory qualities are suitable. The clay is also used for repairs to coke-ovens and boiler seatings.

Clays or shales that burn to a vitrified body, in which conditions they are best able to resist mois-

ture, are most suitable for the manufacture of sewer pipes and paving bricks. Paving bricks are made chiefly at West Toronto, Ont., from shale obtained from the banks of the Humber River. Sewer pipe is manufactured by the Standard Clay Products, Limited, St. John's, Quebec, and New Glasgow, N.S.; The Ontario Sewer Pipe Company, Mimico, Ont.; The Dominion Sewer Pipe Company, Swansea, Ont.; Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Company, Hamilton, Ont.; The Albert Clay Products Company, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Kilgard Fire Clay Company, Kilgard, B.C.; The Clayburn Company, Limited, Clayburn, B.C.; The British Columbia Pottery Company, Victoria, B.C.

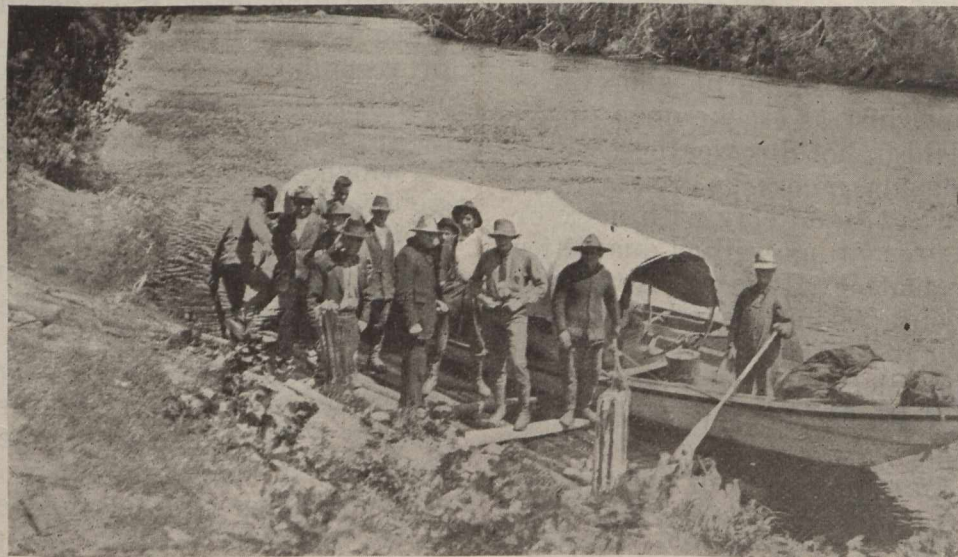
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The pottery made from Canadian clay has been hitherto chiefly of the common grades such as flower pots, jardinières, crocks, churns, etc. Two clays, absolutely necessary for high grade china ware, are ball-clay and kaolin or china clay. No true ball-clay has yet been found in Canada, although the white clays of the Musquodoboit Valley, N.S. approach it closely. A very good China clay has been discovered at St. Remi, about seventy miles northwest of Montreal. The output, which is not yet

large, is entirely used as a filler in the manufacture of paper and certain grades of textiles. Large quantities of china clay and chalk from Great Britain and talc from Continental Europe and the United States are regularly imported into this country and used as fillers and for other purposes in the industries of pulp and paper making, textile and rubber manufacturing, and also in the manufacture of such articles as oilcloths, etc.

### Silica.

In addition to the quantities of silica that are used in the form of sand in the manufacture of the industries above mentioned, considerable quantities in the form of quartz rock are used by the smelters, particularly the nickel smelters at Sudbury. Quartz is also used in the manufacture of ferro-silicon, a combination of iron and silica, used largely in the manufacture of steel. Ferro-silicon is manufactured by Electro Metals Company of Welland, Ont., who operate eight electric furnaces, making various grades of this ferro-alloy. The Canadian Ferro Alloys Company of Shawinigan Falls also make ferro-silicon, and a low-grade ferro-silicon is produced by a number of firms in Ontario as a by-pro-

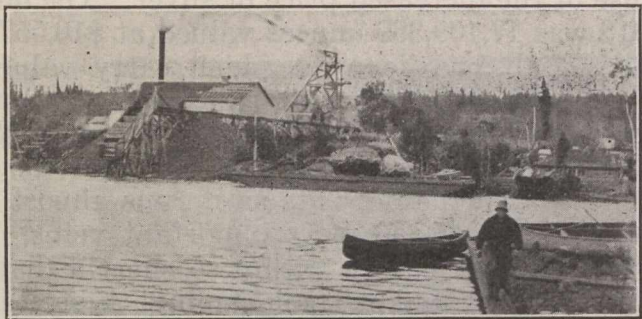


A Party of Prospectors "En Route" in Northern Ontario.

duct in the manufacture of artificial abrasives in electric furnaces from bauxite. Ground quartz is also used in the manufacture of sanitary and enamelled ware and also in the making of enamel signs, etc. Ground quartz, commonly known as silex, is also used as a filler for woods and as an abrasive principally in the manufacture of sandpapers, match boxes, etc. Both sand and ground quartz are used in the process of cleaning by sand blast.

Silica, generally in the form of a fine grade of pure sand, but occasionally in the form of ground quartz rock or flint, is the principal ingredient used in the manufacture of glass. For the various kinds of glass, different materials are added; for example, ground, sheet and plate window glass is made from silica with a portion of lime and soda added, and flint glass by the addition of lead and potash. If any particular color is desired, the required mineral pigment is also added. The pots, in which these ingredients are melted, are made of fire clay and cement, usually three feet high, and about four feet in diameter, and are open at the top. When the materials are melted, workmen gather a globule of it on the end of an iron tube or blow-pipe. This





The Mandy Copper Mine, Northern Manitoba.  
Ore From This Mine Runs 20 Per Cent Copper.

globule, still adhering to the blow-pipe, is inserted into the proper mould and a bubble of glass is blown to the required thickness and until it takes the shape of the mould, which is that of a bottle, vase, tumbler or other vessel. Sheet or window glass is made by taking the molten material from the pot, blowing and twirling it, until it assumes a cylindrical form. The ends are then cut off, the cylinder split open longitudinally and pressed and rubbed until it is flattened out. In this way large sheets are made and then cut up into the sizes required. Plate glass is made by pouring the molten material upon a table which has a marginal edge equal in height to that desired for the thickness of the glass. It is then flattened out by a roller passed over the table, resting on the edges, thus securing equal thickness throughout.

The following are the principal glass manufacturers in Canada:

The Diamond Flint Glass Co., Ltd., with plants at Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

Canadian Glass Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Que.

Langwell, Geo. and Son, Montreal, Que.

Independent Glass Producers, Toronto, Ont.

Humphrey Glass Co., Trenton, N.S.

Sydenham Glass Co., Wallaceburg, Ont.

Manitoba Glass Manufacturing Co., Beausjour, Man.

### Limestone.

There are a great many very fine deposits of limestone in Canada and it is extensively quarried, not only as building stone, but also for the manufacture of lime and cement and for use as a flux in metallurgical plants and in numerous other manufactures, chemical and otherwise.

Besides the compact hard limestone and the crystalline variety, commonly known as marble, there are two other varieties, namely, chalk and marl. Chalk or whitening, as it is usually called, is not found in Canada, but there are a number of fine deposits of marl. A variety of fine grained porous limestone, generally known as lithographic stone, is used by printers and lithographers for printing purposes. A very good quality of this stone is found in Canada, except that it is darker in color than are the best grades. Limestone, containing certain quantities of magnesia, is commonly known as dolomite. This grade is favored for certain purposes.

When limestone is burnt for several hours at a red heat in a special kind of furnace known as a kiln, the gas (carbon dioxide) is driven off and the resultant product, ordinarily known as quicklime, remains. Quicklime has a very strong affinity for water, with which it readily combines to form a slaked lime. Hydraulic lime, which has the property

of setting under water, is made from a limestone containing clay (such limestone is also known as Natural Portland Cement).

Few, if any mineral, has such a wide range of uses as has limestone and its calcined product, lime.

Aerated water manufacturers used powdered limestone or chalk to produce the gas (carbon dioxide) with which they charge their various beverages. This is the gas that is given off when the cork is removed from a bottle of soda water, ginger ale, etc.

Calcium carbide, used in the production of acetylene gas, is made by fusing lime and coal dust in an electric furnace. The principal producers of calcium carbide in Canada are the Shawinigan Carbide Co., Limited, Shawinigan Falls, Que., and the Wilson Carbide Co., Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

As a disinfectant and purifier, lime is used in gas plants, oil refineries, sugar refineries, city water and sewerage system and by manufacturers of soaps, glycerine, lubricants, etc.

As a bleaching agent it is used by manufacturers of bleaching powder, and for the bleaching and renovating of rags, jute, ramie, and various paper stocks, etc. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of woodpulp for the purpose of bleaching and freeing the wood fibre of its resinous material.

As a filler it is used by the makers of paint, paper, rubber goods, oilcloths, patent floors, etc.

By tanners it is used to remove the hair from the pelts.

Lime is also used in the refining of mercury, to dehydrate alcohol, in the manufacture of ammonia, and a great many other chemicals.

Limestone is also largely used as a fertilizer for agricultural purposes.

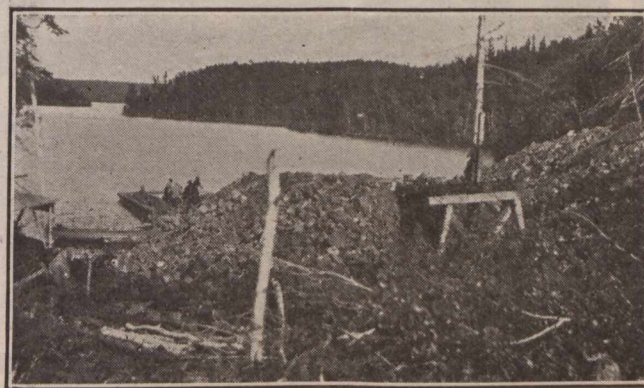
### Sand and Gravel.

Sands and gravels form an important part of the non-metallic mineral production of Canada, the aggregate value approaching \$2,500,000 annually.

The uses of sand and gravels include their utilisation in the making of concrete and in road-building, railway ballast, and building construction generally. Special grades of sand are used in iron and steel casting, and for engine sanders.

### SILVER.

Pure silver is a brilliant white metal second only to gold in malleability and ductibility. It is softer than copper, but harder than gold. As a conductor of heat and electricity, it excels all other metals. Its principal use is in the manufacture of coins,



5,000 Tons Copper Ore Piled At Schist Lake, N. Manitoba.



jewellery, table ware and alloys, It is also used in chemicals for staining glass, photography, etc.

The largest consuming countries are those such as India and China in which silver is legal tender to any amount and is held instead of gold as a reserve. The world's production of silver in 1913 was 224,310,654 fine ounces. During the same year 139,232,726 fine ounces were coined into money, of which 96,983,439 fine ounces were for India and China. In Great Britain, silver is legal tender only up to 40s, and in Canada it is legal tender only up to \$1. That is, a debtor cannot be forced to accept more than \$1 in silver in payment of a debt.

When comparing the price of silver in London, England, with that in New York, it should be remembered that the London quotation is for standard silver, namely, .925, while the New York quotation is for pure silver.

Owing largely to the silver deposits of the Cobalt districts, discovered in 1903, Canada is one of the world's largest producers of silver. The total production of the Cobalt camp up to the end of 1915 was 234,314,368 fine ounces, valued at \$122,754,523. The average high grade ore shipped from the camp carries from 1,000 to 1,500 ounces to the ton. Some special shipments have carried as high as 5,000 ounces to the ton. The majority of ore taken from the mines at present carries much less silver. This low grade ore is treated in concentrators at the mine, while the high grade ore is shipped to the smelters.

It is generally believed that the maximum output from the Cobalt camp was reached in 1911, but the annual value of the silver production at the present time is not much less than it was in that year

because of the increased price of silver. The output in 1918 was 17,109,389 ounces valued at \$16,557,098.

The Cobalt ore deposits which carry values in silver, cobalt, nickel and arsenic, were discovered during the building of the Temiskaming and North Ontario Railway, and it may be said that the railway discovered the deposits as it runs almost over the top of one of the most important veins. The finding of such rich ore within so short a distance of the shore of Lake Temiskaming, a stretch of water which has been a well travelled route to the North by white men for 200 years or more, and the deposits being only about four miles from the town of Haileybury, shows the possibilities there are for the discovery of important mineral bearing areas in the vast hinterland of Canada, much of which is little known. Cobalt is distant by rail, 103 miles from North Bay Junction on the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific, and 330 miles almost directly north of the city of Toronto.

The silver production of British Columbia which is the next important silver producing province of the Dominion, comes mainly from the lead ores of that province. In East Kootenay, the orebodies are large and the silver content low, and the same may be said of the ore bodies in the Sheep Creek division of West Kootenay, and in the Blue Bell mine on the East shore of the Kootenay Lake. The ores of the Slovan district are much higher in silver values, probably averaging 75 ounces per ton of ore. There is a considerable amount of silver, also recovered from the gold and copper ores of British Columbia.

The silver from the Yukon is derived mainly from the placer gold bullion, but there are many silver lead properties which will probably become steady producers in the near future.



A weekly shipment of Silver Bullion from Cobalt, Ont., 236 bars, containing 271,293 ozs. troy, or 9.3 tons av. Valuation at present market price would be about \$300,000.





A CANADIAN MINISTER OF MINES.  
 Hon. Wm. Sloan, Minister of Mines, B.C., Visiting Big Missouri Silver Mine, Salmon River, B.C.

The silver production from the Province of Quebec comes from the copper sulphide ores of the Eastern Townships.

Manitoba is the latest contributor to the silver production of Canada, having yielded in 1918 14,033 ounces compared with 7,201 ozs. in 1917. The silver is derived from the gold and copper ores of the new Pas District.

Silver is recovered from its ores by amalgamation, cyanidation, and by smelting processes, similar to the processes used in the recovery of gold. Smelting is the chief process used for the British Columbia ores. The high grade ores from the Cobalt district of Ontario are also commonly smelted. The low grade ores are concentrated or cyanided.

A considerable portion of the silver ore shipped

from the Cobalt district has been smelted in the United States, there being no suitable plants in Canada when production from this district began. There are now in Ontario two well equipped plants, the Coniagas Reduction Company, Limited, at St. Catharines, and the Deloro Mining and Smelting Company at Deloro. The Nipissing Company treats practically all its ores at its plant at Cobalt. The Buffalo Company also treats most of its ore in a plant similar to that of the Nipissing.

The ores from Cobalt silver mines are commonly hand picked to recover the high grade ore. The low grade ore is crushed and then concentrated on concentrating tables or treated with the cyanide solution. The ore is mostly crushed by the stamp mill process.

Approximate Minerald Production of Canada During Calendar Year 1918

COAL, COKE, IRON and STEEL.		
COAL	Tons.	
Alberta . . . . .	5,941,864	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	5,852,802	
British Columbia . . . . .	2,568,591	
Saskatchewan . . . . .	345,310	
New Brunswick . . . . .	267,746	
Yukon . . . . .	2,900	
	14,979,213	\$55,752,672
IRON & STEEL:		
Iron-ore (96% from Ontario) . . . . .	206,820	\$863,186
PIG IRON:		
Blast Furnace Pig—		
Nova Scotia . . . . .	415,870	
Ontario . . . . .	748,258	
Electric-Furnaces from scrap—		
Quebec . . . . .	7,449	
Ontario . . . . .	21,976	
British Columbia (about) . . . . .	1,000	\$33,000,000
FERRO-ALLOYS:		
(Chiefly Ferro-Silicon) . . . . .	44,700	\$4,730,000
STEEL:		
Steel ingots and castings (about) . . . . .	1,893,000	\$83,400,000
(of which 120,000 tons was produced in electric furnaces)		

COKE:		
Nova Scotia . . . . .	581,870	
Ontario . . . . .	408,033	
Alberta . . . . .	32,801	
British Columbia . . . . .	211,643	
	1,234,347	\$11,000,000
COKE-OVEN BY-PRODUCTS:		
Ammonium sulphate . . . . .	10,525 tons	
Tar . . . . .	7,697,435 galls.	
(Plus important quantities of benzol, toluol, solvent naphtha and naphthalene.)		
NICKEL:		
	Lbs.	Valued at.
Sudbury District . . . . .	92,076,034	\$36,830,414
Cobalt District . . . . .	736,005	303,997
	92,812,039	\$37,134,411
GOLD:		
	Ozs.	Valued at.
Ontario . . . . .	411,270	
British Columbia . . . . .	187,069	
Yukon . . . . .	102,382	
Manitoba . . . . .	6,755	
Quebec . . . . .	1,855	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1,195	
	710,526	\$14,687,875



COPPER:		Lbs.	Valued at.	PETROLEUM:		Barrels.	Valued at.
British Columbia	62,858,628			Ontario	288,692		
Ontario	47,047,802			New Brunswick	3,009		
Quebec	5,869,649			Alberta	13,040		
Yukon (about)	300,000						
Manitoba (about)	2,000,000				<u>304,741</u>		<u>\$866,554</u>
	<u>118,415,829</u>		<u>\$29,163,450</u>	GYPSUM:		Tons.	Valued at.
				Nova Scotia	49,365		
				New Brunswick	27,225		
				Ontario	38,214		
				Manitoba	37,483		
					<u>152,287</u>		<u>\$823,006</u>
				ARSENIC (Cobalt and B.C.):		Tons.	Valued at.
				Arsenious oxide	2,483		
				Arsenic in concentrates	1,015		
					<u>3,498</u>		<u>\$561,128</u>
SILVER:			Ozs.	Valued at.	MOLYBDENITE:		
Ontario	17,109,389			88% from Quebec	377,850		\$434,528
British Columbia	3,965,828			GRAPHITE:		Tons.	Valued at.
Quebec	147,316			Ontario	2,934		
Yukon	48,041			Quebec	117		
Manitoba	14,033				<u>3,051</u>		<u>\$270,054</u>
	<u>21,284,607</u>		<u>\$20,597,540</u>	MICA			
				MINERAL WATER			
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS:				FLUORSPAR:			
				Chiefly from Ontario	7,362		\$135,712
				FELDSPAR			
Portland Cement	\$7,076,503				20,232		\$117,379
Bricks	2,842,190			TALC			
Sand and Gravel	1,786,528				18,190		\$112,727
Lime	1,856,819			MINERAL PIGMENTS:			
Refractories	622,045			Barytes	640		\$ 10,165
Sewer-pipe, Drain, Tiles	1,198,919			Oxides	17,317		112,440
Kaolin	19,299			GRINDSTONES			
Pottery	131,242				3,072		\$83,005
Slate	5,124			CORUNDUM			
	<u>\$15,538,669</u>				137		\$26,112
				TRIPOLITE			
Stone—					500		\$12,500
Granite	64,850			MAGNESIUM SULPHATE			
Limestone	2,134,283				1,910		\$11,460
Sandstone	93,042			PLATINUM			
Quartz	708,026				Ozs.		\$2,560
					39		
					<u>228</u>		<u>\$2,508</u>
				ACTINOLITE			
					26		\$1,430
				PHOSPHATE			
					140		\$1,200
				PEAT			
					?		?
				TUNGSTEN			
					Lbs.		\$3,007
					3,415		
TOTAL APPROXIMATE VALUE OF 1918 MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.							
				Structural Material and Clay Products			\$18,411,664
				All other non-metallics			78,230,195
				Metallics			113,563,111
							<u>\$210,204,970</u>
ASBESTOS (all from Quebec)							
			\$19,119,870				
			\$9,970,779				
NATURAL GAS (m. cub. ft.)							
1917 Figures:			\$4,370,622				
Ontario	19,868,035						
Alberta	6,744,130						
New Brunswick	796,775						
	<u>27,408,940</u>						
LEAD (practically all from B.C.)		Lbs.					
	43,864,260		\$4,055,779				
ALUMINIUM EXPORTS FROM CANADA:							
(Made at Shawinigan Falls		Lbs.					
from imported ores) 1917							
Figures	22,324,600		\$7,620,953				
ZINC:		Lbs.	Valued at.				
British Columbia	31,011,164						
Quebec	2,652,526						
	<u>33,663,690</u>		<u>\$2,746,620</u>				
PYRITES:		Tons.	Valued at.				
Ontario	270,589						
Quebec	124,871						
British Columbia	18,238						
	<u>413,698</u>		<u>\$1,688,991</u>				
SALT (all from Ontario)							
	131,727		\$1,285,039				
MAGNESITE (all from Quebec)							
	39,365		\$1,016,765				
CHROMITE (chiefly from Quebec)							
	21,994		\$867,122				

(To Be Continued.)



## White Star Line Observes Jubilee

The jubilee anniversary of the establishment of the White Star Line is being observed on both sides of the Atlantic during the current month. In September, 1869, the White Star Line assumed the corporate title Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., but seventy years have passed since the red swallow tail house flag which floats proudly over all White Star liners first flew from the mastheads of fleet clipper ships.

For about seven years these clippers sailed to and from the far-off gold diggings of Australia, carrying over half a million of adventurous souls, until the pressing demand for freight and passage to and from America resulted in the company entering the trans-Atlantic trade, in which it has attained great prominence. At the time of the company's formation a high class fleet was contracted for, the builders, Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, being given a free hand, a policy ever since pursued in the construction of the White Star vessels.

Into each succeeding vessel the company has sought to add all the latest devices for safety, seaworthiness and comfort—the result of each decade's experiences being availed of to the fullest extent. From the old Oceanic, the first steamer of the fleet and the wonder of the Atlantic in the 70's to the huge Olympic of to-day—

the largest steamer yet produced by British labor—is, indeed, a far cry.

In the Olympic is epitomized all the progress and experience of the White Star Line in its fifty years of trans-Atlantic work.

During the war the Olympic steamed 184,000 miles and consumed 347,000 tons of coal, without the slightest accident or delay. Often carrying 6,000 troops beside her crew of 1,000 men, the Olympic alone transported 100,000 Canadian troops and over 45,000 United States troops during the war. She was also prominent as a troop-er in the Gallipoli campaign, carrying 25,000 men to that front. The British Government has also recognized in its war record that the Olympic, skilfully manoeuvred, rammed and sank a German submarine, for which the commander, Captain B. F. Hayes, and others aboard have received official citations.

It may be well to note here that the White Star Line steamers transported more than 548,000 troops during the conflict and at the same time carried 4,250,000 tons of cargo!

The White Star fleet now numbers thirty vessels, totalling 350,000 tons gross register, despite war-time losses of such fine large ships as the Britannic, sunk in hospital service; the Arabic, Cymric, etc.

and Shipbuilders on the application of science to marine problems. Incidentally the paper reveals the high standard which British scientific engineering reached in dealing with the special difficulties which had to be met during the past few years. Conspicuous among the devices developed originally for anti-submarine purposes but certain to be invaluable to shipping under peace conditions is the hydrophone—an instrument which detects under-water vibrations set up by a moving vessel.

Even more ingenious is the "leader gear," invented by the British for another purpose. If a cable laid on the bottom of the sea—say in the channel leading into a harbor—is traversed by alternating current it is possible, by means of delicate devices installed on board ship, for the navigator to see or hear indications of the presence of such a cable. So perfect is the mechanism that a ship can proceed at 20 knots in fogs or darkness, feeling its way along the cable almost as precisely as a tramcar trolley follows the overhead wire. Professor McLennan states that "by leader gear in such areas as the River St. Lawrence, the entrance to the Thames or Halifax Harbor, the Straits of Dover, etc., in and out lanes of traffic can be maintained with ease in fogs." The echo method can also be used for sounding, for locating icebergs, surface vessels, and rock-bound coasts in a fog. In fact, "under peace conditions many important technical systems and devices brought forward during the war will find immediate application as aids to navigation."

## Port and Shipping News

### SAILINGS FROM HAMBURG.

The Rheinische West fälische Zeitung learns from Hamburg that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to establish a regular line between Hamburg and Canada, and the first steamer for Quebec and Montreal is to be placed in service this month. The resumption of a direct steamship service from Hamburg to Cuba and Mexico is now assured, and the first steamer is to depart for Havana and Vera Cruz at the end of this month. In addition the Bismarck Line will inaugurate a regular service with the Scandinavian countries in the near future, whilst a regular service between Hamburg and Antwerp has just been opened.

A further scheme is the announcement from Hamburg that the German Australian Steamship Company, in co-operation with the Nederland Steamship Company and the Rotterdam Lloyd is to start a regular service between Hamburg and the Dutch East Indies via the Suez Canal. The first vessel to be dispatched by the combination is the "Lombok," which is to leave on September 19.

The Kolnische Zeitung states that the Oldenburg Steamship Company and the Hansa Company of Bremen are opening their joint service to Portuguese ports. The companies possess their own ships for this service and beginning will be made this month.

### TIDES AS A SOURCE OF POWER.

In view of the fact that Canada possesses in the Bay of Fundy, the largest tidal power-capacity in the world if somebody could only discover a means of developing it, Canadian engineers are taking a lively interest with experiments, which are being carried out at Ploumanach, in the Cotes du Nord France, where a pond measuring about a hectare has been provided with a dam on the side towards the sea, with valves which open to the rising tide. The water thus stored returns to the sea, making a descent of about four to five metres, setting two hydraulic wheels in motion, powerful enough to drive a Pictet machine for

eight hours, by which 500 kilogrammes of ice per day are manufactured for less than 10 francs. The study of the tides has occupied French scientists and industrialists for a considerable time, and their technical works contain a large quantity of research data on the subject, to the elaboration of which the French have been constrained by the growing sense of dependence on foreign countries for coal for the production of power.

### OVERCOMING FOGS IN RIVERS.

Professor J. C. McLennan, scientific adviser to the British Admiralty, recently read a paper before the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers

### MARCONI WIRELESS APPARATUS

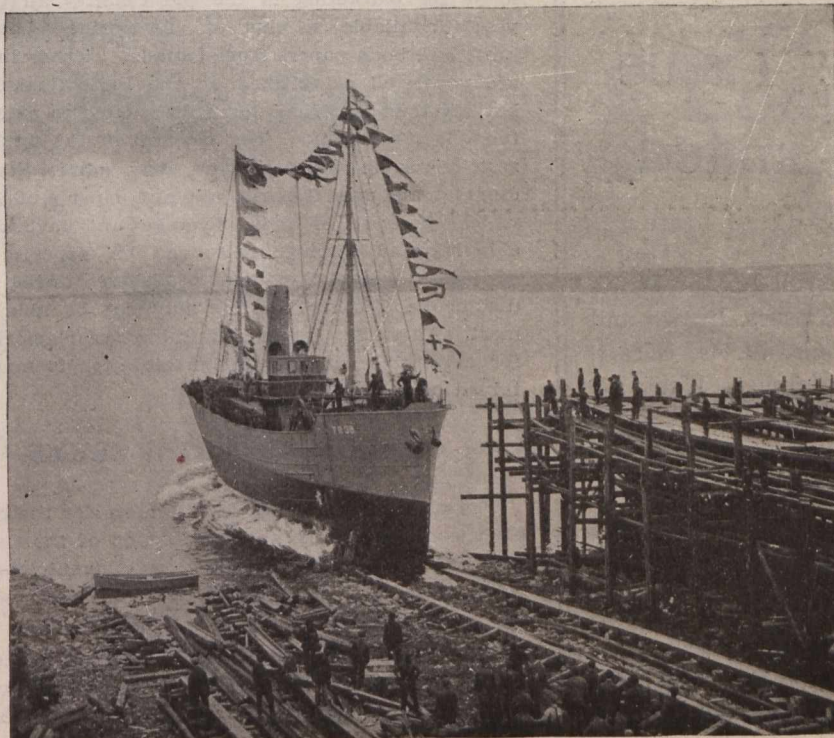
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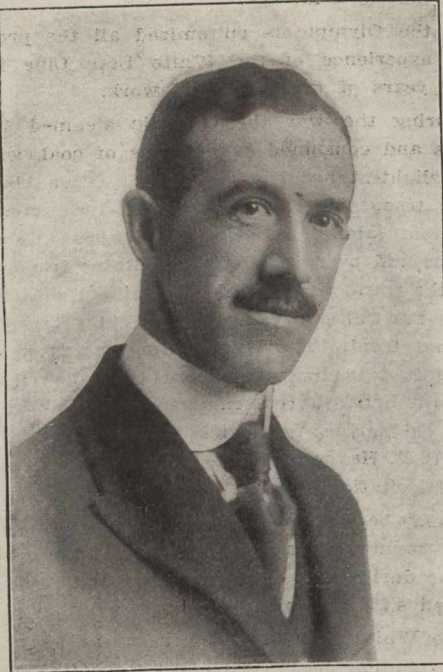
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St. Gabriel de Brandon,  
Three Rivers.

## Paper Trade Association Meeting



JOHN MARTIN.  
President, Canadian Paper Trade Association

The Canadian Paper Trade Association held its annual meeting at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last

week and there was a very satisfactory and representative attendance, members registering from all over the Dominion. Mr. A. E. Donovan of the Canada Paper Company, Montreal, presided at the business session Tuesday morning. In the afternoon sectional meetings of the wrapping paper section was held. On Wednesday the wrapping paper section resumed its session and the book and writing section held their separate meeting. On Wednesday afternoon a joint meeting of mill men with the Paper Trade Association was held and the already happy relations between the two parts of the industry were further cemented along the lines of mutual appreciation and good fellowship. The object of the joint meeting was to better the conditions existing in the paper trade in which the manufacturer, the jobber and the consumer are all vitally interested.

It was decided that the association publish a booklet explaining the trade regulations, which by long practice, have become trade customs relating to the distribution of paper.

The new officers are: Honorary President John F. Ellis; President John Martin, John Martin Co., Winnipeg; First Vice-President, C. W. Graham, Buntin-Gillies & Co., Hamilton; Second Vice-President, C. H. McFarlane, McFarlane Son & Hodgson, Montreal; Treasurer, E. S. Munroe, Wilson, Munroe & Co., Toronto; Secretary, N. L. Martin, Toronto; Auditors, Alex. White and Ront. Finlay.

## News of Pulp and Paper Industry

### PAPER PREFERENCE OFF.

In answer to a cable inquiry a message was received by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association on Thursday, from A. L. Dawe, who is representing them in London, that the British market has been opened to pulp and paper from other countries, and the preference hitherto enjoyed by Canadian mills had been withdrawn. This makes clear what was only surmised in an earlier general press despatch. The Canadian imports had been allowed in without any restrictions, while the others had to secure a license, and other regulations hampered competition.

Mr. Dawe will return to Canada about October 1st. It is stated that arrangement have been made for marketing in the Old Country all this year's available surplus of newsprint, board, kraft and book papers from Canada. These lines are now well established on the British market but whether the Dominion will be able to extend them is the question. The removal of the import restrictions in Great Britain may admit Scandinavian and even German pulp and paper products which, because of low exchange and favorable shipping and carriage rates can be disposed of at prices which Canadian producers, owing to distance and other barriers may not be able to meet. Australia, Japan and China are clamoring for newsprint and the foreign situation is maintained at the present time.

### WINDING UP CARTER-CRUME.

The plan submitted by the directors for the exchange of shares and the winding-up of the Carter-Crume Company, Limited, was unanimously approved by the shareholders at the annual meeting of that organization.

In 1911, the Carter-Crume Company, Limited, sold its salesbook business to the American Sales Book Company, Limited, which company acquired the business of three companies, including that of the Carter-Crume Company, Limited.

Since that time the Carter-Crume Company, Ltd., has been a holding company, being the owner of a majority of the shares of the American Sales Book Company, Limited. These shares will now be distributed to the shareholders of the Carter-Crume Company, Limited, and that company will go out of existence.

### LABOR IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The labor difficulties at the Nova Scotia collieries have been much exaggerated according to Iron and Steel of Canada, and erroneous ideas are in circulation because of the prominence given by Montreal newspapers to irresponsible statements credited to the miners' leaders. The aims of the leaders, which are largely advertised for political effect, are very different to the achievements actually obtained, which are conditioned by the economic limitations of the industry in Nova Scotia. The agitation for a five-days week, for large increases of wages, for shorter working hours, and the supposed attitude of the labor leaders in Nova Scotia towards the course of the Government in prosecuting the Winnipeg strike leaders, are matters that have been given undue prominence by Upper Province newspapers who do not understand the local peculiarities of Nova Scotia, and who apparently do not know how to discount the utterly preposterous reports and opinions that are credited to Nova Scotia sources of information. The real object of some of the hyperbolic utterances either made or imagined to be made in Nova Scotia by the labor leaders is to counterpoise the request which some of the smaller coal operators must shortly make for lower wages and increased production. These smaller operators have no reserves to draw on, and are so much in debt already that they cannot incur further losses, so that if they do not obtain more favorable operating costs they must close down before long. Some of these small companies, if they once close down, will not re-open within a measurable future.

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# Paper Makers Will Get More

## Proceedings Last Week Indicate Upward Revision of Prices Before and After the Period Already Settled

The session of the Newsprint Commission which was opened last week was adjourned to the second week in October. A feature of the brief sitting was the Commissioner Pringle's statement that Canadian papers are in serious way for newsprint, some finding it hard to obtain their requirements. "But," he added, "so long as I am paper controller, I am going to see the Canadian press supplied with paper. There is a lot of it in this country and if the Canadian mills have been making contracts outside the country, I can't help that. It is a secondary question.

"I am going to ask each manufacturer," he said, "to furnish me at the earliest possible date with a statement of the amount of newsprint being exported and the amount being supplied to Canadian buyers. It is hardly fair that some companies should be called on to supply a large quantity to Canadian papers in excess of their percentage, while others supply very little." He added that the Eddy Company, working at capacity and selling its entire product in Canada cannot supply its own customers.

### Whole Capacity Tied Up.

George H. Montgomery, mill counsel, explained that, with the permission of the Federal Trade Commission, most U.S. customers had chosen to make firm term contracts, and that the Canadian mills are thus tied up to contracts for their whole capacity.

Mr. Pringle replied that he was quite aware that the Abitibi mill had even bought paper in the open market at a loss in order to fill contracts. "However," he added, "my duty is to keep the Canadian papers supplied. Also I want to know what mills can supply sheet news. Some of the smaller papers which use this form of newsprint are badly off for it."

A representative of the Booth mill confirmed a report that it has ceased to manufacture sheet news. "If you have a reasonable quantity on hand, I'll have to make an order for it," stated the commissioner.

### Reduction of Price.

The Commissioner then passed on to the business for which the session was called, namely consideration of the Paper Control Tribunal's reduction of the price of newsprint by \$3 per ton for the five months beginning July 1, 1918, and its effect upon the prices Mr. Pringle had fixed for other periods. He said he had hoped that manufacturers and publishers could get together and agree on the price for subsequent periods. The other point was the price for periods earlier than that dealt with by the tribunal. He had been informed by a member of the latter body that its judgment had not made allowances for any inadequacy of price prior to July 1. Then there was a still earlier period, March 1 to Nov. 20, 1917, when orders had been made not by Mr. Pringle, but by order-in-council, and it might be that the responsibility of revising prices for that period rested with the Government.

"I had hoped," said Mr. Pringle, "that the solution would be to have these questions referred back to the Paper Control Tribunal by consent, which would obviate my making an order, and their order would be final. It would have to be by consent, though."

George F. Henderson, counsel for Booth mill, opposed this suggestion, pointing out that Justice Archer of the tribunal has gone to England. A. J. Thomson, for the publishers, suggested an adjournment for one day, but as this was unsuitable to mill counsel, adjournment until October was finally taken.

trical Experimenter, August, 1919), has an editorial claiming an aerial speed of 500 miles per hour by the year 1925. The importance of this statement is that parallel with a speed of 500 miles per hour (which is easily possible according to known laws of aero dynamics) then at far less speeds than this the air would be commercialized and de-centralization would have set in.

"Note that the best aerial machine yet built only takes advantage of about 2 per cent of the carrying power of the air. Even with this very low percentage, speeds of over 200 miles per hour have been obtained. There is still 98 per cent of the carrying power of the air open to the inventor. (the carrying power of the air is over a ton per square foot, horizontal measure). Present flying machines only utilize 40 lbs. of this."

Mr. Saunders draws another interesting deduction from this theory. He goes on:

"We are now at the 11th hour of railway and water transportation. Then from the point of view of keen statesmanship is it advisable at this hour to be dealing with such a question as that of state ownership and control of railway and water transportation? Does not such a question but mean the saddling off onto the public's back of a dead horse?"

"The attitude of the ordinary public's mind today in regard to aeronautical matters is that of a man who upon being offered a brick of gold, not knowing that it is gold, refuses to take it. This attitude should be displaced with the truth.

"There are many aero clubs in the world today but all of these in their policies are being erroneously governed by the traditional precedents of law number one, above, (the law of centralization). Through some of these clubs, chiefly the Aero Club of America, titanic efforts are being made by capitalism to form a world-wide monopoly of aerial transportation.

"Morally, the birth of aerial transportation is a political and social affair, not a commercial one. It is also an international affair, not a national one."

Judge H. A. Robson, at the re-opening of the strike probe, called upon the members of unions in Winnipeg who were being refused re-employment by the employers of Winnipeg, to repudiate the strike leaders, confess that they were misled, and to come out and state that in future they would not repeat the history of the past. If such a confession was made, he intimated, the possibility of all those shut-out being re-employed was not very remote.

# Does Aviation Mean End of Cities?

The startling but interesting idea is advanced by Mr. L. Saunders of Ottawa, that the introduction of aviation as a practical means of transport involves a reversal of the age-long tendency of mankind towards centralization. He says:

"(1) Surface transportation, on account of its slow speeds and great costs, leads to centralization (cities and towns).

"(2) Aerial transportation, on account of its fast speeds and small costs, leads to de-centralization (of cities and towns).

"Railway, auto, etc., routes cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to build and maintain in constant repair. Going from the horse and buggy to the railroad and to the auto still left us but following the first law and consequently these caused no great revolutionary change. Air routes are free and always in first class repair.

"All through the thousands of years of past history man's social system has been founded on the first law. We are now at the great parting of the ways and are about to adopt the new law. We are being requested by science to make this great change from centralization to de-centralization. Of this fact, but few people seem yet to realize.

"The law of de-centralization leads humanity to synchronization with temperate weather. That is, humanity at the approach of winter, will contract into settlements in the equatorial zone, and in the summer will expand toward the poles (like the bird). Man made the city but God made the country and so back to the country man is going to go. This change should be a fundamental in

the construction of international, political and other policies.

"Without any claims the writer himself might make, one of our current scientific journals (Elec-

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Montmagny

Cape St. Ignace

Rimouski

Matane

Salmon Lake

Saguenay District

PAPER AND PULP MILLS:

Kenogami

Jonquiere

Rimouski



# Japan's Trade Mark Decision Very Just

The Supreme Court of Japan, in a suit instituted by a Philadelphia manufacturing company for the protection of its trade-mark rights, has handed down a decision which must rank as epochal in international trade.

The decision, in unqualified terms, upholds every essential of trade-mark rights guaranteed under Japan's treaty agreement with the United States. It safeguards not only American trade-mark owners, but owners also in every other country having similar treaty agreements with Japan. It places the spirit of the law of Japan on a plane equal to that occupied by Western peoples, and it affects, directly and most favorably, manufacturing interests involving annual production amounting to billions of dollars.

The Miller Lock Co. registered a trade-mark in the form of a scroll containing the name "Miller" in the U.S. patent office, October 8, 1906, and in 36 other countries, date of registration in Japan being March 26, 1907.

The discovery was made in 1916 that the Crown Lock Company, of Tokyo, Japan, was manufacturing imitations of the Miller padlocks and stamping them with a facsimile scroll containing, in one instance the word "Crown," and in another the word "Million."

## Beginning of Suit.

Legal proceedings against the infringing company were begun in the Japanese patent office at Tokyo, and the fight, undertaken with a stern resolve to end definitely, if possible, all invasions against trade-mark rights, was based upon the weakest aspect of the owners' contention. Instead of alleging infringement by the scroll containing the word "Million," they claimed redress against the infringement committed by means of the scroll containing the word "Crown."

The Miller Lock Company's averment, therefore, claimed practically on the scroll alone and risked much by its voluntary choice.

The Japanese patent office sustained the American owners of the trade-mark. The Crown Lock Company forthwith appealed to the Supreme Court of Japan to set aside the decision of the patent office. The litigation then appeared in its

true light, as a fight for the essential principles underlying trade-mark treaty rights. A decision favorable to the American owners implied the absolute prohibition, under full penalty of law, of Japanese infringement of foreign trade-marks registered in Japan. The most distinguished legal talent of the Empire was engaged in the struggle, and court and patent office records were searched exhaustively for precedents. The decision reaches the United States at the time when Japanese padlocks, bearing a fraudulent scroll, are invading Canada.

## Court Took Liberal View.

The question at issue was not one of the Japanese Supreme Court's readiness to enforce literally the terms of the trade-mark treaty agreement, but rather, whether the Court's interpretation of those terms would be in the broad and liberal spirit of American and other Occidental courts. Thus the Supreme Court at Tokyo might have held that a trade-mark registration showing a scroll and the name "Miller" was to be protected only as against an imitation of both scroll and name in combination as being both and jointly features essential to the trade-mark. Such could have been a strict view of the scope of the registration. Instead of so holding, the Court considered the question to be whether or not the imitation mark, notwithstanding the substitution of different English letters as embodied in the word "Crown" for the English letters constituting the word "Miller," would be sufficiently close to the registered mark to cause confusion in the minds of Japanese purchasers.

A decision so clear, in a case so representative, must be regarded as one of very great importance to all who are concerned with products bearing trade-marks having Japanese registration or having export possibilities calling for Japanese registration.

The decision should definitely re-establish Japan and the Japanese in the esteem of the business world, for it is Japan's formal, legal announcement that Japanese trade ethics are identical with those held by Western peoples.

# The Ontario Referendum

There has been widespread misunderstanding as to the effect and significance of the replies of "yes" or "no" to the four questions on the Ontario Prohibition Referendum, and as it is utterly impossible to tell what the significance is and how the ballot should be marked in order to count for a certain desired result, without consulting the language of the Referendum Act, the Journal of Commerce prints herewith the explanatory statement handed out by Sir William Hearst:

"If a majority of those voting voted 'Yes' to question No. 1, the Ontario Temperance Act would be repealed, and the Liquor License Act revived, and the law would be the same as before the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act. The position is clearly set out in Clause 8, Sub-section 2 of the Referendum Act, which says if the returns made by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery show that the majority of the voters voting thereon voted in favor of the affirmative to the first question, the Ontario Temperance Act shall be repealed.

... and the Liquor License Act, as amended prior to the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act, shall be revived and shall be in force in Ontario. In case a majority of the voters voting thereon voted in favor of the affirmative to the second question, light beer would be sold by sales agencies, subject to such regulations as might be prescribed from time to time, but in case a majority voted in the affirmative to the third question, licenses would be issued to standard hotels

authorizing the sale of light beer, and if a majority of those voting voted in the affirmative to the fourth question, spirituous and malt liquors would be sold by sales agents, subject to such regulation as might be approved from time to time, if a majority voted in the affirmative to the questions 2, 3 and 4 or to 3 and 4, light beer would be sold in standard hotels, and light beer and spirituous and malt liquors of all kinds through Government agencies; if all the questions were answered in the negative, the act would remain as at present.

"The light beer mentioned in the ballot is 25-100 per cent alcohol, weight measure. This is equivalent to 548-100 per cent proof spirits, not 4½ proof spirits, as mentioned in the despatch. The strength of beer now permitted to be sold is 2½ per cent proof spirits. So that the beer mentioned in the ballot is a little over twice the strength of beer that it is now legal to sell."

The questions on the ballot are as follows:

1. Are you in favor of the repeal of The Ontario Temperance Act?
2. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent alcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?
3. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent alcohol weight measure in

standard hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favor such sale and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

4. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

## BRITISH BUY CANADIAN ENAMEL WARE.

A London correspondent writes:

Investigation in the Manchester district has disclosed the fact that Canadian made enamelware is prominently displayed in retail stores. Although manufacturers in the Dominion could not hope to compete in the British market a few years ago, it is borne out that there is an excellent opportunity for doing so at the present time. Another instance where Canadian firms have "carried coals to Newcastle" is in the case of several kinds of knives and cutlery. The extreme shortage of textiles has led to the importation of Canadian goods to Manchester.

The permanency of trade in many commodities that can be exported at present is debatable. Much depends on the conditions that will prevail in British industry when things are more settled there. At present everything is in a state of flux. It is difficult, of not impossible, to make forecasts of the state of industry in the United Kingdom when the transition period closes. There is little doubt entertained but that permanent trade will be established in many of the commodities that are now being sought. Next to enlisting the aid of British capital in developing Canadian resources, the exploitation of the British market in a more intensive fashion than has been done in the past is the most vital economic achievement of an Imperial character, so far as Canada is concerned.

There is a market for kitchen utensils, as well as wood turnings. The market for lumber is likely to develop into very large proportions.

The unfavorable shipping situation at present hampers this and other branches of trade. There are not sufficient vessels on the route between Canada and British ports to carry all the products that are offering. An improvement in this respect is likely before many weeks pass, in the opinion of marine men. The amount of lumber bought by British interests that is awaiting shipment at or near Eastern Canada ports is estimated at about 800,000,000 ft. This is a barrier to further business passing at present.

Britain shapes up as one of Canada's largest potential markets for lumber products. The British forests were denuded by the efficient work of Canadian forestry battalions, and reforestation is urgently needed. The British lumber requirements will be extremely large. The prosecution of an active house-building program will mean that many millions of feet of lumber will be required. Mr. Ray is of the opinion that more Canadian lumber will be required than ever before.

Britain promises to take a larger portion of Canadian pulp and paper, particularly the former product. It is stated emphatically that the United Kingdom will depend on European sources of supply to a much lesser extent than in pre-war days.

The Scandinavian countries are not likely to be as prominent on the British lumber market as heretofore, as Belgium and Germany will be heavy buyers.

## BRITISH EXPORTS CREDITS

The British Board of Trade announce that the Government is prepared, through their Export Credits Department, to consider applications for advances up to 80 per cent of the cost of the goods, plus freight and insurance, for goods sold to Finland, the Baltic Provinces (Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania), Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia and the areas in Russia to which the scheme for insurance against abnormal commercial risks applies.



## About Exports

### KEW'S "BIG STICK."

The raising of the great flagpole presented to Kew Gardens by the British Columbian Government in 1915 is about to be undertaken, and it is hoped that a number of Canadian officers and men will assist in the hoisting. The "stick," which was towed up the Thames on barges, is a beautifully tapered specimen of the Douglas Fir, or Oregon Pine; it is 215 feet in length and weighs over eight tons, says the London Post.

### CANADIAN APPLES NEED LABEL.

Mr. C. W. Baxter, the Fruit Commissioner at Ottawa, says:

For many years Canadian-grown apples have been sold in British markets as "Scotians" and "Canadians." "Scotians" was the term used to designate Nova Scotian apples, and these were received in the small, or 96-quart barrel. Ontario apples shipped in the large, or 112-quart barrel have been sold as "Canadian." The two terms were quite distinct and were used largely to distinguish the differing sizes of the barrel.

With the introduction of a standard apple barrel in Canada, it is important to shippers and to the industry that there be no misunderstanding or confusion among British importers and the trade generally as to the origin of these packages. The standard barrel should bear a standard and uniform trade mark, and this should be "Canadian apples." If growers are careful to brand every package with those two words, and give attention to the grading and packing of the contents, the results will be of the greatest importance. It is not necessary to feature the name of the province; it leads only to confusion. For instance, it is quite a common occurrence in English salesroom for British Columbia boxed apples to be sold as "Washingtons." Thus Canadian apples are competing as "Canadian," "Scotians" and "Washingtons," which is entirely undesirable.

Adopt the words "Canadian apples," give them prominence and earn for that trade mark a sound and lasting reputation.

### CAN CUT OUT GERMANY.

The United States Consul at Berne reports to the authorities that an excellent opportunity for extending their foreign business is afforded to American life assurance companies by the changed conditions in Switzerland due to the war. The annual amount of premiums paid by the Swiss people is about £4,000,000 and of this from 50 to 60 per cent. goes to native offices, while Germany has hitherto taken the balance. Previous to the war, says the Consul, there was only one American competitor in the field. Insurance men state that they were compelled to surrender the agencies of French and British companies and take those of German companies because the policies sold by the former were antiquated, and would not stand competition with the latter. It is similarly reported that the German companies are practically retiring from the field, in the first place because the rate of exchange is so heavily against them, and in the second place on account of the lost confidence in the soundness and stability of the companies themselves arising through the practical bankruptcy of the country and its institutions. Thus the field, assumes the Consul, becomes open to American enterprise. It is obvious that Canadian companies should be able to share in these possibilities.

### DON'T WANT OUR WOOD IN HOUSES.

The London Daily News says the Standardization Committee of Inquiry into Health does not agree with the recent proposal of Agent-General Wade, of British Columbia, to solve the British housing problem by the importation of wooden houses. The newspaper says that a London firm during the past twelve months approached the Housing Commission and Commissioners with suggestions for building houses on the American system. In no case they have been able to persuade the authorities to adopt the proposals despite the advantage in time and money saving. Wooden structures are considered unsuitable to the British climate, the problem presents many difficulties and the Standardization Committee is adverse to buildings of a temporary character.

### OIL IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

(Continued from Page 14.)

hitting something around the town would be better tenfold.

In a two-hundred mile stretch between the Peace River and the Athabaska there is a good looking field about which little is known but is probably underlain by tar sands.

To come to the tar sands, it may not be generally appreciated that in the vicinity of McMurray on the Athabaska River, Canada has the largest natural oil exposure in the world. But have these sands economic importance?

They exist in a bed of ordinary sandstone, 100 to 200 feet thick, saturated almost completely with heavy asphaltic oil. It contains 15 per cent of bitumen and yields 15 to 25 imperial gallons of oil to the ton when heated. The oil is low grade, with specific gravity of 25 Beaume, but on distillation it yields five per cent of gasoline. The area over which the tar sands are spread is, at the lowest estimate, 10,000 square miles, and may be more than 20,000 square miles.

Dr. Bosworth makes the very interesting calculation, based on the supposition that the economic elements of the tar sands can be secured and extracted, that the area is 15,000 square miles, the thickness 50 feet, and the yield 10 gallons per ton, that the famous sands contain three hundred thousand million barrels of oil. This quantity is only 500 times the world's annual production.

The thing is to get it, to get it away from the exposures. The Government drilled a test well at Pelican where it was hoped to strike the oil under a thick cover of clay shales. Drilling difficulties caused the hole to be abandoned. That was many years ago; in recent years at least six prospecting wells have tried to find the tar sands under a proper cover of clay shales. Three of these holes were along the Great Waterways' railway and encountered the tar sands at 400, 600 and 1,000 feet, respectively. A fourth well at House River found the sands at 400 feet; the fifth and sixth were at Pelican, and at about 900 feet. None of these encountered commercial yields but no one, least the experienced geologist, is ready to condemn the whole region. If drilling for oil fails other methods for utilizing the tar sands will be tried. Gas has been proven here to exist in very large quantities. For twenty years there has been a heavy flow from the Pelican well, drilled by the Government. Later wells have proven it. At present far from population and railways its value lies in the future.

### HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

(No Personal Liability.)

Dividend No. 68.

A Dividend of 1 per cent upon the outstanding capital stock has been declared payable 7th October, 1919, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on 27th September, 1919.

D. A. DUNLAP, Treasurer.

Dated September 20th, 1919.

## Week In Brief

Supporters of the \$2,000 gratuity in Toronto organized the United Veterans' League, for political action, headed by J. Harry Flynn.

A brother of Sir Arthur Currie announced that the general's name has been wrongly spelled throughout the war and should be "Curry."

Deaths of the week included George Gray, assistant general manager of the Acadia Coal Co., at Stellarton, N.S., aged 59. He was widely known in the coal trade and in municipal and charitable circles.

Brockville ratepayers by a vote of 878 to 1, carried a by-law granting \$4,500 for the purchase of the W. H. Woods property, Park Street North, for the establishment of a factory for the Brockville Paper Manufacturing Company.

Sir William Mackenzie and other prominent citizens of Toronto are to appear in court to explain why they failed to send cheques to Ottawa to defray their Federal income tax. The writ issued against Sir William Mackenzie demands the payment of \$4,826.11 on a declared income of \$45,849.92.

The Dominion Government appointed a special Commons Committee to discuss the Bill regarding the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, with power to examine various phases of re-establishment, but not the question of further bonuses. Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the Government had reached the conclusion that, in view of the present financial situation of the country, it would not be able to justify the voting of additional gratuities.

### GRAIN YIELDS OF PRAIRIES.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 62,326,400 bushels, as compared with 164,436,100 bushels in 1918. In Manitoba the total yield of wheat for 1919 is 36,999,100 bushels, as compared with 48,191,100 bushels in 1918; in Saskatchewan 88,221,000 bushels, as against 92,493,000 bushels, and in Alberta 37,106,300 bushels as against 23,752,000 bushels. Oats yield 234,047,000 bushels in the three Prairie Provinces, as compared with 222,049,500 bushels in 1918; barley 45,988,000 bushels as against 47,607,400 bushels; rye 5,722,000 bushels as against 6,181,700 bushels, and flax seed 7,099,000 bushels as against 5,776,000 bushels.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Time Table Changes September 28th, 1919.

Montreal—Toronto—Detroit—Chicago:

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 28th, the International Limited Train No. 1 will leave Montreal at 10.00 a.m. daily instead of 9.30 a.m. for Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

Train now leaving Montreal 9.40 a.m. daily for Toronto will leave at 9.00 a.m. daily.

Train now leaving Montreal 11.00 p.m. daily for Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, will leave Montreal same time as at present, arriving Toronto 7.30 a.m., instead of 8.00 a.m.

Train now arriving Montreal 8.00 a.m. daily from Chicago, Detroit and Toronto, will arrive at 7.30 a.m. daily.

Other important changes in time tables including Montreal Suburban District will also be made on that date. Information now in agents hands.



ESTABLISHED 1872

# Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

Capital Authorized . . . . . \$5,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up (July 31st, 1919). \$3,946,220  
 Reserve and Undivided Profits  
 (July 31st, 1919) . . . . . \$4,058,224

## TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

Convenience, security and economy are secured by the use of Travellers' Cheques issued by this Bank. They enable the bearer to identify himself and are readily converted into the current coin of any foreign country.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

## The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid-up . . . . . \$15,000,000  
 Reserve Funds . . . . . \$16,000,000  
 Total Assets . . . . . \$430,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

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

576 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUND-  
 LAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN  
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## American Bank Note Company

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# Banking Transactions

## VAST GOLD HOARDS IN INDIA.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Lucknow branch of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at the beginning of August, Mr. E. H. Ashworth, I.C.S., said that English enterprise had failed to unearth hidden hoards of wealth which lie unproductive in private hands. As an instance he cited a case at Lucknow of family property in dispute, one item of which was 1,600 gold bricks, valued at Rs90,000, which apparently had laid unproductive in the coffers of the family for upwards of 20 years. Mr. E. W. Christie, formerly of the National Bank of India and more recently a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sinclair, Murray and Company, has been appointed manager of the London office of the Tata Industrial Bank, which will probably be opened in November next.

## CANADIAN BANKERS ABROAD.

The arrival in London this week of Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, and the announcement that Mr. H. B. Shaw, General Manager, sails from New York on the Mauretania on October 2, appears to foreshadow a further strengthening of the international connection of the Union Bank of Canada.

Mr. Galt is making his first visit abroad since before the war. Mr. Shaw was to have accompanied Mr. Galt, but was temporarily detained in Canada. The visit to London at this time of these two Canadian bankers is accepted as indicating the possibility of the Union Bank of Canada broadening its foreign connections. The prime purpose of the visit overseas of Messrs. Galt and Shaw is the opening of the Paris office of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

## TEST CASE ON FARM LOAN BONDS.

The validity of Federal Land Bank bonds and Joint Stock Bank bonds of the United States will be tested in the courts in the trial of a case filed in the Federal Court at Kansas City.

Former Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes has been retained to represent the holders of Federal Land Bank bonds. The United States has instructed the district attorney at Kansas City to appear and defend. The Joint Stock Land Banks will be represented by former Attorney General Wickersham and by Hon. W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury. The great legal talent employed by parties who desire to continue the tax exemption of farm loan bonds shows that they consider the case critical as well as of supreme importance.

Hon. Wm. Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, Kentucky, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, and Frank Hagerman of Kansas City will appear for plaintiff in attacking the validity of the bonds.

Bonds of Joint Stock Land Banks and of Federal Land Banks are not obligations of the government, nor assets of the Government. Congress declared them to be "instrumentalities" of the Government, in order to have an excuse for exempting them from taxation.

If the courts decide that Congress exceeded its constitutional power in making that declaration, both future and past issues of bonds of both classes of banks will be subject to taxation.

## COOPERATIVE BURGLARY.

The Financial Times of London, Eng., says a certain insurance company have recently brought to light an interesting instance of criminal sagacity. The traders in the East End are very sensible of the benefits of insurance living as they do in an unsettled area. Many of the shopkeepers have stocks of great value, and in the following case those concerned were dealers in skins and furs, the value of the stock running into some thousands of pounds, well insured against burglary. The insurance company received a claim for compensation for burglary, and on investigating the matter found that a very large stock of furs had been stolen, or at any rate they were missing, from one of the traders in question. The lock had been either picked or opened with a skeleton key and the goods carted away, without a trace of the thief or thieves being left behind. The same thing occurred with another furrier in the same district, and it was not long before all the furriers in the district were visited in turn, and the company had paid away nearly 80 per cent. in risks.

This was not good enough, so detectives were put on to watch. The thief was discovered and proved to be the trader whose shop was first burgled. It transpired upon enquiry that a syndicate had been formed. The first trader gave an impression of his key to number two, who procured a conveyance, and entering the shop carted the contents away to his own premises. He insured them in due course and arranged with a third accomplice to relieve him of the furs in the same way, and so the scheme proceeded. The company paid and paid until their attention was attracted by the frequency of the thefts, by which time the furs had been the round of the syndicate and each member has drawn his compensation, the furs still remaining intact. "You burgle me and I'll burgle you" was a paying proposition until it was carried too far.



**T**HROUGH good times and bad times for the past 45 years this Bank has steadily given its best efforts to the development and upbuilding of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial business of this Country. Our efficient service is available for the benefit of all customers.

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**STANDARD BANK**  
 OF CANADA

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E. C. GREEN, - - MANAGER



**THE BIGGEST BANK DEPOSIT.**

"When you take out a life insurance policy you make the biggest bank deposit you ever made in your life at one time. Did you ever put ten thousand—twenty thousand—dollars through the receiving teller's wicket and say, put that to the credit of my account? No? Well, the minute you sign this application and pay me the first instalment on your new bank account, you have actually provided that whole sum—ready—waiting for service against the one big call that is coming to you sometime—the one on which you will never get any extension of time. That's banking in a new sense and banking with common sense and foresight.—The Federal.

**\$4. STERLING SAVES ENGLAND.**

Reported action of the Bank of England in reducing interest paid on special foreign deposits, from 4½ per cent to 3 per cent., while of itself not important, is somewhat puzzling in view of the fact that, heretofore, London was supposed to be bidding for outside funds by paying well for bank balances. This, under normal conditions, would tend to offset a fall in sterling abroad and, no doubt, earlier this year was looked to to perform this function. Apparently, the new departure is in keeping with the indifference displayed by the British authorities as to what becomes of the sterling rate in New York and other foreign centres.

The theory is advanced that the action of the bank is prompted with a view to driving foreign money, now in London, into British investments. With a loss facing them, of perhaps more than 10 per cent. on sterling if their balances are

transferred back to this side, American bankers and others may elect, when they observe this reduction in interest rates, to invest their funds in British war bonds.

Sterling in the neighborhood of \$4.00 is regarded as the ultimate salvation of British security values, therefore, England is not worrying over the rising of credits in the States now. It means more to her if things are allowed to mend naturally.

**A REAL CREDIT.**

"The credit for which a man asks when he insures his life is of a different sort from the credit he gets at his bank. It is a real credit for the benefit of, and in no way a burden on, future generations. Life insurance constantly and successfully faces panic conditions. Death is panic—it comes quickly, silently, just when and where it might least be expected. Life insurance meets its demands without delay and without loss. Life insurance pays, not merely the sum deposited, but a sum largely in excess of that.—Insurance Vindicator.

**" HE DONE THE BEST HE COULD."**

"Gentlemen of the jury," declaimed the attorney for the plaintiff, addressing the twelve Missouri peers who were sitting in judgment in a damage suit against a corporation for killing a cow, "if the train had been running as slow as it should have been run, if the bell had been rung as it ought to have been rung, or a whistle have been blown as it ought to have been blew, none of which was did, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed!"

**THE MOLSONS BANK**

Incorporated 1855.  
Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000.  
Over 100 Branches.

Have you money saved to take advantage of such profitable transactions as may come to your notice?

A Savings Account in The Molsons Bank may help you some day to financial independence.

**E. C. PRATT, General Manager.**

**The Dominion Bank**

160 St. James St.

Careful attention is given to *Foreign Exchange Business* Cable and Mail Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. A General Banking Business transacted.

**M. S. BOGERT**  
MANAGER.



Letters of Credit and Drafts issued to over 1,500 principal points in the United Kingdom and the world-wide British Empire, and countries of Europe and Asia not under the war ban. The service is most complete and of unexcelled efficiency.

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TWO YOUNG MEN — RETURNED OFFICERS and possessed of capital, are prepared to purchase or take an interest in a sound and profitable manufacturing or commercial business. All replies will be treated confidentially and may be addressed to "Enquirer," care London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Toronto.

**LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	-	£55,962,850
CAPITAL PAID UP	-	8,954,056
RESERVE FUND	-	9,000,000
DEPOSITS, &c.	-	267,966,438
ADVANCES, &c.	-	81,072,134

THIS BANK HAS OVER 1,300 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.  
Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

Affiliated Banks:  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.  
French Auxiliary:  
LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital  
\$9,700,000



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

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000

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

**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**



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

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

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

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

## The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Field Men.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION.

We Particularly Desire Representatives for City of Montreal.

Chief Office for Canada:  
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ALEX. BISSETT - Manager for Canada.

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.

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

**\$5,000**

provision for your home, plus

**\$50 A MONTH**

Indemnity for yourself.

**Our New Special Indemnity Policy**

Shares in Dividends.  
Waives all premiums if you become totally disabled.  
Pays you thereafter \$50 a month for life.  
Pays \$5,000 in full to your family no matter how many monthly cheques you may live to receive.

Ask for Particulars.

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TORONTO**

## INSURANCE

### NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

The two representatives of the North American Life producing the largest amount of business for the month of August were Messrs. J. W. Hudson of British Columbia, and T. H. Giffin of Halifax. British Columbia agency led in volume of production.

In the Nalaco Cup standing, Edmonton agency is the present leader.

Mr. George E. Williams, Montreal agency, sent in the largest single application for the month of August.

### DECIDES "DUE DATE."

A question of great interest to holders of life assurance policies was raised for consideration in the King's Bench Division the other day before Lord Justice Scrutton, writes a legal correspondent of the Liverpool Times. It is well-known that nearly every policyholder avails himself of the thirty days of grace customarily allowed for the payment of renewal premiums. Some policyholders, particularly mortgages and assignees of policies on the lives of other people, are reluctant to pay any premium before it becomes absolutely necessary in order to keep alive the policies, and they avail themselves of the usual condition providing against the lapsing of certain policies within a specified time (usually a year from the date of the last payment becoming due) on payment of the arrears of premium with interest.

In the case under the consideration of the court a policy had been taken out in 1908 and had been assigned to the plaintiff in the action. The premiums were payable quarterly on or before the last days in January, April, July and October in each year. Thirty days' grace was allowed for the payment of each renewal premium. One of the conditions of the policy read as follows: "Any policy which has acquired a surrender value will not immediately lapse if a renewal premium be not paid within the days of grace, but will be kept in force for twelve calendar months from the date upon which the last premium became due"—subject to payment of the premiums in arrear with interest within that period. No premiums were paid after April 30, 1915, by which date the policy had acquired a surrender value. On August 7, 1916, the plaintiff offered to pay the premiums in arrear in order to keep alive the policy, but the insurance company declined to accept them on the ground that the policy had lapsed since July 31, 1915. They, however, offered to pay the surrender value. The person whose life was assured by the policy died in the month of December, 1916, and the plaintiff, as holder of the policy, sued the company for the insurance money. His contention was that the last premium unpaid was due not on July 31, 1915, but on August 30, 1915, that is, at the expiry of the thirty days' grace allowed for payment. If this contention were upheld, then his tender on August 7, 1916, of the arrears of premiums in order to keep alive the policy would have been a good one and within the terms of the conditions referred to. The analogy of a bill of exchange was urged in the course of the argument that the premium only "became due" on the last of the thirty days of grace. His lordship, however, gave judgment in favor of the insurance company, holding that the last premium "became due" on July 31, 1915, and not on the last day of grace, and that accordingly the policy had lapsed on the day when the offer was made to repay the arrears and interest.

Howard S. Ross, K. C.

Eugene R. Angers

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

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Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.  
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W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager.

Founded in 1806.

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to represent a Company whose name is his introduction. One whose policies are unexcelled. Liberal dividends. Strength and security unsurpassed.

The figures for 1918 emphasize these points in the North American Life.

Business in Force . . . . .	over \$70,900,000
Assets . . . . .	18,100,000
Net Surplus . . . . .	2,750,000
Payments to Policyholders . . . . .	1,700,000

These are reasons why the Company is known as "Solid as the Continent." Correspond with E. J. Harvey, Supervisor of Agencies.

**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO



**CANADA'S STEEL POLICY.**

The suggestion is made by "Iron and Steel of Canada" that the Canadian steel industry may have erred in failing to aim at a more diversified production. The editor compliments the Algoma Steel Corporation on commencing the manufacture of structural steel and small commercial sections and continues:

"One fault of the larger steel companies of Canada has been their reliance on one main product, necessitating large tonnage production for profitable operation, and somewhat out of balance with the requirements of Canada itself.

"Under Canadian conditions it is not clear that large specialized plants, making one main tonnage product, are quite fitted to our national needs, although they may be fitted for large export business. The form of organization that seems most likely to succeed is the one that owns coal and ore deposits, and that in addition to manufacturing steel, will carry the manufacture of finished steel products to a wider extent than has yet been attempted. From the ore to the finished product is the expression of a thoroughly practical idea. The finished product should include the complete fabrication of ships, and it should not stop short of such finer manufactured products as cutlery and small general hardware. It is not suggested that the larger steel companies should undertake the manufacture of these later stages of steel and iron fabrication, but the idea before the trade should contemplate the manufacture of steel in such grade and of such size and shape as will foster the evolution of the numberless small trades that should grow out of a basic iron and steel industry.

"Tonnage, and still more tonnage, has been the leading idea of United States steel manufacture, and in that country illimitable coal resources and most important iron-ore deposits, the idea properly consorted with the genius of the United States citizen.

"The question is whether in Canada we are properly guided in endeavoring to transplant the tonnage idea to our own soil, or whether Canada should not accept some of the limitations of her national resources, and to some extent abandon the idea of tonnage quantity and substitute specialization of product and good quality.

**FIRE PREVENTION DAY.**

The following is the text of the eloquent plea for conservation with which the Governor-General-in-Council has created the institution of Fire Prevention Day, to be first observed on Thursday, October 9:

Whereas it is shown by reliable statistics that the amount of the average annual loss of property by fire in Canada exceeds twenty million dollars, the loss for the year 1918 being in excess of thirty million dollars, and that there is in addition a large annual unappraised loss from forest fires which if unchecked threatens to greatly impair, if not to entirely destroy, our heritage of forest wealth;

And whereas there is also every year in Canada a deplorable loss of human life as a result of fire;

And whereas it is desirable for the well-being of the nation that a greater regard for the sanctity of human life be inculcated; that the material wealth of the nation be so far as possible conserved, and that every agency which tends to needlessly dissipate or destroy human life or property be vigorously opposed;

And whereas it is authoritatively estimated that at least seventy-five per cent of the fires occurring are preventable by the exercise of proper care on the part of the individual citizens, and that therefore a corresponding proportion of the annual loss from fire can be avoided;

And whereas it is desirable, in order that the attention of the public may be directed to the extent of the preventable loss of life and property from fire and the best means of controlling it, that one day of the year be set apart and properly designated for the dissemination of such information and the giving of such instruction on fire loss and fire prevention as may be practicable:

Now know ye, that we, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to appoint and do appoint Thursday, the Ninth day of October in this present year, as "Fire Prevention Day" and we do recommend to all our loving subjects that on that day,

1. All dwellings and their surroundings be carefully inspected by their occupants and all conditions likely to cause or promote the spread of fires removed.
2. All public buildings, stores and factories be inspected and cleared of rubbish.
3. Fire drills be held for the children in all schools and for employees in all large stores and factories.
4. Special instructions on the subject of fire prevention be given by the teacher and by municipal officials in the schools and that such appropriate literature as may be made available be distributed to the pupils.
5. All legislation and regulations enacted or issued by Dominion, provincial or municipal authorities dealing with fire prevention be given publicity by the municipal officials, and that by public meetings or otherwise as may to them seem most fit, they endeavor to impress upon the citizens the national importance of safeguarding life and property from loss of fire.

**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

**DIVIDEND NO. 199.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent. on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,

General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., August 15th, 1919.

**PROFESSIONAL**

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

**SCHOOL OF SALESMANSHIP.**

American and some Canadian insurance men are taking a lively interest in the course of study in the School of Life Insurance Salesmanship, which will open at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburg, Pa., on the first of October.

In preparing for this course the curriculum was organized by joint committee of life insurance men and experts in "Education" ("Education" is a special branch of training for teachers which deals with the science of organizing knowledge for instruction and teaching methods). Not only were the subjects of Life Insurance Principles and Life Insurance Underwriting and Practice organized, but the subject of Salesmanship was taken up in earnest by the joint committee of life insurance men and educational experts.

Salesmanship was divided into two branches, the Principles of Salesmanship and Life Insurance Salesmanship Practice. Dr. Jotn A. Stevenson, Director of the Carnegie School of Life Insurance Salesmanship, is not only one of the country's leading experts in education, but he is both an enthusiast on life insurance and a man of wide experience in salesmanship. He has not only sold life insurance, but he has had a splendid experience as the salesmanager for an important corporation. He will personally teach salesmanship practice as applied to life insurance in the new school, and he has made it clear that, while life insurance is to be taught, it is to be taught in such a way that it will serve as the foundation for the salesmanship course in life insurance, which is the ultimate requirement of men who are to make their living selling life insurance.

**Men of the Moment**

**ROBERT DOLLAR**, the famous British Columbia shipping magnate and original of Peter B. Kyne's "Cappy Ricks" stories, was a lifelong friend of Hiram Robinson, the Ottawa lumber millionaire, who died last week. Mr. Robinson gave Robert Dollar his first job in the Ottawa district. This was years ago in the days of the Old Hamilton Company, and as time passed and wealth and fame came to Robert Dollar it has been stated that he never forgot the kindness shown him by Hiram Robinson.

**SIR HENRY DRAYTON**, new Minister of Finance, is the subject of a reminiscence by a writer in the Edmonton Bulletin, that recalls that after Sir Henry had fulfilled his duties as chairman of the commission which investigated the Canadian railway situation, he and his two associates were voted \$15,000 each for their services. It was a large-sized task which they had in hand, and the other two commissioners had no hesitation about accepting the money. But Sir Henry refused it, explaining that he preferred to have his work as commissioner stand as a contribution to public welfare.

**THE LATE ANDREW CARNEGIE** is the subject of a interesting story which used to be told by Sir Starr Jameson. The latter was once spending the night at Skibo Castle, and at dinner the author of "Triumphant Democracy" had ridden his hobby very hard. "Monarchies were of no use," and all the rest of it. Later on, when the others had retired, "Dr. Jim" was invited by his host to a quiet hour in his study, to see some of his treasures. They were many, and his greatest was kept to the last. From his safe Mr. Carnegie produced a dainty box, and from it, in turn, a half-smoked cigar. "Well, and what is there in that?" asked Sir Starr in answer to Mr. Carnegie's triumphant gesture. "That," was the democrat's reply, "is the remains of a cigar which King Edward smoked once when here at Skibo."

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**X BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 105 YEARS. X**



# Commodity Markets

## BRADSTREETS TRADE REPORT.

Bradstreets Montreal report says:—

With light stocks on hand in all lines of wholesale trade, the volume of business is satisfactory. A good many sorting orders are coming in for dry goods, and travellers on the road are securing quite a few Spring orders, but in some lines the orders are accepted at open prices, to be named at time of delivery.

In the grocery trade buyers are purchasing early, to avoid shortage of supplies. One of our sugar refineries placed another advance of fifty cents per hundred pounds on all grades of refined sugars. The arrival of further supplies of raw sugar is helping the situation, and more liberal supplies are being distributed to the trade by the refineries. A few lines have advanced in prices, such as candies, baked beans, baking powder, soap powder, and vinegar; whilst declines are noted in honey, evaporated apples, tapioca, etc.

The pack of canned corn this season will be short. Molasses is arriving in large quantities. Prices are ruling strong.

Winter wheat grades of flour are selling at fifty cents per barrel lower than a week ago. Mill-feeds are still in short supply. Millers output being closely sold up. The first shipment of this seasons wheat crop will arrive here this week.

A large American Steel Company intends operating a large new plant in one of the Western sections of Canada.

It is rumoured that a large hay exporting company is being formed, to operate the export hay trade in small bales. The demand for Canadian hay from foreign sources is good, but there is no space available for hay in the present size bale on the outgoing steamers.

Sterling Exchange is weaker, which is detrimental to the export trade. Other foreign exchange reached a low level during this week.

The retail trade has been good. Slight frosts have been experienced during the week, but the reports coming to hand from the country districts state that there is very little damage done to the crops.

Collections are good.

**Coarse Grains**—Foreign demand continues quiet and export business is dull, but local buyers are active and a fair amount of business was done in oat and barley for shipment from Fort William and in corn for shipment from Chicago. The domestic trade in car lots is steady, there being a fairly good demand from country buyers, and especially so for corn. Closing prices, car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats selling at 99c, No. 3 C.W., and extra No. 1 feed at 98c, and No. 1 feed at 97c, while No. 3 Ontario barley sold at \$1.47; No. 3 Canadian western at \$1.42½; No. 4 C.W., at \$1.39 per bushel, ex-store. Car lots of No. 1 yellow for shipment to country points, sold at \$1.72, No. 2 yellow at \$1.71 and No. 3 yellow at \$1.70 per bushel, ex-track, Boston freights, American funds.

**Flour**—Newfoundland is keen for pre-war spring wheat flour patents, and as millers generally secured large orders for these grades for fall shipment they are all busy manufacturing the same, one miller alone having engaged freight for 20,000 barrels. The only important change in the domestic market was the announcement on September 16 by local dealers in winter wheat flour of a decline of 45c per barrel. At this reduction the demand has improved considerably and a fairly active business is reported in both straight car and mixed broken lots, the latter selling at \$10.50 to \$10.60 per barrel, in new cotton bags, and at \$10.30 in second-hand jute bags, ex-store.

On account of the lower prices ruling for corn values for white corn flour were reduced 20c per barrel, with prospects of going still lower in the near future, and in consequence the demand has continued somewhat limited with sales of broken lots at \$10.90 per barrel, in jute bags, delivered to the trade.

A good business continues to be done in spring wheat flour for local and country account, and the market in this respect is active with a firm undertone. Sales of car lots for shipment to country points were made at \$11 per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers at \$11, ex-track, or at \$11.10, delivered, with broken lots to city bakers at \$11.10, ex-track, and to grocers and other dealers at \$11.20, ex-track, all less 10c per barrel for spot cash.

**Cheese**—Business for Continental Europe is increasing, including sales of some round lots at prices ranging from 26¼c to 27½c per lb. This has created a keener competition for the offerings at the boards throughout the country and especially so for the colored goods, for which a good premium over white has been paid in some instances. At Picton 26 1-16c per lb., f.o.b., was realized, and at Napanee 25 15-16c. The stock of cheese here is large and storage room is now somewhat scarce, which is attributed to the small shipments that have been made to the United Kingdom for the past few weeks.

**Millfeed and Rolled Oats**—Prices continue firm owing to limited supplies. Car lots of bran are quoted at \$45, and shorts at \$55 per ton, including bags, ex-track, and broken lots of bran in mixed cars are selling at \$46 to \$46.75, and shorts at \$56 to \$56.75 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade, all less 25c per ton, for spot cash. Rolled oats are steady, but the volume of business passing is small. Sales of broken lots of standard grades were made at \$5.05 to \$5.15 per bag of 90 lbs., with terms, delivered to the trade, and car lots were quoted at \$4.95, extrack, net cash, and at \$4.95 with terms, and at \$5, delivered in store, with terms for prompt delivery, and 15c per bag less for October shipment.

**Live Hogs**—Prices are steadily tending towards a lower level. This is attributed to the marked falling off in the export movement of the finished article during the past month, the large stocks held in Canada and the readjustment of the buying basis in England, coupled with the decline in prices. At Toronto this week live hogs sold 85c to \$1 per 100 lbs. lower and the market closed weak at \$18.50 to \$18.75 weighed off cars, and at \$18.25 to \$18.50 fed and watered. In sympathy with the above a weak feeling also prevailed in the Montreal market and prices closed \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. below a week ago at \$18 to \$19 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars with every indication of them going still lower in the near future. Bacon is not materially lower yet, but will probably move downward. Demand for best grades for home and country continues good. At wholesale, dry salted breakfast is selling at 50c per lb., pickled grades at 45c, Windsor selected at 52c to 54c, and Windsor boneless at 56c. On the other hand, the market for hams has been weaker owing to the fact that the consumption has fallen off and supplies have increased. Sales of 8 to 10-lb. hams were made at 42c per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 40c, and heavy weights at 37c to 38c.

**Butter**—Prices at public sales were the highest in several weeks, but at the close of the week the market worked lower than at the previous close. The total offerings amounted to 2,660 packages, and pasteurized creamery sold at 55½c to

54½c, and finest at 54½c to 53½c per lb. At Gould's Cold Storage 1,000 packages were sold, some at 53c per lb. f.o.b. country points, and some at 53c to 53½c delivered in store here. Supplies coming forward continue large and in excess of last year at this period, and as there has been no improvement in the demand from outside sources stocks on spot are steadily accumulating, and the opinion of some in the trade is that there is nothing in the situation to warrant higher prices, for the present at least, as the business passing of late has been purely of local character. Wholesale jobbing prices are: Pasteurized creamery 55½c to 55¼c; finest creamery, 54½c to 55c; fine creamery 53½c to 54c; finest dairy 50c to 51c.

## Among the Companies

### MARCONI OF CANADA.

Mr. Arthur H. Morse, of London, Eng., has been appointed managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada. According to a statement by Mr. Godfrey H. Isaacs, the managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, the Canadian company is to be reorganized, the capital of a million shares of \$5 each being reduced to \$2.50 each, and 500,000 new shares of \$2.50 each created. The parent company will purchase 400,000 of the new shares and liquidate the debt of the Canadian company to the English company.

### NEW CORDAGE COMPANY FOR B. C.

On August 26th, the British Columbia cabinet, acting upon the recommendations of the industrial commissioner and the Advisory Council of the Department of Industries, passed an order-in-council authorizing a loan of \$200,000 to the Canadian Western Cordage Company, Limited, of New Westminster, in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The order-in-council sets out that the loan is to be applied to the cost of erecting a cordage factory, the purchase and installation of machinery for raw material and operating expenses involved in the manufacture of cordage of all sizes. It is also provided that the shareholders shall subscribe for \$100,000 worth of stock, 60 per cent. of which is to be fully paid up and the balance subject to call as and when deemed necessary by the directors.

It was recommended by the Advisory Council, after they had endorsed the proposal, that the loan be contingent upon the city of Westminster providing the company with a free site and freedom from taxation for a period of twenty years.

The city council of New Westminster has passed a resolution agreeing to give a site and has submitted a by-law for that purpose. Nothing was said about the exemption from taxation at the time the application was made for the free site, and the officials of the Company will endeavor to have this clause eliminated from the order-in-council.

If all the good people were clever,  
And all that are clever were good,  
The world would be better than ever  
We thought that it possibly could.  
But, alas! it is seldom or never  
These two hit it off as they should;  
For the good are so harsh to the clever,  
The clever so rude to the good.



## Book Reviews

**"THE GOOD MAN AND THE GOOD: AN INTRODUCTION TO ETHICS,"** by Mary Winton Calkins. Macmillan, Toronto.

The writer is also the author of "An Introduction to Psychology," "The Persistent Problems of Philosophy," and "A First Book in Psychology." The underlying purpose of this book is to treat ethics as the study of living men—just or unjust. The book does not conceive ethics as a science of abstractions but as a science of the dutiful, the good, the virtuous man and his object, and as an outlet of psychology and an essential source of sociological science. The two hundred pages are filled with wise suggestions. Helpful notes are added to each chapter.

**"THE ADVENTURE OF LIFE,"** by Robert W. Mackenna. Macmillan, Toronto, \$1.25.

This interesting book, by the author of "The Adventure of Death," is the work of a doctor who served with the British army in the Great War, and for the most part was written within the sound of the guns. In semi-fiction form and with vivid description and illustration, there is presented the scientific interpretation of life. As the reflections of a man scientifically trained who has been for four years in the presence of much suffering and death and who can still believe in a just God who is not only the First Cause, but also the loving Father of mankind, the volume is of deep significance. The author's style is easy and at the same time forceful. What he has to say has a special appeal at this time when the questions he raises are being brought home afresh to many a bereaved family.

**"THE NEW SCIENCE OF ANALYZING CHARACTER,"** by Harry H. Bolton. Four Seas Co., Boston. \$2.50.

Character analysis is the bedrock upon which all human relationship is founded. It is the foundation of the vast credit system upon which our gigantic commercial structure is organized. There is hardly a human combination possible

without the aid of character analysis. This interesting and timely book helps one to read character; to find out the vocation you are best fitted for; to study your children; to study your employees or your boss; to study your customers, and to overcome your faults, if you have any. There are a number of suggestive illustrations, as for instance President Wilson, "the philosophic statesman," and Keir Hardie "with his honest eyes."

**"PRACTICAL BUTTER-MAKING"** (Fourth Revision), by Walker-Tisdale and Robinson. Headley Bros., Ltd., 72 Oxford Street, London, W.I. Price, 5s 6d.

The authors, C. W. Walker-Tisdale, F.C.S., author of "Milk-Testing" and a director of The Wensleydale Pure Milk Society, Ltd., Northallerton, and Theodore R. Robinson, F.S.I., late lecturer at University of London and one of the authors of "The Practice of Soft Cheesemaking," discuss in as few words as possible the methods found most successful in present time dairy practice. They say: "Whenever butter is made it is desirable that it should be made of good quality, as it is as easy to make a good article as a bad one. Under certain conditions butter-making is undoubtedly a paying business, whilst the keeping of a better class of cattle and the adoption of better methods of manufacture are conducive to make it even more so." There are many useful illustrations.

### LONDON STREET RAILWAY.

Results of Mayor C. R. Somerville's negotiations for the purchase by the city of the London Street Railway system will be made available generally within a week. It is claimed that a basis has been reached on which the Mayor is ready to send the question to the Council. The company's initial proposal is known to have been to sell out for \$50 per share of \$40 par value. Whether the Mayor has succeeded in having this amount reduced is unknown. At such a rate the cost of the system to the people would be \$1,500,000, including the assumption of bond obligations.

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SATURNIA....Oct. 24 CASSANDRA...Oct. 30

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New York to Liverpool. (Noon.)

AQUITANIA .....Sept. 18  
ORDUNA.....Sept. 23 CARMANIA.....Oct. 4  
ORDUNA.....Oct. 25 CARMANIA.....Nov. 8

New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg.

CARONIA.....Sept. 30 CARONIA.....Nov. 1

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, Southampton.

ROYAL GEORGE.Oct. 4 ROYAL GEORGE. Nov. 1

N.Y.—Cherbourg, Southampton.

MAURETANIA.Oct. 2 MAURETANIA...Oct. 28

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, London.

SAXONIA.....Oct. 16 SAXONIA.....Nov. 18

### ANCHOR LINE

Boston to Glasgow.

(3 p. m.)

ELYSIA.....Sept. 24 SCINDIA.....Oct. 11

New York to Glasgow via Merville.

(Noon.)

COLUMBIA....Oct. 4 Columbia.....Nov. 1

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Capital Paid Up \$16,000,000 Reserve Funds \$17,000,000 Total Assets \$470,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President

EDSON L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director

C. E. NEILL, General Manager

M. W. WILSON, Supt. of Branches

1869

1919

*Statement to the Dominion Government  
(Condensed) showing Condition of the  
Bank on July 31, 1919*

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital paid up . . . . .	\$ 16,144,550.00
Reserve Fund . . . . .	16,397,275.00
Undivided Profits . . . . .	535,757.19
Notes in Circulation . . . . .	34,412,062.74
Deposits . . . . .	383,318,713.02
Due to other Banks . . . . .	8,367,900.08
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch) . . . . .	504,744.27
Acceptances under Letters of Credit . . . .	11,607,490.78
	<u>\$471,288,493.09</u>

**ASSETS**

Cash on Hand and in Banks . . . . .	\$ 80,960,107.57
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves . . .	20,500,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities . . .	63,094,503.71
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks . . . . .	16,904,957.44
Call Loans in Canada . . . . .	14,574,059.37
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada . . .	32,277,161.49
	<u>228,310,789.58</u>
Loans and Discounts . . . . .	222,124,811.61
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra . . . . .	11,607,490.78
Bank Premises . . . . .	7,026,080.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises . .	1,390,534.61
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	78,786.50
Deposit with Dominion Government for Se- curity of Note Circulation . . . . .	750,000.00
	<u>\$471,288,493.08</u>

*595 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West  
Indies, Central and South America, etc.,  
distributed as follows:*

Canada . . . . .	520
Newfoundland . . . . .	8
West Indies . . . . .	54
Central and South America . . . . .	9
Spain (Barcelona) . . . . .	1
U. S. A. (New York) . . . . .	1
Great Britain (London) . . . . .	1
French Auxilliary (Paris) . . . . .	1
	<u>595</u>

**SPAIN, BARCELONA** - - Plaza de Cataluna 6  
**LONDON, ENGLAND**, Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.  
**NEW YORK CITY**, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.  
*French Auxilliary:*  
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**COLLECTIONS**

throughout Canada, Newfoundland, West  
Indies, Central and South America handled  
promptly and on favorable terms.

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## Canada's Largest Province

Area....over 700,000 square miles, or 18 per cent of all Canada

Rich in Natural Resources, Soil, Timber, Fisheries, Mines. Waterpower estimated at 6,000,000 h.p. of which 875,000 are developed at the present time.

Rich in Fish and Game and the best of sport for hunter and sportsman.

A Land of great Waterways, of mighty Rivers and Lakes, of extensive Forests.

A Land where Farming and Dairying is profitably pursued, with an annual production value exceeding \$200,000,000.

A Province that leads all the provinces in the Pulpwood and Asbestos Industries.

A Province that offers exceptionally favorable terms to the settler.

Send for Booklets and Information to

**The Department of Lands and Forests**  
Quebec City, Quebec.





CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC.

## Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel System

*Canadian Pacific Hotels from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific set the standard for hotel accommodation in Canada. Each hotel is distinctive in appointment and style; each has the same superb Canadian Pacific service*

**THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC**, Quebec, is a famous hotel in the most characteristic city of North America. Standing on Dufferin Terrace, it commands magnificent views of the River St. Lawrence.

**THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA**, Winnipeg, so well known and so popular with travellers that it has been enlarged to twice its original size.

**THE PLACE VIGER**, Montreal, is an ideal hotel for those who prefer quietness and yet wish to be within easy reach of the business centre.

**THE PALLISER**, Calgary, a handsome new hotel of metropolitan standard, from the roof of which the snow-capped Canadian Pacific Rockies are visible.

**THE HOTEL VANCOUVER**, a spacious hostelry that overlooks the Straits of Georgia and contains 650 rooms.

**THE EMPRESS**, Victoria, a luxurious hotel that appeals to the artistic sense, in a city of picturesque homes and Old Country atmosphere.

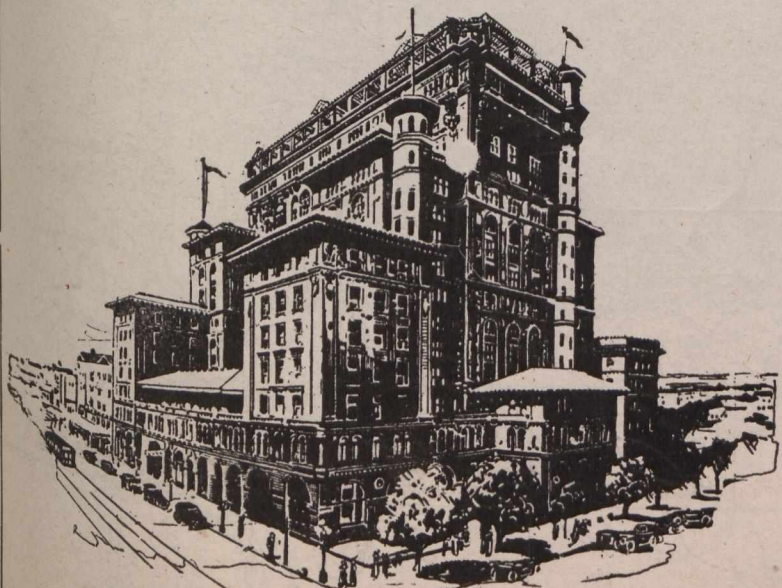
The above hotels, and others similarly situated at strategic points on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at McAdam, N.B., Sicamous, B.C., and Penticton, B.C., are open all the year round. Six other hotels, including four in the wonderful Canadian Pacific Rockies, are open in summer only.

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**C. E. E. USSHER,**  
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**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, MONTREAL**



HOTEL VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER.

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Authorized Capital . . . . . \$2,000,000.00  
Subscribed Capital . . . . . 1,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital . . . . . 247,015.79

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# See NEWFOUNDLAND

(BRITAIN'S OLDEST COLONY)

For the Winter Months, an Express Train with Dining and Sleeping Cars will leave St. John's on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

Connection from Canada and United States' points will be made at North Sydney, after arrival of the Canadian Government Railway Express, No. 5, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the steamer arriving at Port aux Basques on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning, there connecting with Express Train for points between Port aux Basques and St. John's.



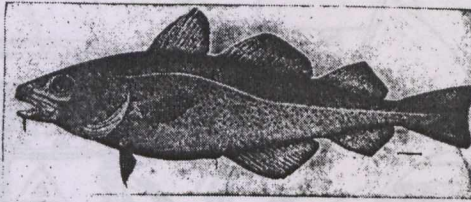
For further information, apply to  
**F. E. PITMAN**, General Passenger Ticket Agent,  
**REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY,**  
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.





# Where the Codfish Come From

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



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

WHETHER YOU WISH TO FISH FOR SPORT OR FOR PROFIT  
 ::: COME TO NEWFOUNDLAND :::

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

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

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



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

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





## As Fall Nights Grow Chill

IT is a real joy in damp Fall weather to spend the long, chilly evenings by a cheery, comfort-giving Perfection Oil Heater. For that "between seasons" period when it is too early to start the furnace, yet cool enough to require heat of some sort, the Perfection proves invaluable.

Upstairs or down, it warms any room, any time, without trouble or inconvenience. There are no ashes or coal to bother with, and the house doesn't become uncomfortably hot and stuffy.

The Perfection Oil Heater is well made and good-looking. Its brass burner insures years of service and turns every drop of Imperial Royalite Coal Oil into clean, odorless heat. The wick-stop prevents smoking.

Nickel trimmings, with the drum black japanned or blue enameled.

Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Heater, with the triangle trademark.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

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**Power      Heat      Light      Lubrication**  
**Branches in All Cities.**

# PERFECTION

*Oil Heaters*



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