

Mar. 11

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The Journal of Commerce

MR. T. K. DOHERTY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
DEPT. OF AGRICUL.,
OTTAWA, ONT.



At River John N.S.
AUG 1918

Photo by
E. Clay Blair

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Our Livestock Industry and Its After-The-War Scope

What are the possibilities in permanent trade as a result of our greater production campaign? Every business man in Canada is interested in bigger national business, otherwise our general trade.

The answer must lie in the realm of livestock. So far even wide-awake Canadians in the East have little realized the possibilities of our farm animal industry. War has shown us we only touch the fringe as yet.

The Canada Food Board, at the close of 1918, made a special inquiry as to the depletion of farm stock in European countries which were likely to become customers for our products. Taken in conjunction with Canadian export trade in pre-war years and the large increases made during the war in the sale of our farm products, that inquiry revealed a vast field for development.

Take only four main sections of Canada's opportunities:—

BEEF.

Britain imports.	1,077,154,000 lbs.
Canada ships Britain.	29,680,000 "

Decrease of Cattle in Europe Since 1914.

France	2,366,000 head	Sweden.	599,000 head
Italy.	996,000 "	Germany.	2,200,000 "
Denmark.	345,000 "		

PORK.

Britain imports annually	1,261,082,032 lbs. Hog Products
Canada ships Britain	130,304,900 " " "

Decrease of Hogs in Countries of Europe.

France	2,815,000	Sweden	352,000
Italy	354,000	Holland	162,000
Denmark	1,873,000	Germany	19,306,000
	Austria-Hungary		Considerable

The prices on hogs in Toronto Stock Yards for month of October, 1912, was \$8.70 per 100 lbs. In October, 1918, it was \$18.70, an advance of 111 per cent, while during same period Shorts for feed advanced from \$27 per ton to \$42, or 55 per cent.

BUTTER.

Britain imported yearly before the war	452,795,264 lbs.
12 years ago Canada exported	33,888,074 "
2 years ago Canada exported.	6,993,100 "
Year, ending Oct. 31, 1918, Canada exported	6,783,466 "

EGGS.

Britain normally imports	190,850,520 doz.
Britain's shortage during war	124,786,750 "
Canada exported 16 years ago.	10,860,536 "
Canada exported 2 years ago.	2,128,500 "
Canada exported up to Oct. 31, 1918	3,861,389 "

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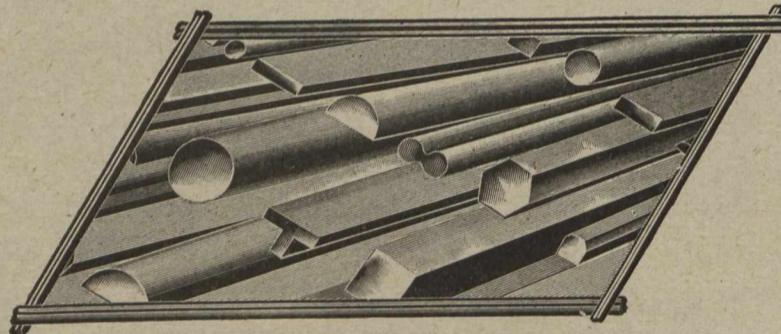
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 C. E. NEILL, General Manager M. W. WILSON, Supt. of Branches

1919

*Statement to the Dominion Government
 (Condensed) showing Condition of the
 Bank on December 31, 1918*

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid-up	\$14,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	535,757.19
Notes in Circulation	37,788,656.74
Deposits	337,475,496.57
Due to other Banks	6,851,706.27
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	321,974.55
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	10,835,591.36
	<hr/>
	\$422,809,182.68

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$69,804,371.01
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	26,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	56,236,065.08
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	14,587,371.33
Call Loans in Canada	11,443,391.09
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	26,980,919.83
	<hr/>
	205,052,118.34
Loans and Discounts	198,324,832.03
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	10,835,591.36
Bank Premises	6,592,475.43
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,169,481.02
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	91,865.75
Deposit with Dominion Government for Se- curity of Note Circulation	742,818.75
	<hr/>
	\$422,809,182.68

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

Canada	482
Newfoundland	6
West Indies	48
Central and South America	9
Spain (Barcelona)	1
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	548

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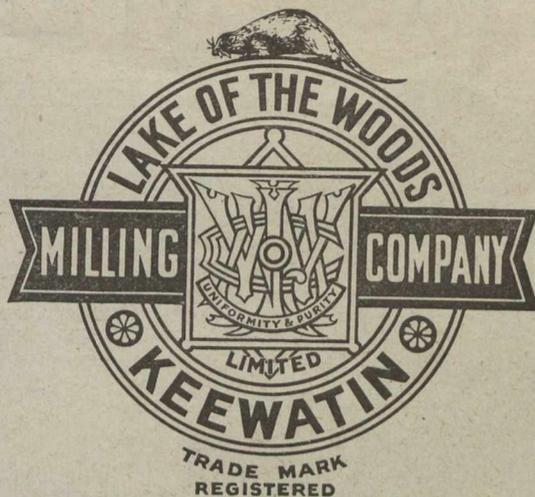
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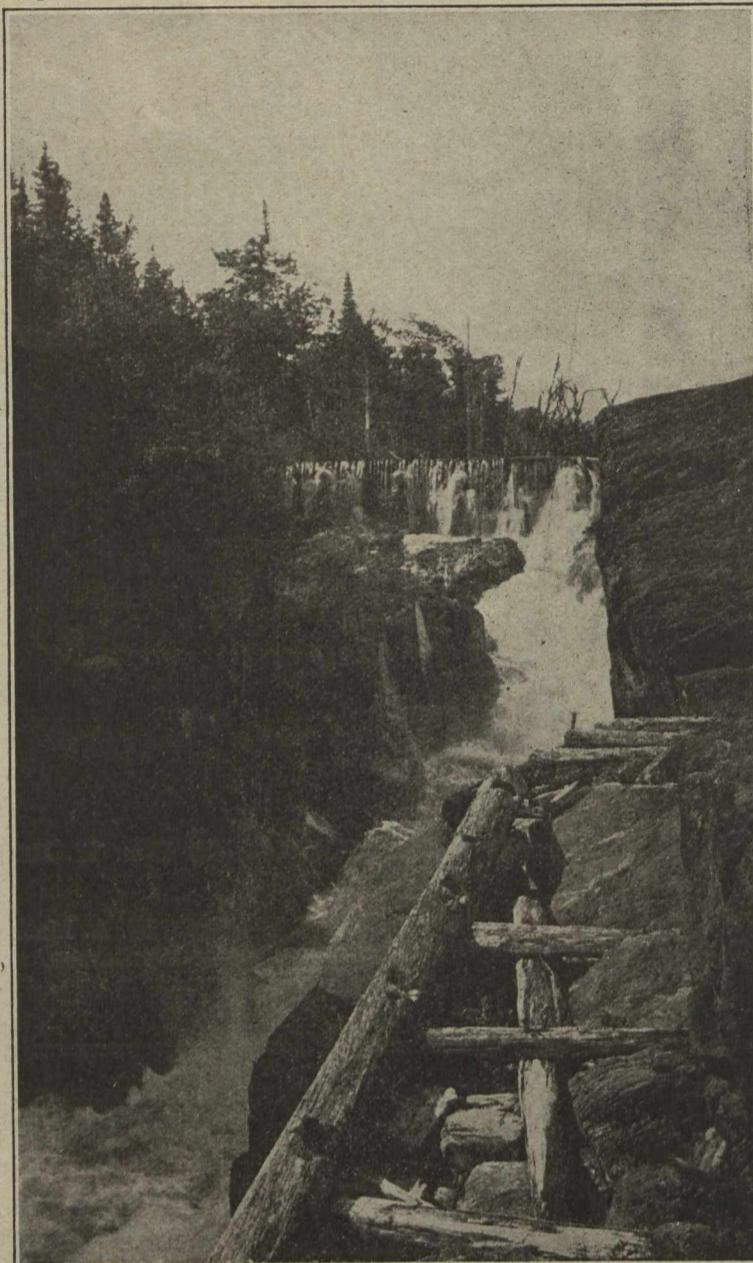
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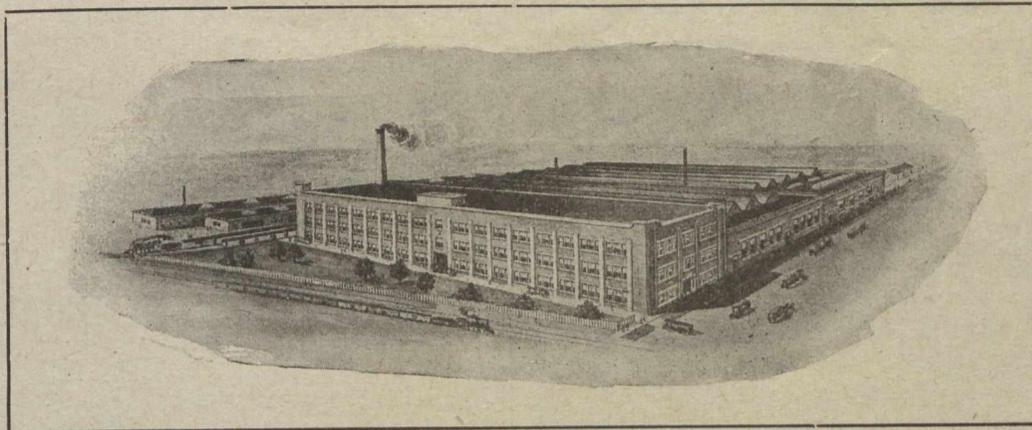
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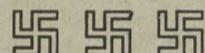
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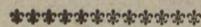
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The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

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TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919.

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Women in Parliament

ALREADY women are sitting in the Legislatures of several of our Western Provinces, and the right is now to be extended to them in Ontario and also in the Dominion House of Commons. It is not clear that women are at present excluded from the legislative bodies in which no specific provision has been made for their admission. The statutes on the subject were enacted at a time when evidently the admission of women was not in the mind of the legislators, but where there is no specific provision that a member shall be of the male sex probably a good case could be made out to support a claim that the wording of the laws, under the general principle of interpretation Acts, that words importing the masculine gender may include females as well, gives authority for the election of women. There was considerable agitation for women's right to vote, but little concerning their right to be legislators. Doubtless the women's view was that if they obtained the electoral franchise the other privilege would naturally follow, as, indeed, it does. When women are deemed qualified as voters, it is impossible to find any logical ground on which they can be excluded from the positions of representatives. And with some of the problems of the day intelligent women are particularly qualified to deal.

The Speech from the Throne at Ottawa states that provision is to be made for conferring upon women "the privilege of sitting in Parliament." Some of the ladies probably would prefer the word "right" to privilege, since the latter may be held to mean the granting as a favor of that which our feminine leaders will of course insist is a simple right. Perhaps, however, the ladies will feel that it is a case in which a rose by another name smells as sweet.

But what do the Government mean by the word "Parliament" in His Excellency's speech? We so commonly speak of a representative in the House of Commons as a "Member of Parliament" that admission to the House of Commons may be all that is contemplated by the official announcement. "Parliament," however, does not mean the House of Commons alone. The

Senate is a part of Parliament; a Senator is a Member of Parliament. Are we to have ladies in the Senate? If so, nobody will hereafter have the audacity to speak, as some have done in the past, of the "old ladies of the Senate." In England the new law, while admitting ladies to the House of Commons, does not go so far as to authorize women to be appointed to the House of Lords. Our Senate is inclined to follow the lead of the House of Lords in matters concerning its rights and privileges. Will it do so in this case and endeavor to exclude the ladies? There is no specific exclusion of them now and, as in the case of the Commons, quite an argument could be set up by those who might claim that women are even now eligible. If the Government bill be confined to the granting of eligibility for the House of Commons only, we may expect to find an immediate agitation for the admission of women to the Upper Chamber. The "soft snap" as it is sometimes rudely called, the privilege — if the word is allowable — of sitting in Parliament, with a life tenure, without any of the trouble, worry and expense attending the winning of elections, is one that the ladies will not long allow the mere men to monopolize.

If not to-day, to-morrow, the doors of the Senate will be battered down by the women's army. Then there will no longer be room for criticism respecting "contingent" accounts which include ladies' purses and dressing bags. "Contingencies" may then have to include many things that man is not free to mention now. In the United Kingdom the people have been slow to exercise their privilege of electing women as representatives. In several cases women were candidates in the recent elections, but all were ungallantly defeated, except a Sinn Fein lady in Ireland. As the Sinn Fein members refuse to take their seats at Westminster, the Imperial Parliament is still entirely a men's institution. We are inclined to think that when the right to sit in Parliament is granted to the women of Canada they will not be so slow in availing themselves of it. In the discussion of various branches of our public affairs many of the Canadian women have exhibited qualities that would do honor to the House of Com-

mons. It is a fair guess that the close of the next general election, whenever it may happen, will find a number of women duly elected and ready to take their places in the high court of Parliament.

The Divorce Law

IF the absurdity of the laws respecting the granting of divorces in the larger part of Canada was not already evident, it has become so through the flood of divorce applications awaiting action at the present session of the Canadian Parliament. It may be necessary to remind those who have not paid attention to the subject that in the three Maritime Province and in British Columbia there are divorce courts, where such matters are treated in a judicial way, with little publicity and with an entire absence of public scandal, while, as respects all the rest of Canada, divorce cases have to be brought before the Canadian Parliament and dealt with by the enactment of a special law in each case. In the Prairie Provinces the point was raised some months ago that, although there is no specific authority for the handling of divorce cases by the courts of those Provinces, the general terms of the constitutions of the three Prairie Provinces give to their higher courts the powers of the English courts, including the divorce court. This contention was not raised until many years after the organization of the Provincial courts, and after it had been generally assumed that only the Federal Parliament could grant divorces in that region. The Manitoba court upheld the contention and in one case exercised the power to grant divorce. The soundness of the Manitoba decision was challenged and an appeal was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, which tribunal has not yet dealt with the case. The state of the divorce law in the Prairie Provinces is thus in doubt. But as respects the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec it is admitted that divorce cases can be dealt with only by the passing of special Acts of the Canadian Parliament, as already stated.

For this session there is an unprecedented list of seventy-two cases, in which the passing of such divorce bills is desired. Apart altogether from the special character of these applications, the difficulty of intelligently enacting seventy-two private Acts, each of which must, after investigation and discussion, be passed through its several stages in the Senate, and then pass through a similar process in the House of Commons, must suggest at once the need of some better method of dealing with such matters.

Mr. Nickle, the member for Kingston, has brought before the House of Commons a motion for the appointment of a special committee of the House to enquire into the question of the divorce laws, with a view

to a reform. The motion is a very proper one, though there is really little room for inquiry. All that can be learned by the committee is already well known from past discussions of the subject in Parliament. The manner in which divorce cases have to be dealt with under the present system is a grave public scandal and a great injustice to many people.

There are conscientious objections to divorce, objections based upon the strong religious convictions of one great church and a part of another great church. Such conscientious objections must command respect from all. If it were possible, by adhering to such objections, to prevent the granting of divorces, these religious bodies might feel that they are accomplishing their purpose. But they do not do this. All that they do, when they prevent the creation of divorce courts in the Provinces referred to, is to substitute, for the quiet judicial method of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, a system of Parliamentary trial which is little better than a mockery of justice, usually attended by a degree of publicity which is a painful humiliation to the innocent people concerned, as well as a disgrace to our Parliamentary proceedings. If it be said, as it probably will be, that what is called the divorce evil is at least checked by the expense and the obstacles raised at Ottawa, the effective answer is that by this system justice is open only to the wealthy and well-to-do, and that innocent men and women are left to suffer because they cannot afford to pay the heavy cost of trial at Ottawa. From every view-point the system is bad, without a single redeeming feature. Let us hope that Mr. Nickle's committee may be successful in showing to the opponents of divorce courts that the creation of such tribunals in the Provinces where they do not exist is necessary in the interests of both justice and morality.

Eccentricities of Elections

THE movement in favor of what is called Proportional Representation — a system designed to give representation to minorities — is likely to receive an impetus from the recent British elections. The inequalities of representation in Parliamentary bodies have often been pointed out, and the need of some better system of elections admitted. In the Proportional Representation scheme, however, there were complexities which caused many people to shrink from it when it came before them for practical treatment. Usually movements of this kind find their chief support in the popular legislative bodies, while an upper chamber, being of a more conservative character, is slow to accept the new ideas. Strange to say, in the case of Proportional Representation, this situation has been reversed. In

the consideration of the Representation Bill which was to govern the election that has just been held, the House of Lords agreed to apply the principle of Proportional Representation experimentally to a number of constituencies, but when this proposal reached the House of Commons that body promptly rejected it and retained the old-fashioned method of determining elections. Now attention is being drawn to some of the queer results of the contest. Of the total votes cast at the election 52½ per cent were given to the Coalition candidates; that is to say, the Coalition men received just a little more than one-half of the votes polled. But under the queer operation of the system of election this 52½ per cent of voters placed in the House of Commons 76½ per cent of the membership of the House. Non-Coalition forces had 47½ per cent of the votes cast — only a little less than one-half. But though these Non-Coalition forces numbered nearly one-half of all who voted they have only 23½ per cent of the membership of the House. In these figures the advocates of Proportional Representation will find new arguments for their plan, and a revival of the campaign for reform may be expected.

Our Submarine Elephants

SEVERAL weeks ago we offered the suggestion that one form which recognition of Canada's war service might properly take was the presentation to the Dominion of some of the German warships that were surrendered to the Allies. The policy of having a local Canadian navy, in co-operation with the Imperial navy, being now generally accepted, it will be necessary for Canada to have a few ships. We observe that the British Government have offered Canada two submarines. Whether these are to be British vessels, or part of the German fleet, is not clear, nor is that point important. But the policy of giving submarines is open to grave objection, as is also the policy of accepting them, though perhaps it is one of the cases in which one does not look a gift horse in the mouth.

Canada already has a couple of submarines which she should desire to get rid of rather than to get more. One of the things to be hoped for as a result of the Peace Conference is that submarine warfare may be prohibited in the future. Whatever may be decided on respecting the larger classes of ships, the submarine should be destroyed and the use of it hereafter forbidden. The submarines that are offered to us will be white elephants on our hands. There are, however, in the German navy war ships of all classes. Ships of the small cruiser class, or large yachts of the class that the German Emperor had for his personal use, would be serviceable to Canada.

From Fourteen to Eighteen

The "Blind Alley"—Compulsory Education—Industry and the School

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

The most critical point in the life of a growing child is when he leaves school and enters industry. Each year an army of 100,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 marches out of the schools and into the stores, factories, offices and farms of this country. The service which the school has been rendering comes suddenly to an end, and they are left to use or forget the education which they have acquired. The majority of these children are poorly educated, for it is just those who have least profited by the instruction of the schools who most readily leave them.

A minority of the children who graduate from the primary schools go on into the high schools. We need not be much concerned about them. They come from better homes, and there are awaiting them higher opportunities and larger earnings. For a portion of them the machinery which trains for the professions will be employed. The real problem is for the larger group who are thrown in comparative helplessness, and inadequate preparation into the midst of the sordid and bitter struggle for wages.

A few of these children receive intelligent guidance in finding work. Their parents are competent, and awake to the importance of fitting the child to some congenial and promising job. If there are any children who receive vocational guidance from the schools as they leave them the number is very small.

But most of the parents are helpless in this matter. They have little knowledge of the opportunities open to their boys and girls. They have no experience in finding work for any but themselves. They do not know what it is best for the child to do. They are often in need of the child's earnings, and hurry it into the first opening which promises to increase the family income.

Thus many children get into the "blind-alley" jobs which demand little skill and offer no chance of advancement. The work is not educative, and when they become too old for a child's task their places are filled by a new lot of children, while they are turned out without a trade, exhausted by premature labor, to drift among the casual workers or the unemployed.

Other children find work for which they have no liking or aptitude. Or they tire of the dullness and monotony of the trivial repetitions which they are set to do in factories. They grow restless and leave. They wander from job to job, and learn nothing except a habit of unsteady employment. Like other habits, it tends to remain with them for life. They, too, are recruited into the army of the casuals, the lowest paid of the workers, the most irregular in employment, and the first to be dismissed when times grow hard.

Other children, again, fail to find work, and roam the streets, seeking work with steadily lessening eagerness. They rapidly fall into bad habits.

Now, this condition of things is quite well known. It is the first fact which impinges on the attention of anyone awakening to a realization of the needs of our current methods of dealing with the rising generation. The result is, frequently, a cry for vocational education. The palpable solution appears to be to train the child in school for a worthy working life. But this is going too fast. A competent system of voca-

tional training is a bulky and elaborate thing, expensive and difficult to establish. Many children will be ruined industrially before you get it going. Besides, there is no universal agreement as to the methods and policies of vocational training for children. They will, doubtless, be worked out through experience. What are we to do during the experimental period?

Hitch education and industry together for the four years of the child's life which lie between 14 and 18! Without radically amending the school curriculum, without increasing to any large extent the educational machinery now in operation, this critical period, in which so many come to grief, might be made measurably safe for our boys and girls. The chasm might be bridged.

The preparatory period of human life does not end at 14. It certainly goes on for four years longer. Then let the school authorities have supervision of the child till that time. Even though he is not in a public or a high school he is learning. He is at school whether we call the office or the street or the factory or the farm a school or not. Educational tendencies in England run strongly in this direction. By providing a department for adolescent labor in the Employment Bureaus, and extending the authority of the Board of Education the scheme is being worked out which will pull steadily on every child until he is 18 in the direction of disciplinary guidance.

The first thing to do is to maintain a steady pressure to keep the child at school. Here the chief matter is to convince the child himself. Contrary to a common opinion, the parents of poor children are not so anxious to take their children from school as the children are to leave. They grow restless and tired of the school, they want more freedom, they want to earn money. A great deal can be done by the teacher, or a bureau set up for the purpose, in attempts to persuade the child. In one city in the United States from 25 to 30 per cent. of the children who planned to leave school were persuaded to remain. Many of them respond quickly to the persuasion. Others require only to be transferred to some other school, which perhaps is more industrial in its methods.

Next after the child comes the parent. In some places a conference is held with the parents before any child is released from school under the age of eighteen. In other places a form of letter is used, pointing out the gain to the child if he remains several years longer. Many parents do not know how large is the difference between the earnings of the child who enters industry at fourteen and the child who remains at school for two years longer.

But the school can wield a stronger weapon than persuasion. To it should be committed the issuing of the employment certificate, which officially transfers the child from the school to industry. It is a mistake to give this authority to Bureaus of Labor, and Employment Bureaus. They might well enough be co-ordinated with the educational authorities, but the superior control should be left with the school till the child is finally established in the world of work. In Britain the juvenile department of the labor exchange is under the supervision of the school. Thus no child can escape till he has fulfilled the law's requirements in regard to the public schools. Many do escape as things are, as is witnessed by the low standard of literacy among those who enter the trades at an early age. The school can also give better advice as to placement, and with a

better knowledge of the child's disposition and abilities.

No child should be allowed to leave school unless he has a position in view. The employment certificate should never be handed to the child or his parent to be shown about as he looks for a job. It should be mailed to the employer, whose name should be signed to the application for it. When the child is discharged or leaves his position for any reason, the certificate should be mailed back to the school authorities, who will then see that the child returns to school till he secures another position. Thus, also, the wanderings of the child are known, and he may be counselled between each two jobs he holds. This information, gathered over a period of time and for many children, becomes of great statistical value to the educational authorities. Moreover, it prevents the child being loose and idle on the streets, and powerfully operates to hinder him gipsying about from one job to another, serving an apprenticeship to a life of poverty and irregular habits.

It is commonly found that when a state has gone as far as has been indicated in the supervision of its youth it is impelled to go farther. It has become intelligently interested in a great problem. It discovers that there are industrial tragedies in the lives of the children of the poor. Exceptional boys and girls, with gifts that mark them for future usefulness and eminence, are arrested in their development at the point where the need of the family calls them from school and sends them to work. Gone forever is the rich fruitage of supreme ability, and in its place a blight the more disastrous because of the keen and sensitive natures it ruined. Then the state will think of setting up a system of scholarships, by which these children of genius may be rescued from such calamity. This is profitable for the child, but far more profitable for the state. There are few social assets which are to be appraised more highly than exceptional ability. Nature bestows her largesses with a restrained hand. When one thinks of the needless mortality among infants, or of the needless truncation of the development of mental gifts, one realizes in a new way the lament of the elegy:

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
Hearts that were pregnant with celestial fire."

Further, in order that working children may be trained to be efficient, and be able to lift themselves out of the unpromising jobs in which they find themselves, they should be provided with continuation schools. These should be held in the daytime, for the child is too tired to work effectively at night. And they should be compulsory, or the family or the employer or the child himself will manage to evade them. Britain has made such provision, in the Education Act of 1918. A Federal law in the United States sets standards for vocational training, and provides that any State meeting these standards shall have half the cost of the salaries of its vocational teachers returned to it from the national treasury. This law will undoubtedly influence the States to inaugurate continuation schools.

There are few things that an enlightened government can do which will better assure the welfare of its people than co-ordinating education and industry.

The Franco-Spanish tunnel under the Pyrenees Mountains, between Puigcerda and Ax, has been completed. Spain, which has been practically isolated since 1914, is now "in Europe."

The new Canadian cent which it has been decided to coin will soon be placed in the hands of the public. The Minister of Finance, in this connection, has given notice of a resolution for providing for a weight and fineness, etc., of the coin.

TICKER TALKS

Take a good grip of yourself. The Mexican Government has gone on record as favoring payment of all just damages resulting from the revolution, liquidation of all foreign debts and amendment of the confiscatory oil law.

There was not a dissenting voice to the ratification by the Bank of Ottawa shareholders to the sale of the bank to the Bank of Nova Scotia. Sometimes silence is more expressive than words.

The Montreal Gazette informs us that the reduction of the British army to 952,000 men "brings it down almost to the peace standing of the days before the war." If that be so, wonder where the Government was hiding this army in August, 1914.

It is a long time since Textiles received so much attention and prominence as they are receiving these days.

The profits of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. for 1918 may be characterized as small, but only in comparison with the abnormal profits of the two previous years.

When one reads about a "miscellaneous income" of nearly half a million dollars, one feels oneself shrinking to the size of a "piker."

The activity in textiles on the market as a result of the reports of Penmans and Montreal Cottons, is likely to continue until it merges into the intensified operations that in all probability will accompany the publication of the annual reports of Textile and Canadian Cottons, both of which terminate their fiscal year at the end of the month.

Canadian securities will soon be placed again on a competitive basis with those of Great Britain as a result of the decision of the British Treasury to remove, on April 5th, the additional ten per cent. tax on interest and dividends derived from securities outside the United Kingdom.

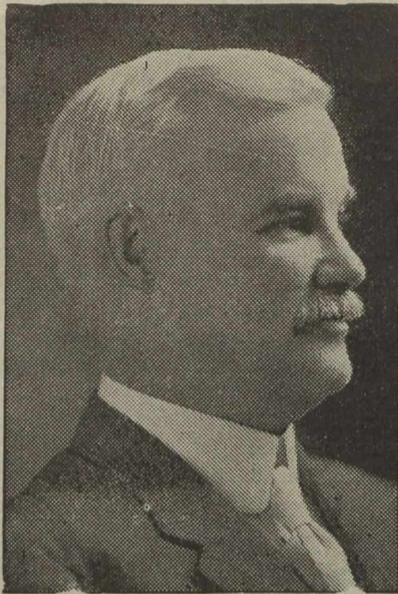
There must have been some real profiteering in Italy during the war. A despatch from Rome says that the war created 2,500 millionaires in Milan and 2,000 in Turin, the chief industrial centres of Italy.

A thorough investigation into all the financial problems that beset municipalities of the province of Alberta, is promised in a bill presented to the Legislature by the Hon. A. G. McKay, Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Labor men should derive much food for thought from the market letter issued by Henry Clews, "All intelligent men," says he, "wish to see labor well paid, wrongs righted and justice prevail; but the use of force, coercion and revolutionary ideas will simply delay any such progress.

"All differences," he continue, "should be settled on the basis of free discussion, mutual consideration and fair play. In these directions alone lie the true solution of all such conflicts, and exaggerated discontent, instigated by aliens who wish to block America's prosperity, will simply bring us down to the level of European anarchy."

The Court of Appeal in England, by a majority have affirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Bray that payment for goods sold by a foreign firm to an English firm, should be made at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the invoice, and not at the rate prevailing at the date of the presentation of the shipping documents.



MR. T. B. MACAULAY,

President of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, the 48th annual report of which was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting in Montreal last week.

MEETINGS AND DIVIDENDS

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, will be held at the office of the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, at eleven o'clock, Thursday afternoon. At a special meeting to be held the same day the shareholders will be asked to sanction a by-law authorizing the creation of a bond issue amounting to \$1,250,000.

A meeting of the bondholders of Melrose Gardens, Limited, will be held in the Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal, next Monday, for the purpose of considering the financial condition of the company and of taking steps in regard thereto.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of Dominion Canners, Limited. This dividend is payable April 1st, to holders on record at the close of business on March 22.

The Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending March 31, and payable April 15 to shareholders of record, March 31.

A dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock of Tooke Bros., Ltd., has been declared for the quarter ending February 28, to holders of record of that date. The dividend is payable March 15.

The Canadian General Electric's regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent is payable April 1 to holders of record, March 15.

The Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 10.

Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. has declared a dividend of 2¼ per cent for the quarter ended 31st December, 1918, together with a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock of the company. These are payable March 15 to shareholders of record, February 28.

NEWSY NOTES

The Government estimates for railways this year will be heavy, it is announced at Ottawa.

The United States Department of Labor Reports show a weekly increase of 18,412 in unemployment figures, which now are placed at 340,197.

A return tabled in the House of Commons shows that at the present time 2,766 policies are in force under the provisions of the Civil Service Insurance Act, the amount of insurance provided being in excess of seven millions.

It was stated in the British House of Commons that the total casualties of British, Canadian and Australian troops in the Ypres salient from July 31, to November 18, 1917, were: British officers, 10,795; men, 207,838; Canadian officers, 496; men, 11,917; Australian officers, 1,289; men, 26,502.

The new rate of amusements tax to be levied by the Province of Quebec is one cent per seat per day instead of \$20 per day on temporary places of amusement.

The French Line steamship service between France and the United States is about to be extended.

The Carranza Government in Mexico has decided that Mexico will pay her debts, the Governor of the State of Coahila announced recently to American newspaper men.

A total number of 79,074 immigrants entered Canada last year, of which number 71,314 were from the United States, and 7,760 arrived through ocean ports.

Representatives from the City of St. John are in conference with the Dominion Government as to the nationalization of the port of St. John. It is probable that the Government will in consequence take over the harbor and shipping facilities.

Production of minerals in 1918 showed the greatest values on record in the province of Quebec.

The Lyons Exhibition is called the "Fair of Victory," and is proving a great success. The number of participants is already greater than at the Leipzig fair, which the present exhibition is superceding.

The Canadian firms participating in the Lyons Fair are enthusiastic and look for big results in trade. There is a possibility of Canada having a Chamber of Commerce, it is stated.

Agents of the various fire and marine insurance companies in the United States have uttered a protest against Government Insurance and claim it will be a serious blow to the agency business.

Mrs. Wilson's idea of giving a number of the U. S. Shipping Board's vessels Indian names may yet prove disastrous, or at least embarrassing for shippers. In some South American countries the mis-spelling of a vessel's name in consular invoices results in heavy fines.

An aerial mail service has been instituted between England and the continent in order to carry mail to the army of occupation. Mails thus carried reach Cologne in ten hours instead of five days.

The Pre-War Economic Position of Poland

Her Natural Wealth

Poland's economic position before the war was very little known to the Governments and people of Western Europe; in fact, it was not even known to the wider spheres of the Polish community. The policy of the three partitioning Empires confined itself to suppressing any union between the Polish population belonging to their three sundered parts of Poland and any information throwing light on the present condition of the Polish provinces was carefully and systematically hidden from public knowledge.

Indeed, every attempt in such a direction was most energetically suppressed as being calculated to encourage the separation of some of the Polish territories from their respective Empires. The following essay does not set out to become an economic encyclopaedia of the Polish nation; it only aims at demonstrating that a country representing such a distinct ethnographical entity is as well an almost self-supporting unit from the economic standpoint. Moreover, as soon as Poland is granted free access to the sea, and those sundered territories with their mines and natural wealth returned to her, which were given to Prussia by the shortsighted policy of the Congress of Vienna, she will be in a secure position to accomplish her mission as a connecting link between Europe and the East.

The natural wealth to be found in Poland on the northern slopes of the Carpathians and principally on the western corner near the sources of the Vistula, Nida and Varta, constitutes Polish soil, from the mineral point of view one of the richest inheritances in the world.

At the time of the partition of Poland by the three conquering powers, the importance of coal-fields deposits was unknown as a source of economic and political value for the possessing State. Thus it happened that Polish soil was allotted to no one of the conquerors in its totality, but was torn in pieces by the three conquering powers and divided between them proportionately to the estimate of the soil value of the subsoil of Poland which could be formed at that time. On this basis the greater part was seized by Prussia and Austria and the smaller by Russia. The centre of the Polish coal-fields is exactly placed under the small town of Myslowice, called the Three Empires' point, because here, before the war, the three frontiers of the Austrian, German and the Russian Empires met together. The Polish coal-fields in Germany represent one-half of the total coal reserve of that State. Prussia would have remained a second rate power without the Polish coal-fields and would never have become the military, political and economic world conqueror in Europe. The Galician oil-wells constitute the only valuable sources of this very important fuel, both for Austria and Germany. In the neighborhood of Kalusz rich deposits of potassium salt are to be found. The other deposits are situated in Stassfurt in Germany, and as these two are the sole deposits, there is no wonder that Germany dictates her own conditions to the market.

One should not be surprised to see German politicians making desperate efforts to-day in order to retain that unlawful hold of upper Silesia, which constitutes with its valuable coal-fields the real basis of German economic might and that they are trying by every means in their power to prevent any detailed discussion at the Peace Congress of the future map of Europe. This is the reason why it is so very important to become fully acquainted with Poland's mineral wealth, which is contained in lands only known by the general opinion of to-day as German or Austrian territories.

COAL.

The coal-fields occupy an area of 2,048 sq. miles and are situated in Dombrowa, Cracow and the Silesian basins. The deposits of coal in this area are estimated at 94.33 milliard metric tons, out of which 61% (57.82 milliard metric tons) in Upper Silesia, 34% (32.17 milliard metric tons) in Galicia and Austrian Silesia, 5% (4.34 milliard metric tons) in former Russian Poland.

This coal is of good quality, produces little ash, but only the coal of Upper and Austrian Silesia can be transformed into coke. The beds are of considerable thickness and are generally found not far from the surface.

The total production of coal in the different basins amounted in 1911 to 52,168,800 metric tons, i.e.:

	Metr. tons.
Upper Silesia.. (1913)	43,801,100
Dombrowa (Congress Poland) ..	6,467,700
Cracow (Galicia)	1,900,000
	<hr/>
	52,168,800

OIL.

The Galician oil wells are situated at the foot of the Carpathians, the easter-most being those of Sloboda Rungurska and Kosmacz, bordering on the Bukovina while the most westerly are those of Klenczany in the neighborhood of Nowy Soncz (New Sandetz). Between those two extreme points lying over 240 miles apart, are situated numerous oilfields.

In the year of 1912 which was representative of the normal average, the output of crude oil amounted to 1,168,371 tons.

The Galician oil contains about 50% of illuminating oil, besides which the following products are obtained from it: benzine 10%, paraffin 6% and nearly 25% of lubricating and oil employed for the distillation of lighting gas.

The exportation of burning oil and its by-products at first presented certain difficulties. To hold the constantly accumulating crude oil suitable reservoirs had to be built, necessitating the outlay of vast sums.

With the funds provided by the provincial authorities iron storage tanks having a total capacity of 10,000 wagon loads were erected.

Before the war oil was exported from Galicia to almost every European country, Germany being the best customer (195,000 metric tons out of a total of 331,325 metric tons exported).

Of the total amount of benzine exported Germany also took more than half, the rest being bought by France, Switzerland, Italy and Denmark.

The paraffin obtained from Galician crude oil being a rare product found a ready sale even in India, the United States, Australia and other countries.

The Galician oil industry is well able to supply all the needs in the way of oil produce of a population numbering a hundred millions, so that a fourth or fifth part of the output will suffice to cover the requirements of Poland. This will leave 75% of the oil products available for export, much to the benefit of the foreign trade relations of the Polish States after the war.

Since the year 1916 foreign capitalists have taken a lively interest in the Galician oil industry. Special British companies were formed for the purpose of acquiring already existing or potential oilfields in Galicia and exploiting them.

The Galician oil industry gives employment to about 20,000 hands, and the wells before the war numbered 1,825, of which 269 were in process of drilling, whilst 1556 were producing crude oil.

The production of crude oil has given birth to the oil-refining industry. The first oil refinery was constructed at Maszowiec in Galicia. Other

oil distilleries came into being in various parts of Galicia.

OZOKERITE.

In addition to petroleum there is also found in Galicia ozokerite or "mineral wax" a product akin to oil (a thing unique in Europe). In 1910 2,170 metr. tons were obtained to the value of \$615,000. The number of workmen employed in the seven mines now working is 1,313.

SALT.

Rock-salt is found in the district of the northern slopes of the Carpathians and to the north-west in the northern basin of Prussian Poland. There are two government mines of Wieliczka and Bochnia near Cracow, and also nine salt mines in the eastern part of Galicia. Wieliczka is one of the greatest salt mines in the world (about 1.8 sq. m.) This mine contains approximately 21,000,000 metr. tons of salt. The other mines are of less importance.

In 1907 the mine of Wieliczka produced 110,260 tons of salt, i.e., 60% of the total output of Galicia. In 1911 the total output of Galician salt mines was 141,215 tons of the value of \$3,800,000.

The production of ordinary salt in Polish territories is as follows:—

	Metr. tons.
Galicia	141,215
Posnanian	81,269
Former Russian Poland	3,007
	<hr/>
Total	225,491

POTASSIUM SALT.

Galicia also possesses at Kalusz mines of potassium salt which are the only ones known in the world, with the exception of those at Stassfurt in Germany. The composition of Kalusz salt is kainite and sylvine. The thickness of the beds of kainite is 12 metres and they contain 55-60% of kainite; the beds of sylvine are less thick. Besides these two salts carnallite is found, but only in small quantities. In 1910 the production of potassium salt amounted to 15,000 metr. tons.

IRON ORE.

A brown ore is found in Upper Silesia, but it is not very rich in iron (about 35%). The output in 1910 was 233,800 metr. tons, and the number of men employed 1,477. Silesia imports an immense quantity of iron from Sweden, Hungary, Russia and Spain.

Galicia possesses four varieties of iron ore, consisting of 21-25% of iron. The total output of iron in three provinces of Poland amounted to 510,600 tons made up as follows:

	Metr. tons.
Upper Silesia (1910)	233,800
Former Russia Poland (1911) ..	258,000
Galicia (1913)	18,800
	<hr/>
Total	510,600

ZINC ORE AND LEAD.

In Congress Poland zinc is found in the neighborhood of Ilukasz. There are also considerable quantities in Upper Silesia and in the south-west of Galicia. These ores contain some 48% of pure zinc. Upper Silesia was formerly the principal producer of zinc in the entire world. In 1910 the total amount of zinc ore extracted was 591,100 metr. tons.

LEAD.

Lead is found in Silesia, in Congress Poland and in Galicia. The output in Silesia in 1909 amounted to 58,568 metr. tons, and in Galicia in 1910 to 5,859 metr. of the value of \$159,000.

Copper ores are found in former Russian Poland, in the mountains of Kielce and in Spiz.

There are sulphur mines in Czarkow on the Nida in former Russian Poland, and in 1901 the output of ore amounted to 18,200 metr. tons.

Phosphorites are found in several parts of Poland. Their output reaches 20.25 thousand metr. tons annually; they are transformed into superphosphates.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

CAPT. J. J. ASTOR, son of Viscount Astor and husband of Lady Violet Elliott, daughter of the late Earl Minto is now in the United States on a visit. Capt. Astor served throughout the entire war, being wounded first at Messines Ridge, then losing a leg at Cambrai in September last year. The Astors have become British subjects and make their home in England.

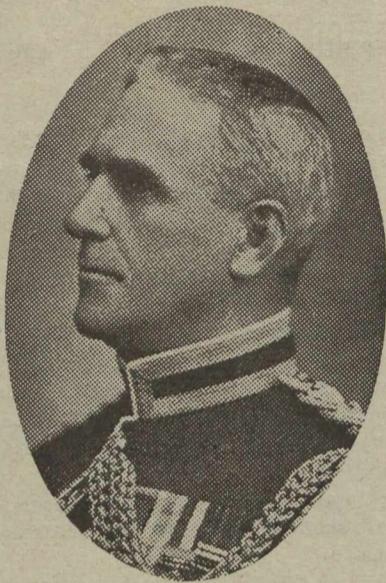
MR. W. T. BENNETT, who has been appointed auditor of pay rolls for the Canadian Pacific Railway, with office at Windsor Street Station, in room of the late Mr. R. F. Gauld, entered the service in 1896 as junior clerk in the auditor of freight and telegraph receipts department, Montreal. In 1897 he was transferred to the pay-roll department, and was made chief clerk of that department in 1913. From chief clerk he has been raised to his present position.

FRANK G. WALLACE, who has been elected president of the Canadian Locomotive Company, began his business career as a commercial traveller. Later, he became a partner in the firm of R. P. Wallace and Co., of Pittsburg, and later organized the Consolidated Lamp and Brass Co., of that city. In 1901 he organized the Kopp Glass Co., amalgamated it with the Pittsburg Brass Co., and became president of Lamp, Brass and Glass Co. He came to Canada in 1904 and became associated with the Canadian Locomotive Co., having been for some years vice-president.

MR. J. J. HARTY, who died in London of pneumonia was popularly known as "Jock" Harty. The late Dr. J. J. Harty was President of the Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston; a director of the Wabassa Cotton Company, the Dominion Steel Foundries and of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. He is a son of the late Hon. Wm. Harty and was a graduate of medicine at Queen's. He never practised, however, but went into business with his father, working his way up to the presidency of the company. While a student at Queen's he was known as one of the best hockey players in the country and maintained his interest in sports up to the time of his death.

MR. D. D. MACKENZIE, who has been chosen as temporary Leader of the Liberals represents North Cape Breton in the House of Commons. He was first elected to parliament in 1904, and returned at the three subsequent elections. He is a lawyer by profession; has been mayor of North Sydney; a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature and then elected to the House of Commons. Two years afterwards he resigned and became a County Judge, but he abandoned this and entered parliament in 1908. At the last Session Mr. MacKenzie was desk mate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was born at Lake Anislie, Cape Breton, in 1859. He is a Presbyterian in religion.

THE HON. FRANK CARREL, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., is publisher of the "Quebec Telegraph," and a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec. He has been prominently identified with the steamship company from the early days, when it was known as the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and for some years was a member of the Advisory Board. Mr. Carrel is one of the best known newspaper men in the country.



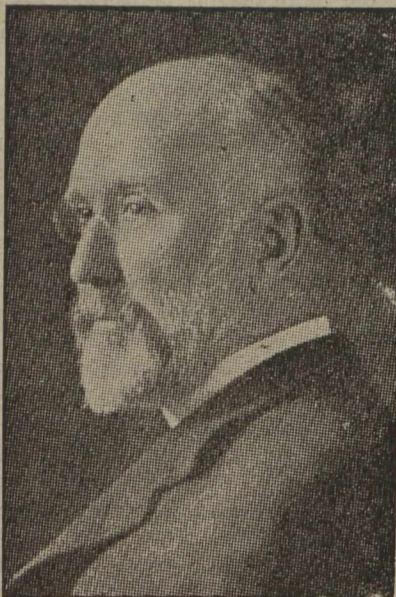
GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES,
Who declared in the House of Commons last week that Sir Joseph Flavelle had made one hundred million dollars during the four years of war.

NEW COMPANIES IN 1918.

During the last fiscal year, 547 joint stock companies were incorporated in Canada with a total capitalization of \$335,982,400. Increases in the capitalization of existing companies swelled the amount of new capitalization to \$403,419,500.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR PURCHASE CONFIRMED.

On Wednesday last Sir John Gibson confirmed the reports that had been circulating to the effect that the American Car and Foundry Co. had purchased the National Steel Car Co. He admitted that negotiations for the purchase were proceeding, but would make no further statements. As rumored the American company will pay \$114 for the preferred stock and \$25 for the common, but the payment will be spread over a term of years.



SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, Bart.,
Who has issued a statement denying the insinuations made against him as a profiteer and political intriguer, by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes.

HEARD ON THE STREET

That the new high made on the market by Laur-entide Power is suggestive of coming developments.

That the dullness of the London market will continue until some indication is given of the make-up of the forthcoming Budget, due in April.

That France will be a big purchaser of Canadian pulp.

That the purchase of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway by the Dominion Government is of benefit to the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., is evidenced by the improved quotation of the latter company's stock on the market.

That the C. P. R. is making strenuous efforts to get control of the Grand Trunk Railway.

That the United States has rendered a bill for \$750,000,000 to Germany for ship losses caused by illegal submarine warfare, cargoes lost, seizure of American property in Germany and lives lost.

That the British Government will withdraw their control of this year's British wool crop.

That shipping rates to France are going up because of the increasing demand for cargo space.

That British concerns have representatives in Canada investigating shipbuilding sites here, and that this is the result of the general unrest in labor circles in Britain.

That the Montreal Star must be out just a little bit in its statement that "the total debt of Toronto is \$4,937,356."

That the mining companies have been harder hit than any other during the past year.

That the reduced profits of Dominion Cannery could be accounted for largely by recent restrictions on export trade.

That technical positions are frequently overridden by public activity, and that in many instances the latter factor decides market changes.

That there were fair-sized losses in U. S. rails last week.

That this was due to the failure on the part of Congress to provide emergency funds for the railroads.

That cotton market interests cannot get rid of their old style contracts too soon.

That though the acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries knows nothing about a proposal to construct a dry-dock at Lang's Cove, B.C., the report of the Dominion Auditor-General for 1913-1914 shows that \$264,000 has already been spent upon the site.

That Canada Cement stock is creating a good deal of interest at the present time, because the company has a nice block of surplus profits from munition contracts in its treasury, which hitherto have not been disturbed by dividend payments.

What the Companies are Doing

BLACK LAKE BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The directors of the Black Lake Asbestos Chrome Company issued their annual report last week which showed an increased profit from the year 1917. This profit, which was \$152,512, is to be compared with \$131,680 for the previous year. Two payments were made during the year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the income bonds amounting to \$71,490 as compared with payment of \$59,575 the previous year. The company's current assets now amount to \$278,977, compared with \$244,526 in 1917. Total assets are now practically unchanged at \$5,239,337. The sum of \$60,084 was written off as depreciation on the plant. Operations were hampered by the scarcity of labor, it is reported, but the development of the asbestos and chrome pits has been carried forward according to plan. The output is expected to show a decided increase for the present year, the directors announce, in spite of the somewhat unsettled market for chrome and asbestos.

FALL IN RIORDON EARNINGS.

A Ten Per Cent Drop.

The annual financial statement of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, which was made public last week, showed that the company's gross earnings had declined 10.4 per cent. from the previous year's net, after depreciation and fixed charges, 14.2 per cent., and balance left for profit and loss 28 per cent. Before preferred dividend, the company's net profits were equal to 19.7 per cent. on the common stock outstanding, and, after preferred dividend, to 18 per cent., as compared with 23 per cent. before preferred and 21.4 per cent. after in 1917. Gross earnings, which were \$1,943,651 in 1917, declined to \$1,651,259 in 1918. Depreciation allowance was \$221,446 less at \$544,609. Net profits, after fixed charges and depreciation, amounted to \$886,565 as against \$1,032,942 in 1917 and \$1,235,736 in 1916. Balance for profit and loss amounted to \$366,565 during the past year as against \$512,942 in 1917, and \$963,236 in 1916. This added to the previous surplus of \$1,851,812, brings present total surplus up to \$2,218,377, the equivalent of \$49.30 for each share of the common stock issued.

The statement of assets and liabilities show an increase in total assets of \$2,345,283, the increase being made up as follows: an increase of \$1,795,559 in investments, one of \$475,857 in inventories, one of \$276,424 in accrued liabilities and a decrease of \$16,500 in cash. In the investments for 1917, the total of \$702,337 appears as investments in the capital stock of the Ticonderoga Company and in Dominion war bonds. In the 1918 statement the total of \$2,497,896 includes common stock of the company, the income from which is available for bonus distribution to the employees, amounting to \$290,880, and capital stock of the Ticonderoga Company and war bonds of \$635,475 and advances to the Kipawa Fibre Company of \$1,571,541. Property valuation is given as \$7,363,787, being a decrease of \$200,000. On the liabilities side of the account the result of new issues of bonds, increases in treasury holdings and redemptions by sinking fund, brings the total outstanding to \$2,033,500 as against \$2,036,000 in 1917, and \$1,881,500 in 1916. Bank loans, which did not appear in the 1917 account are placed at \$1,375,000. Accounts payable jumped \$220,000 and accrued liabilities \$185,000. The company's current assets appear as \$2,819,376 and current liabilities as \$2,563,965, leaving a net working capital of \$255,414 against one of \$1,038,019 in 1917, being a decrease of 80 per cent.

PACKERS PROFITS INCREASE.

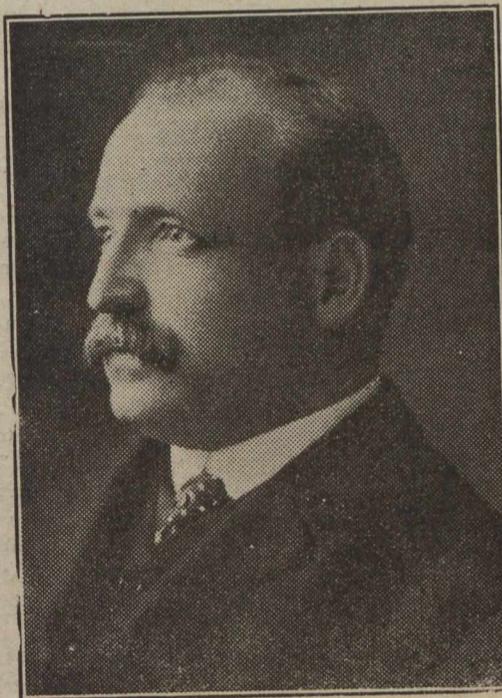
B. C. Assn's Good Year.

The statement of the British Columbia Packers' Association for 1918 shows profits for the year, after providing for depreciation of \$435,359, which compares with a 1917 profit of \$548,230, which sum, however, did not include provision for depreciation, which amounted in 1917 to \$95,151, reducing the 1917 profit to \$453,081, some \$18,000 greater apparently than in 1918. The balance for the year is shown at \$1,770,985, as compared with \$1,621,967 the year previous, and the final balance, after various deductions, is \$1,439,695, compared with \$1,347,944. Of the deductions \$110,000 for Dominion and Provincial taxes is the largest sum. The balance sheet shows total assets of \$4,659,059, compared with \$4,309,089, at the end of 1917.

HARD HIT BY LABOR TROUBLES.

Int. Coal Assets Show Decline.

Perhaps of all those industries adversely affected by the labor troubles of the past year the mining industry should be placed first and yet, in its annual statement for 1918, the Intercolonial Coal Company shows a very fair year's report. Charles Fergie, the president of the company, in his address to the shareholders, stated that production had fallen off slightly for the past year owing to labor shortage and that it amounted to only 176,814 tons for the year. Not only has there been a shortage of labor throughout the year, he stated, but during September work was stopped entirely on account of wage disputes. However, he added, as the demand had exceeded the supply during the early part of the year a good business was done and notwithstanding the fact that this demand showed a marked falling off after the signing of the armistice the company was able to show profits of \$150,457 which were only \$30,000 less than 1917, and out of which the balance of the company's first mortgage bonds, amounting to



CHARLES FERGIE,

President of the Intercolonial Coal Company, whose annual report shows a good augury for the future and a successful year just past.

\$15,000, was redeemed, besides which the company redeemed \$43,500 of the 6 per cent. issue and \$23,000 of the 5 per cent., leaving outstanding at the end of the year only \$136,500 of the former and \$24,500 of the latter. In addition to the dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, dividends on the common stock were paid again and 2½ per cent. was paid for the first half of the year and 3½ per cent. for the second, being at the rate of 6 per cent. After depreciation, fixed charges and taxes, etc., the balance of earnings amounted to \$92,533 or 18.5 per cent. on the common stock outstanding as compared with \$107,618 the previous year or 21.5 per cent.

Dividends were paid on the common stock amounting to \$12,500 as against nothing for the previous year, and, after preferred had been added to this, surplus amounted to \$64,781 or 13 per cent. on the common. This, when added to the previous surplus of \$179,087, brings present surplus up to \$243,868 or \$48.77 on each share of the outstanding common stock.

Excluding stocks of coal and stores, etc., the surplus of liquid assets over current liabilities shows little change from the previous year, while total current assets of \$344,237 compares with \$301,868. Cash on hand showed a decline of \$35,000 while call loans increased \$30,000, and investments \$14,500. The interest on the company's investments now falls short by about \$2,000 of the interest needed for outstanding bonds. Total assets are placed at \$1,771,309 as against \$1,788,009 for 1917, or a decrease of \$16,700.

DOMINION CANNERS' PROFITS DOWN.

Export Restrictions Blamed.

The financial statement of the Dominion Canners, Ltd., presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting held last week shows a slight decrease in profits for the past year which is no doubt due to the restrictions that have been placed upon exports from this country. Profits for 1918, before deducting bond interest, but after providing for business profit war tax, were \$745,324, compared with \$800,529 in 1917. The bond interest paid during the year was \$103,099 and dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred amounting to \$160,342, leaving \$481,882 to add to profit and loss account, as compared with \$277,601 the previous year, making the undivided balance now \$1,472,221. In addition to this there is a reserve of \$150,000 for insurance. The active assets are listed in the statement at \$4,178,942; real estate, factories, patent rights, processes at \$6,334,791, and total assets at \$11,248,856.

The directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock payable the 1st proximo. All the arrears of preferred dividends have now been paid and the regular quarterly dividends were paid throughout the year. With the balance now in profit and loss the directors feel that the uninterrupted payment of preferred dividends is reasonably assured.

The president, in his address to the shareholders, said in part: "Owing to poor transportation facilities and financial conditions the company was unable to do as large an export business as anticipated, but since the close of the war, transportation facilities becoming easier, this trade has opened up with bright prospects for the future."

Owing to the cost of labor, produce, tins and everything else entering into the manufacture of canned goods still ranging from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. above pre-war prices, the officials claim they are unable for the present to sell goods at normal prices. Two vacancies on the board were not filled, and the number of directors was reduced from seven to five, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

In Canada the colored people and the white people are governed by the same laws, and enjoy the same rights without any distinction whatever. In these words, Mr. Justice Fortin, Montreal, awards \$10 damages and costs to a colored man who sued Loew's Montreal Theatre, Limited, for having been refused a seat in the orchestra stalls after his ticket had been accepted by the collector.

There's money in garbage. For the privilege of gathering up such rubbish from the garbage dumps as may be useful, the city of Montreal will receive the sum of \$3,500 the coming year, a contract having been entered into with S. J. Silverman.

A comment heard in Montreal is that had old conditions prevailed much longer in Maisonneuve, the bondholders could have claimed all the property as their own. That this is not the exaggeration it would appear to be at first sight, is borne out by the official figures of Maisonneuve's indebtedness, which on the latest assessment, is within \$1,454,000 of the total value of property in the whole of the former municipality.

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board throughout Canada is proceeding smoothly and soldier settlers are being prepared to go on the land as rapidly as possible. Qualification committees are at work in all the provinces and large numbers of veterans are coming forward, especially in the west, to make their claims. Many veterans are taking up farms and homesteads and will be in a position as soon as the season opens to break land.

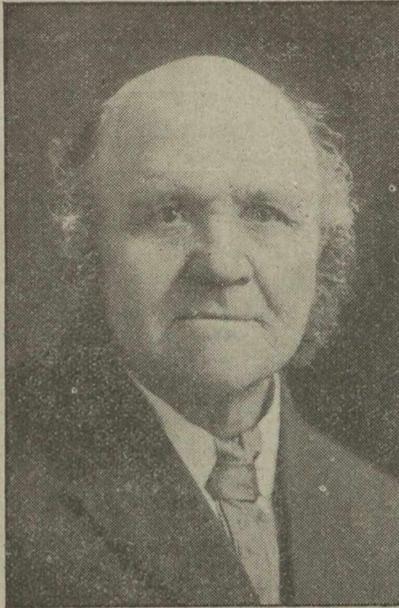
The Canada Food Board announces that a revision of previous orders prohibiting the export of certain goods has been made, by which it will not be necessary henceforth to secure a permit to export fresh milk and cream, condensed, evaporated and powdered milk, eggs, sugar beets, clover seed, bran, shorts, middlings, pollard, gluten meal, brewers' and distillery grains, linseed cake and meal, calf metal and patent and proprietary cattle foods, if intended for export to the United States, the United Kingdom, France (including Alsace-Lorraine), Belgium, Italy, Japan and their possessions.

Giving evidence before the commission inquiring into the British coal industry, A. L. Dickenson, financial adviser to the Coal Controller, said that the profits of the owners for the eight months up to September last aggregated £39,000,000, equal to 3s 6½d per ton on the output of 218,000,000 tons, the value of which at the pit head was 24s 10d. This was compared with an average profit of £13,000,000 for the same period in the five years ended in 1913, on an output of 270,000,000 tons, equal to 1s a ton, the value of which at the pit head was 8s 9d.

Robbery and pocket-picking are on the increase in Toronto, according to the annual report of the chief of police, Col. Grasset, who also states that "there is no reason to believe that the morals of the people are improving." There has been an epidemic of automobile stealing during the past year, 1,106 machines, valued at \$553,000, having been reported as stolen. Of these, thirty-four were not recovered.

The Furness line steamer Appenine, bound from Liverpool for St. John's, Newfoundland, was driven ashore at Witness Point by the ice pack last week. The entire east coast is blocked by an ice jam, and nothing can be done to relieve the Appenine until a change in the wind opens the floes.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT KING.



MR. S. LARCOMBE, Birtle, Man.

The wheat king of Manitoba, being twice winner of provincial sweepstakes for wheat; in 1917, winner of world's sweepstakes for wheat at Peoria, Ill., and this year winner of the sweepstakes at the National Soils Products show at Winnipeg.

The National Soils Product Show held at Winnipeg, was largely attended by traders from Montreal and Toronto. This was the first year that this exhibition had been thrown open to the whole country. Previously it was a provincial affair. The winner of the sweepstakes, whose photograph is reproduced above, is a Devonshire man, 68 years of age, and has been resident in Canada for twenty years, and has done a very great deal to stimulate interest in mixed farming. Following this win, he was tendered a banquet by the local official of the C. P. R., at which the Lieut.-Governor, Sir James Aikens, the Premier of the Province, Hon. T. C. Norris; Sir Augustus Nanton, Grant Hall, vice-president of the C. P. R., and some eighteen other prominent business men were present. The banking and railway interests were especially strongly represented. Mr. Larcombe went to work on a farm in England when he was nine years old, and in replying to the toast in his honor, gave a very humorous and at the same time a very illuminating sketch of the work which he had tried to do.

H. SMITH PAPER SHOWS INCREASED PROFITS.

Net profits of the Howard Smith Paper Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1918, amounted to \$252,604, which added to sundry revenue of \$824, and revenue from investments of \$3,812, made a total revenue of \$257,241, as compared with \$204,263 in 1917 and \$159,436 in 1916. The balance of \$145,792 left for dividends, after deducting bond interest amounting to \$17,730, depreciation amounting to \$71,243, taxes to \$17,716 and sinking fund to \$4,760, was equal to 13.7 as against 11.7 per cent the year previous. Balance at profit and loss account was \$91,292, against \$81,623, bringing the total credit of that account to \$205,765. Sales amounted to \$1,377,144 against \$1,122,215, or an increase of \$254,928. Assets amounted to \$2,631,666 including cash, investments and accounts receivable of \$242,983, while plant and equipment are placed at \$1,783,954. On liability side are bank loans and accounts and bills payable amounting to \$408,523.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent of the Provincial Bank of Canada, is payable April 1 to holders of record, March 20.

A Little Nonsense

"You'd better marry me. Eligible men are scarce."

"I suppose I could offer that as an explanation," said the girl reflectively.

"We here at home who perceived none of the actual horrors of war—"

"Hold on until you see the new income tax blanks."

"You can't complain of the price of wheat now."

"No," replied Farmer Cornloss. "But they might go a little further and guarantee us the money without puttin' us to so much trouble raisin' the wheat."

Lawyer—Don't you think \$25,000 cash would be punishment enough for his breach of promise?

The Aggrieved—No, indeed; I want him to marry me.

Wealthy and Romantic Young Husband—I believe, darling, that heaven sent you to become my wife. Practical Young Wife.—No, dear, it was mother!

Visiting Tourist (to rural inhabitant)—"Are you a native of this place?"

Inhabitant—"Am I what?"

Tourist—"Are you a native?"

Inhabitant's Wife (appearing on the scene)—"Ain't ye got no sense, Rube? He means wus ye livin' here when ye wuz born or wuz ye born before ye began livin' here?"

Two young women were deliberating in front of a box office over which of them should pay for the tickets. Finally the brunette one, with an air of despair, took the money from her bag and paid for the seats. "You'd better take care of these tickets, dearie," she said sweetly to her companion. "Since you never open your pocketbook, you're sure not to lose them."

Two facetious cockneys were passing a Dublin butcher's shop recently when, seeing the owner standing at the door, they decided on a laugh at his expense. "Well, old boy," said one of them to him, "according to your notice on the window you have cuts to suit all purses." "An' sure, so I have," replied the butcher. "Well, then, what sort of a cut can you give me for an empty purse?" he was asked. "A cowl'd shoulder, of course."

She (in Stars and Stripes)—Am I the first girl you ever kissed? He—Gosh no! Wasn't I in France the day the armistice was signed?

Motorist (blocked by load of hay)—"I say, there, pull out and let me by. You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

Farmer—"That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon."

Gentleman (to house agent)—"The great disadvantage is that the house is so damp."

House Agent—"Disadvantage, sir? Advantage, I call it. In case of fire it wouldn't be so likely to burn."

Two cowboys in the Wild West agreed to settle their differences with revolvers. Both were dreading the ordeal. Patrick showed it most. His knees knocked together to such an extent that they affected his aim.

"Look here!" he said at last to his opponent, "Will you, as a favor, allow me to rest my leg against this milestone to steady myself?"

"Yes," said the other man, trying to control his voice, "If you allow me to rest my leg against the next?"

Canada's Atlantic Inshore Fisheries

CHAPTER III.

The Shore Hook and Line Fishery—The Lobster Fishery—Herring and Sardine Fishery—Mackery Fishery—Gaspereau and Shad—Atlantic Salmon—Smelts—Oysters and Shell-fish.

An enormous quantity of the fish produced on the Canadian Atlantic coast is caught by what are known as the "boat" or "shore" fishermen. According to the last available statistics there were 28,840 boats manned by 41,328 men engaged in the inshore fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. Of this number, 9,719 were gasoline propelled craft.

The fish caught by the boat fishermen are practically the same as the varieties captured by the off-shore vessels on the Banks and include halibut, haddock, cod, hake, pollock, cusk and skate. The method of fishing is by means of long-line and hand-line operated in exactly the same manner as upon the Bank fishing schooner, but the catch is brought in "undressed," and is cleaned and gutted ashore—there to be sold as fresh fish or salted and dried. Boat fishermen, line fishing, usually operate in fast motor boats, twenty to thirty-five feet long. Two men go in each boat and they fish from two to ten miles offshore—running out to the fishing grounds daily at certain favourable stages of the tide. In many fishing villages on Canada's Atlantic there are upwards of a hundred motor fishing boats operating out of them during the summer season when the fish are striking inshore, and when the fleet is running out for the grounds, the din from unmuffled exhausts is deafening.

The boats are built on sharp models and look more like racing craft than fishing boats. They are well powered and fast, and there is a great deal of rivalry among the men as to the merits of their respective boats. Most of the men engaged in boat fishing go to the Banks vessel fishing in the winter months. In the summer they prefer to keep near their homes and engage in shore fishing and lobstering in motor boats. Nearly all have small farms, and boat fishing gives them a chance to cut their wood and tend to their places during the rough and foggy weather. A vast quantity of fresh fish for market and dried fish for export is caught during the summer by the boat fishermen of our Atlantic coast.

Also included in the inshore fishery is the extensive lobster fishery of the Atlantic coast; the mackerel, shad, herring, alewife, smelt, salmon, oyster and clam fisheries—in all of which, boats are employed.

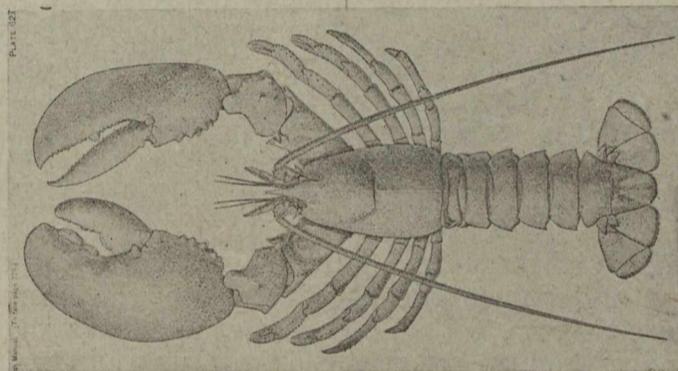
The Lobster Fishery.

The total marketed value of the lobster fishery of the Maritime Provinces amounted to \$5,654,025 during the year 1917. In the fisheries of Canada, the lobster ranks third in value—salmon and cod being first and second. The lobster fishery is confined to the Atlantic coast entirely and is a purely inshore fishery—none of the crustaceans being caught off-shore on the Banks.

The whole of the Canadian coastline on the Atlantic from the Maine boundary to the Labrador is the habitat of the lobster, and the largest proportion of the catch is put up in a canned state. Canadian canned lobster, packed in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tins, are exported in great quantities to Great Britain and the Continent—Germany, before the war, being a good market.

For live lobsters and lobsters in a boiled fresh state packed in ice, the United States offers the greatest market and thousands of crates of the delicious shell-fish are shipped from New Brunswick and South-western Nova Scotia during the season. Owing to the distance they are from Portland, Boston and New York, the lobster districts of Northern Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Northern New Brunswick and the Quebec shores are unable to ship, with profit, fresh lobsters to the United States markets, and in consequence, the greater quantity of the lobsters caught in those localities are canned.

Lobsters are caught by means of traps similar to the familiar cage rat trap. These traps are usually from 2½ to 4 feet long, by 2 feet wide, and 1½ feet high and constructed in the form of a half cylinder with laths running lengthwise. The ends have a funnel shaped opening made of netted cord with an entrance ring through which the lobster crawls to



LOBSTER.

reach the bait spiked on the floor of the trap. Once inside the crustacean cannot escape.

The trap is weighted by flat stones or bricks and lowered to the sea bottom by means of a rope made fast to the framework. This rope is attached to a wooden buoy painted with the owner's mark or distinguishing color. The traps are sometimes set with from five to twenty-five of them attached to each other by a ground line with anchors at each end of the string. A buoy with a line to the anchor marks the ends of the line of traps.

The gear is set in depths of water varying from two to fifty fathoms and from close in on the beach to as far as ten miles offshore where there may be a shoal water ledge which lobsters frequent.

Lobster fishermen set from fifty to two hundred traps. The traps are either owned by the fishermen themselves or supplied them by the lobster canning companies. In the work of tending the traps, motor boats from twenty to thirty feet in length are used, and in them the fishermen haul the traps from the bottom, remove the captured lobsters and return the traps to the sea after re-baiting them again.



INTERIOR OF ATLANTIC
SARDINE CANNERY.



For hauling the gear, a special gasoline hoisting engine is often used, but the majority of the lobstermen heave the traps up by hand or with the aid of a gurdy-winch.

Cod heads, small herring, hake, and almost any fresh fish is used as bait. The strong sense of smell in the lobster leads it to the baited trap.

During the lobster fishing seasons, hundreds of fishermen repair to the numerous islands which fringe the Atlantic coast and which form admirable bases from which to pursue operations. Many of these islands are but bare rocks or gravel bars, but upon them, the men build rude shacks in which they camp and prepare their gear. In some cases, whole families move from the mainland out to these isolated reefs and bars and live there during the lobster season.

When lobsters are captured for canning purposes, they are immediately delivered to the cannery, where they are boiled, the meat of the claws and tail removed and packed in tins of various weights. The body of the crustacean is thrown away except in some cases where the body meat is extracted and put up as a piquant relish known as "Lobster Tomali." When caught for shipping to market in a fresh state, the lobster's claws are "plugged" by a small wedge of wood at the interstices of the claw joints to prevent them from fighting among themselves, and they are retained in a large floating box or "car" moored near the beach until ready for shipment in crates.

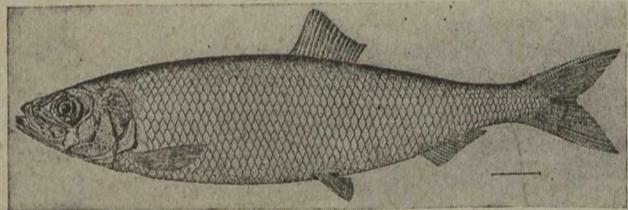
Lobstering gives employment to a large number of men during the open seasons—and the shores of the Atlantic are literally ringed with lobster traps. There are no size limits except in St. John and Charlotte Counties, New Brunswick, where a length of $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches carapace determines the size of lobster which can be legally captured and sold. Soft-shelled and "Berried" lobsters, i.e., lobsters in the moulting and egg-bearing stage, must be liberated when caught, and lobster traps cannot be set in less water than two fathoms, or twelve feet.

Herring and Sardine Fishery.

These two important Canadian fisheries may be grouped together, as the sardine so-called, in Canada,

is really young herring. The herring is native to both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and a variety is also caught in the Great Lakes.

Herring strike inshore along the Maritime Provinces in enormous quantities during the summer months and are captured largely by means of brushwood weirs erected in tidal coves and places where it is sheltered from the fury of a rough sea. These weirs are built of stakes driven into the sand or mud from highwater mark seaward, and the spaces between the stakes are interlaced with willows or brush. The whole is constructed in the form of a corral or pond with a wide entrance or "shoot" seaward. The shoot faces the direction of the ebb tide and the herring, receding with the tide, strike the leading stakes of the weir shoot and swimming with the tidal current, swarm down the narrowing entrance until they enter the pound. Once inside, the fish swim around but never seem to obtain their



HERRING.

freedom by swimming out of the entrance again—a fact which may be accounted for by the resistance offered by the tide setting in through the shoot.

At high water, the weir is almost submerged, but it is during the ebb that the herring are caught, and as the water falls, the weir emerges and the fish herd into the space of water remaining. By placing a net across the entrance the herring can be easily bailed out by the weir fishermen or kept alive until required.

Hundreds of these weirs are to be found along the New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far up as Rimouski, and in them are caught, not only herring, but alewife or gaspereau, mackerel, salmon and shad. The sardine fishery of New Brunswick located on Passamaquoddy Bay depends on weirs for the capture of the small herring which are packed in cans as Canadian sardines.

TYPICAL ATLANTIC
FISHING VILLAGE.

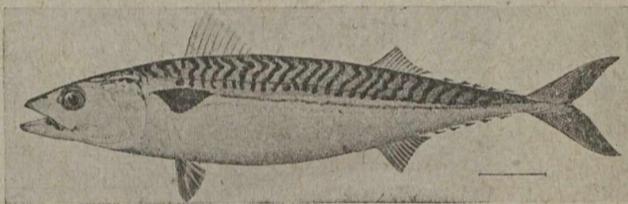
Great quantities of herring are caught in this manner for use as food, fresh, salted, smoked and pickled, and many tons are utilized for bait and fertilizer.

The possibilities of Canada's herring fishery are immense and when stricter attention is paid to curing and packing them upon the lines urged by the Canadian Department of Marine & Fisheries, we will be in a position to compete with the European herring in the markets of the world.

The herring catch of the Maritime Provinces amounted to nearly \$1,505,459 in 1916-17, while the New Brunswick sardine herring fishing totalled \$1,481,085 in value.

Mackerel.

While mackerel is an important offshore fishery and prosecuted by a large fleet of seiners out of American ports, the Canadian mackerel fishery is mainly an inshore one — very few Canadian schoon-



MACKEREL.

ers fitting out to seine mackerel in their offshore migrations.

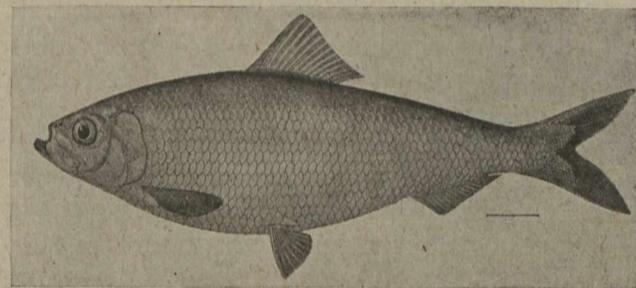
Every spring, great schools of mackerel appear off the coast of Virginia and during the summer pursue their way up the Atlantic shores of the United States and Canada until they enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They remain around the coast all summer and spawn in the bays and inlets. In the Fall, they leave the shores and vanish no one knows where. During their migrations, the mackerel appear swimming upon or near the surface in great schools, and while schooling, are captured by means of purse seines.

These seines are nets with floats on the upper rope of the net and with leads and a "brail" or draw rope attached to the bottom. When a school is sighted from the shore or from a mackerel seining schooner, boats are launched, the seine is run out around the

fish and the ends of the net brought together. The brails are manned and the bottom of the net drawn in like a purse and effectually imprisoning the fish, which are bailed out by dip nets. The mackerel are sorted out into large, medium and small or "tinkers," and either split and salted and packed in barrels, or brought to market fresh.

Mackerel are also caught by "jigging." The jig is a sharp hook imbedded in a small lead weight which is attached to a handline. Mackerel bait, composed of herring pounded up into a mush, is thrown into the water where mackerel are known to be. The bait brings the fish to the spot and they are jigged or gaffed by the handline. The jigging is done from boats and small schooners. Mackerel are also caught in weir traps, pound nets, and in gill nets, but the bulk of the Canadian catch is taken in shore traps.

The mackerel is a most uncertain fish. Some



GASPEREAU.

years they are caught in great numbers and other seasons they are very scarce. The market for mackerel is always greater than the supply and quantities are imported from Ireland and Norway in a salted state. The Canadian mackerel catch for 1917 amounted to \$1,333,354 in value.

Gaspereau and Shad.

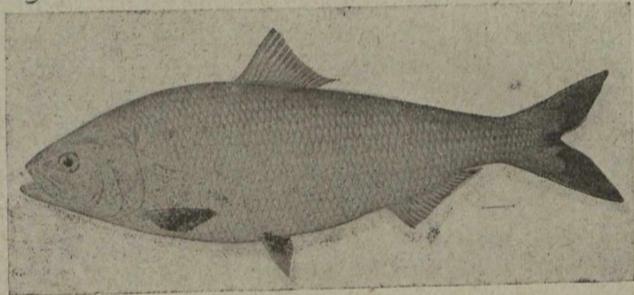
The gaspereau is also known as the alewife and branch herring, and is caught while ascending fresh water streams to spawn in the Spring. The gaspereau is an Atlantic fish and the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rivers supply the most of the Canadian catch. The method of capture is usually by dip nets, drift nets and weirs. The bulk of the catch is salted and packed in barrels, but about 30,000 cwt. is marketed annually in a fresh state. The last statistics

show the value of the Canadian gaspereau catch as amounting to \$196,482 in value. A species of gaspereau or alewife is caught in the Great Lakes also.

The shad, similar to the gaspereau, is caught upon the Atlantic seaboard while ascending fresh rivers to spawn. The shad run is in the spring and usually follows that of the gaspereau. New Brunswick leads in the shad fishery, with Nova Scotia and Quebec in lesser ratio. The method of capture is by drift nets at the mouths of the rivers. Set nets are also used in some localities. In these nets the fish become enmeshed or gilled. The shad is a favorite and delicate food fish exceedingly popular in the United States and next to the salmon is the most valuable of the Atlantic coast river fish. The Canadian catch for 1917 amounted to \$52,250.

Atlantic Salmon.

The Atlantic salmon fishery is extensively prosecuted in New Brunswick, and large quantities are caught at the mouths of the St. John, Miramichi, and Restigouche Rivers. Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also produce considerable quantities of Atlantic salmon, most of which is sold fresh, frozen, or dry salted. Unlike the British Columbia salmon, very little Atlantic salmon is canned. These salmon are usually caught in drift and gill nets from small two-masted, two sailed craft known locally as salmon boats. The boats and their



SHAD.

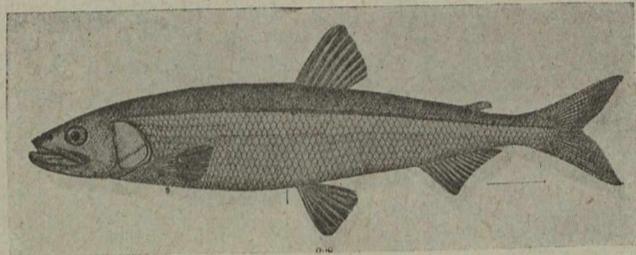
crews—two or four men to each—start off for the mouths of the rivers in the evening and lay out on the grounds during the night and set their drift nets during the ebb tide. The fish seem to run better then, and while playing about in the brackish water they become entangled in the long lengths of drifting meshes which they cannot see owing to the darkness. When the nets has been set long enough, the fishermen haul them inboard—a long and arduous job as the “web” is wet and heavy.

Other methods of catching salmon in vogue in the rivers of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, is by means of trap and pound nets which are rigged on the same principle as a herring weir and may be constructed of brushwood or strong netting fastened to stakes. Atlantic salmon to the value of \$419,508 were caught and marketed during the season 1916-17.

Smelts.

The smelt fishery is of great importance in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia and Quebec also produce smelts, but in lesser ratio to the former provinces. This fishery is carried on in the winter time when the small fish enter the bays and brackish rivers for the purpose of spawning. The method of fishing is by means of gill nets, bag

nets and hook and line. As most of the river estuaries and bays are frozen during the smelt fishing season, the operations are generally carried on through the ice. The fishermen bring small huts out on the ice and use them as a shelter and base of operations while pursuing their chilly work. To set the nets, holes are cut in the ice and the twine spread out by pushing the head rope along from hole to hole by means of a pole. As the smelt is a small fish, the mesh of the nets is 1¼ inches extended measure. Bag nets are also set through holes in the ice. When the nets are hauled, the fish are almost immediately



SMELT.

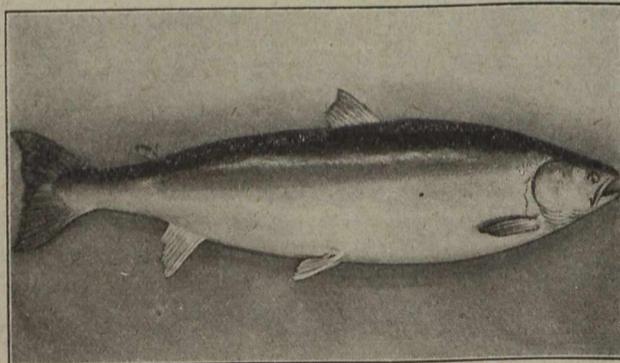
frozen stiff if the usual winter weather is prevailing, and this fact has given them the name of “frost fish.” Smelts which have not been frozen are known as “green” smelts. The value of Canada’s smelt fishery amounted to \$828,917 for 1916-17 season. New Brunswick produced \$715,112. Smelts are native to both the Pacific and Atlantic, and large quantities are exported to the United States.

Oyster, Clam and Shellfishery.

Another most important inshore fishery of Canada’s Atlantic coast is the oyster, clam, quahaug, scallop, cockle, mussel and winkle gathering industry. According to the last statistics, the Atlantic oyster catch totalled \$105,044 in value; clams, quahaugs and scallops amounted to \$170,414, cockles, mussels and winkles also amounted to a considerable sum, but we have no statistics giving the value of these shellfish individually.

Oyster Fishery.

New Brunswick is the largest oyster producing province in the Dominion. Prince Edward Island



ATLANTIC SALMON.

comes next with British Columbia third.

The famous Malpeque oyster is a Prince Edward Island product, and is gathered in Richmond Bay. The Malpeque has the reputation of being the finest oyster in the world, and for years it has commanded the highest prices in the American market. Owing to lack of conservation, the wonderful natural oyster beds of the producing provinces are in danger of be-

ing fished out, but a system of farming and oyster culture has been inaugurated by which the bivalve is artificially propagated and the prospects are that the oyster beds will be rehabilitated.

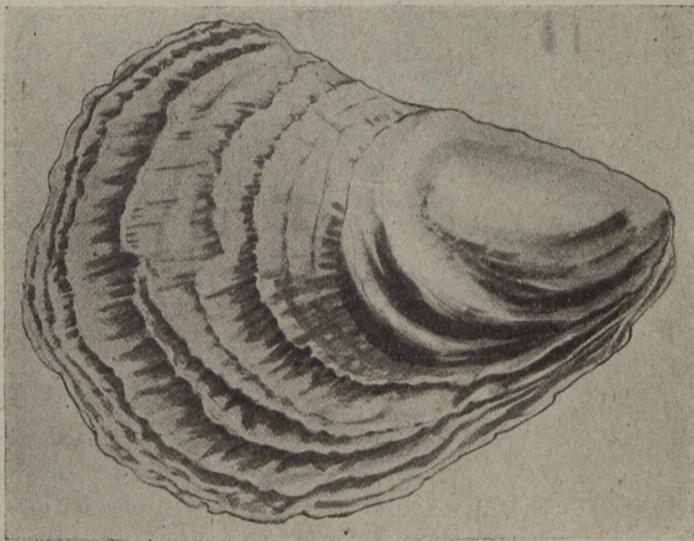
The British Columbia oyster is a small variety, which, though sweet and tasty, is not to be compared with the Atlantic oyster. The oyster fishery on the Coast is not extensive—about 1,600 barrels being shipped annually to market.

The oyster is a shellfish which inhabits mud bottoms in shallow, sheltered waters—usually at the mouth of tidal rivers which flow into estuaries or bays. The fishermen capture them by means of great tongs which grasp the bivalves and wrench them from the bottom. The most modern way is by dredging from gasoline or steam vessels. From Prince Edward Island, 6,431 barrels, valued at \$46,058 were marketed in 1916-17. New Brunswick, whose principal oyster beds are located on the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore, marketed 8,294 barrels valued at \$58,058 in 1916-17.

With the modern methods of oyster farming, great areas of tidal mud, located in the Provinces above-mentioned, are being planted with seed oysters for future harvesting, and the possibilities of the present declining oyster fishery in Canada may be greater than ever.

Clams, Quahaugs, and Scallops.

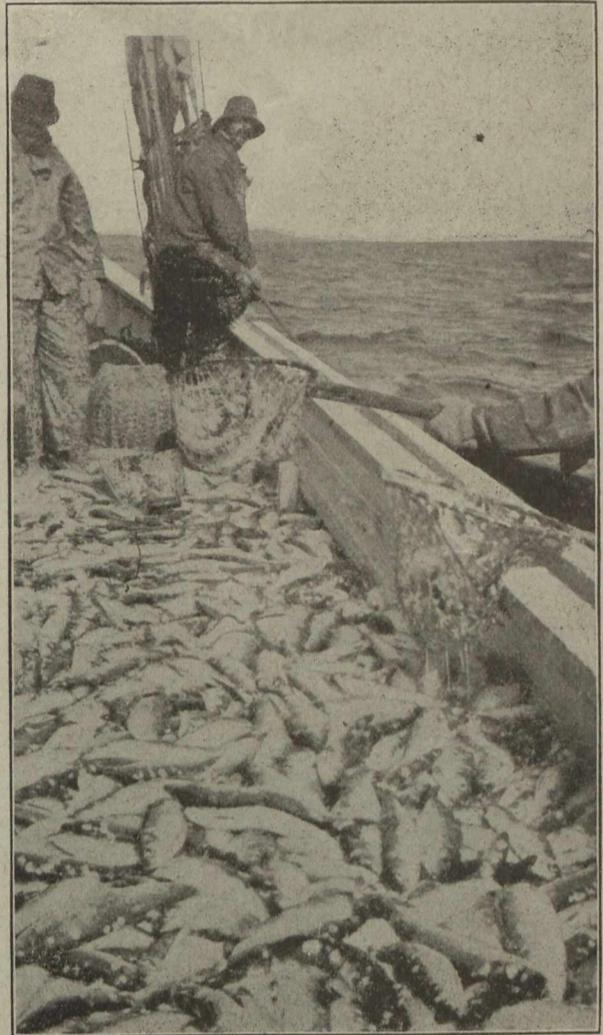
These shellfish are native to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, and constitute a valuable fishery. Clams and quahaugs—the latter being a larger species of clam—are dug out of the sand and



OYSTER

mud flats which are dry at low tide. Clam digging is hard, back aching work, and in localities where they are abundant, the clam diggers can be seen out on the flats and bars digging or raking out the shellfish as soon as the ebb tide makes.

Scallops are native to the deeper water like oysters and are tonged and dredged in a similar manner. Two-thirds of the catch of clams, quahaugs and scallops are sold fresh in barrels, while one-third is packed in cans. New Brunswick produces the most of these varieties with Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec in respective importance. The total value of this fishery in Canada amounted to the important sum of \$249,765 in 1917.



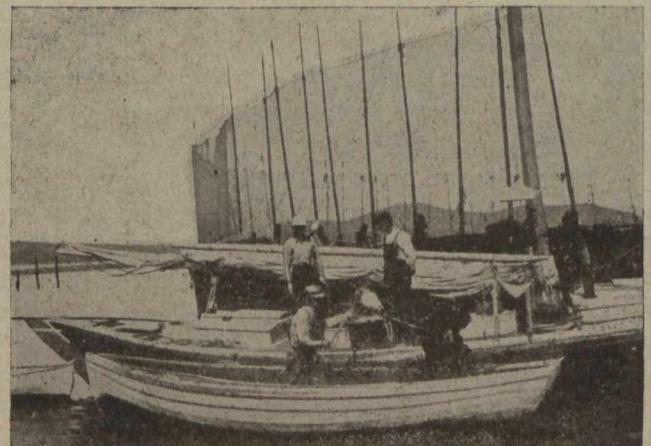
A DECK OF HERRINGS—MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

(Photo, Wallace.)

Cockles, Mussels, Winkles.

Shellfish native to both coasts. Cockles are dug out of the sand or mud at low water, while winkles and mussels are gathered from the rocks and piers to which they adhere. This part of the shellfish industry is not prosecuted to any great extent in Canada as it is in Great Britain, and its value lies in the future as they are extremely plentiful upon our coasts.

The foregoing gives a terse idea of the principal fish caught by the inshore fishermen on our Canadian Atlantic coast, and also the method of capture. Many other species find their way to market, but they are caught in various ways—often on the hooks or in the nets and traps of other fisheries—and no regular fishery is conducted for them. The men engaged in the coastal fisheries of Canada's Atlantic Coast are exclusively Canadians and residents of the Provinces in which they operate.



AT THE HERRING WEIRS, BAY OF FUNDY,

Canada's Fresh Water Fisheries

CHAPTER IV.

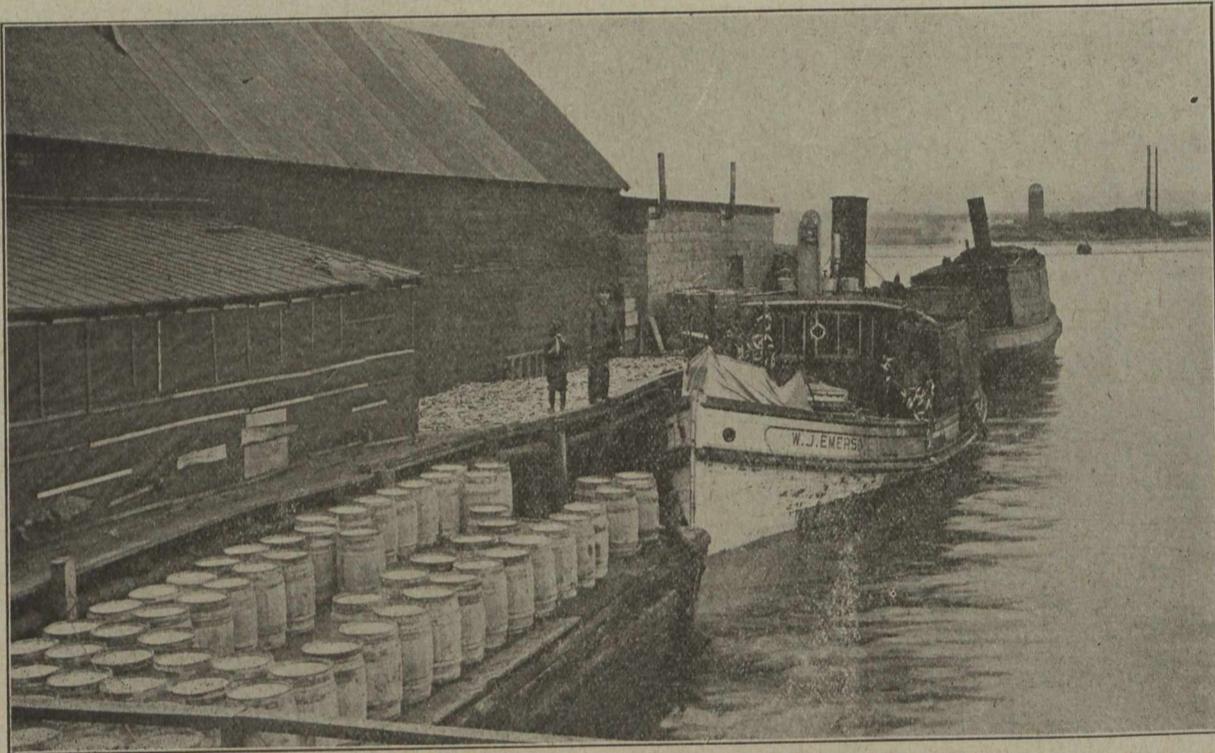
Fisheries of the Western Provinces — Fisheries of the Great Lakes — Gill-net fishing — Pound nets.

The value of the fish taken from the inland waters of Canada amounted to over five million dollars in value during the year 1917. Ontario leads the fresh water fisheries with a catch valued at \$2,866,419. Manitoba comes second with \$1,543,288. Saskatchewan and Alberta produced fish to the values of \$320,238 and \$184,009 respectively. The fresh water fisheries of Quebec average \$300,000 annually, and lesser amounts are taken from the rivers and lakes of the other Provinces.

The fresh water species native to Canada's inland waters are as follows: Whitefish, trout, herring, pickerel, pike, tullibee, perch, sturgeon, eels, carp, gold-

The lakes located in the southern part of the Provinces and served by railroad or steamboat transportation are fished summer and winter. The summer fishery is conducted from steam tugs, small sail boats, skiffs, and a few gasolene boats, and gill-nets and lines are used to catch the fish. In the lake fishing fleet of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are 11 steam tugs, 81 gasolene boats and 1,905 sail boats and skiffs. The most of these craft are employed upon Lakes Manitoba, Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Isle la Crosse, La Biche, Lesser Slave, Jackfish and Murray — all of which are fished in summer. In connection with the fisheries of the Western Provinces are 136 freezers and ice-houses, and over half a million dollars are invested in boats, nets, gear, icehouses, fish sheds and wharves.

The gill-net is principally used in catching the fish and the length allowed by law is 5,000 yards for summer fishing from tugs with lesser amounts for sail-boats, skiffs, and individual fishermen. The



FISH TUGS AND BARRELS OF HERRING, PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

eyes, catfish, mullets, bass and maskinonge. The value of each species caught are detailed in Chapter I.

Fisheries of Western Provinces.

The lakes and rivers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and to a small extent those of British Columbia, yield large quantities of fish—the bulk of which is caught during the winter months when the lakes are frozen over.

This peculiar feature is accounted for in the fact that many of the lakes and fishing stations are remote from railroads and only in the winter months when the snow is on the ground is it possible to team the fish down to the nearest railroad shipping point. To some of the isolated lakes of the West, it has been necessary to construct roads through the bush for a hundred miles in order to team out the fish caught in them, and practically all the northern lakes are only accessible to commercial fishermen in winter.

mesh of whitefish gill-nets varies according to locality, but in Lake Winnipeg it must not be less than 5½ inches extension measure; for pickerel, not less than 4¼ inches. The fisheries of all western lakes are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Fisheries, and almost every lake has certain regulations with regard to length of net allowed, extension of the mesh, and seasons in which fish may be caught. All fishermen are under license from the Department and licenses are granted for either domestic use or for commercial fishing. The method of fishing by gill-nets is described later in this chapter.

Hook and line fishing is carried on to some extent, especially for sturgeon, and the gear used is somewhat similar to the lines of the sea fisheries consisting of numerous baited hooks attached by snoods to a ground line anchored along the bottom.

The winter fishery, which produces the greater quantity of fish, is carried on through the ice by means of gill-nets. Holes are cut in the ice at certain intervals, and nets are threaded through from hole

to hole under the ice and set. After the twine has been in the water for a time, the net is hauled up through the holes and the captured fish husked from the meshes. They are dressed immediately or left in the round and packed in boxes. Teams proceed from hole to hole and pick up the boxes as they are filled. In the intense cold of winter, the fish freeze solid almost as soon as husked from the nets and remain frozen until marketed. When a sleigh load has been gathered, the team proceeds to the nearest railroad shipping point which may be anywhere from five to a hundred miles away, and the boxes of frozen fish are loaded into cars and despatched to market.

Over 22,000,000 pounds of fish from the western lakes were thus marketed during the winter of 1917-18—the varieties being whitefish, trout, pickerel, jackfish (pike), tullibeas and mullets.

The Canadian firms engaged in the Western lake fisheries require considerable capital to engage successfully in the business. As a rule they supply the nets and boxes to the fishermen whom they hire or contract with to catch the fish. Supplies, including food, fuel and clothing have to be transported to

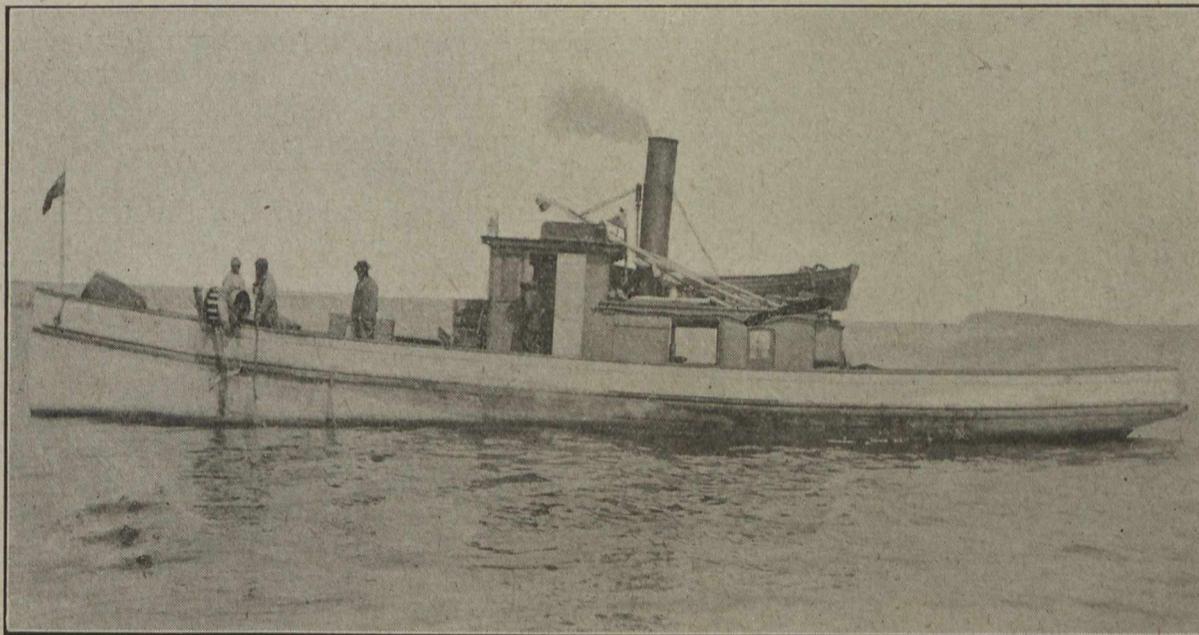
As the steel advances north, roads will be cut to huge fishing areas never before fished commercially and the winter fishery from these northern waters is destined to become of great value.

While British Columbia contains many inland lakes, yet the fisheries are not extensive. Some whitefish, trout and other species are caught commercially, but the most of the lake fish caught is consumed by settlers.

In the Province of Quebec, a very considerable fishery is carried on in the lakes and rivers of the Province and large quantities of pickerel, whitefish and pike are marketed. Eels to the value of \$20,000 annually are caught in the rivers and streams and marketed locally. Pound and gill nets are used in the larger lakes, such as Abittibi and Lake St. John, and the methods of fishing are similar to other inland waters. Pontiac and Yamaska counties produce the greatest quantity of fresh water fish.

The Fisheries of the Great Lakes.

The fisheries of the Great Lakes are invested in the Province of Ontario. About four thousand men, 114 steam tugs, 715 gasoline boats, and 1,078 sail



A LAKE SUPERIOR FISH TUG.

the fishing camps for men and horses. Heavy losses are often incurred through sudden thaws which spoil the fish.

The fishermen of the Western Provinces pursue their vocation either winter and summer, or as a part time employment in winter. Many farmers located near the lakes become fishermen during the winter months. In addition to Canadian born, many Icelanders, Scandinavian and Scotch settlers who were engaged in fishing in their home countries, are employed in the fisheries.

The greater proportion of the fish caught in the waters of the Western Provinces used to be exported to the United States, but during 1918, the home consumption has been greatly stimulated through the efforts of the Canada Food Board, and only half the amount caught is exported. During the war, considerable quantities of whitefish were sent overseas to Great Britain for use in the military hospitals.

The fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are still capable of greater productivity when railroads are constructed to the northern districts.

and row boats are engaged in Ontario's lake fisheries. The fishing is largely carried on by means of gill-nets and stationary pound-nets, and the bulk of the fish caught are trout, herring, whitefish, pickerel, pike and perch. The following statistics for 1916-17 gives the value of the catch of the fish marketed by Ontario fishermen.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	
Trout	78,116	\$638,888
Herring	106,872	526,976
Whitefish	60,711	516,290
Pickerel	45,418	454,187
Pike	14,836	118,690
Perch	12,585	62,926
Tullibee	8,197	49,183
Catfish	5,427	43,417
Carp	18,578	37,157
Sturgeon	1,475	22,129
Eels	1,661	9,969
Mixed fish	34,366	171,830
Caviare (Lbs.)	7,207	7,207

1 Cwt. equals 100 lbs.

Practically all of the fish mentioned are caught in gill-nets and pounds. Some are captured by hook and line.

Gill-Net Fishing.

In the Great Lake fishing, gill netting (so-called because the fish strike the almost invisible nets and become caught by their gills) is largely practised from small steam tugs. These craft are from 40 to 70 feet long and built on the lines of a tug. Some of them are covered in forward and aft of the engine and pilot-house in order that the fisherman may escape the weather while fishing.

Each fish tug carries an average of eight men—one skipper, one engineer and fireman, and six fishermen. The nets used are one fathom in width, thirty-five fathoms long, and made with a mesh running from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches extension measure—varying with the locality and the fish to be caught. The nets are carried in trays or boxes and the head of the net is fitted with wooden floats at intervals while the footrope is leaded.



SETTING GILL-NETS ON LAKE TUG.
(Photo, Wallace.)

When fishing, the tug steams to a "bank" or fishing ground and an anchor or stone with a ring in it and attached to a buoy, is lowered to the bottom. A pole is lashed to the anchor and line and to the pole, which is in an up and down position, the first gill-net is made fast. The poles serves to keep the net stretched and upright near the bottom of the lake.

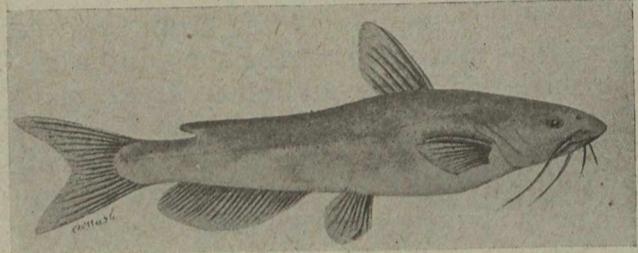
From one hundred to two hundred nets are set from the tug—the whole being known as a "gang." The nets are usually set in zig-zag fashion over the ground and in the direction dictated by the skipper, and the fishing depths and locations are picked up by means of the sounding lead, compass and chart similar to the manner in vogue in salt water.

In lifting the nets, a steam net-lifter consisting of a revolving drum, placed on the port bow, is used. As the nets come over the drum, the fish are "husked" from the meshes and the nets are placed in the trays. When the fishing is heavy, the fish are husked out of the net as they lie in the trays, and the men gut, clean, and pack the dressed fish in boxes.

Before the nets are set again, they are rinsed in lime water to cut the slime off them.

In the off season, when fishing is light, it is the custom to set the old nets; when fishing is heavy, the new nets are used. An average catch for a five man tug in the off season, setting 16 trays, is about 400 pounds of herring, whitefish, and trout. When the heavy fishing is on, in the Fall, a big tug will bring in from fifteen to twenty tons.

Whitefish and trout weighing not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds when dressed can only be marketed. If they weigh less, they must be thrown back into the water alive. A number of small fish get caught in



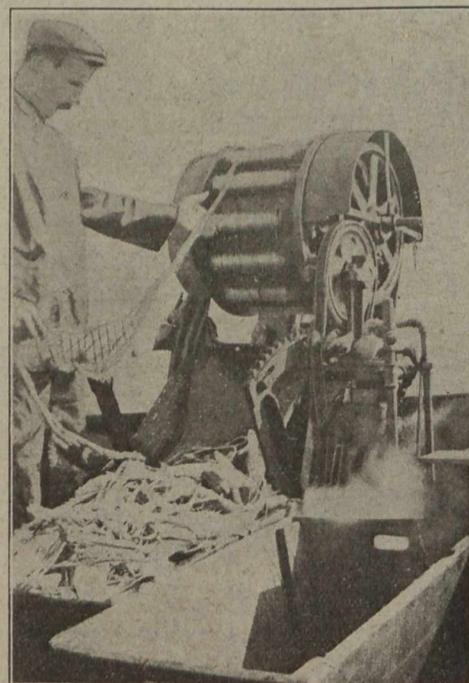
CAT FISH.

the nets by their teeth, and when thrown back into the water, they have absorbed so much air into their bodies that for a few minutes they are unable to swim to the bottom again and the voracious Lake gulls get them. Such fish might as well be eaten by human beings as by gulls, but the law forbids their being marketed.

The viscera and offal of the dressed fish is thrown into barrels and usually dumped ashore—providing a great feast for the gulls who seem to congregate at the dumping spots.

The fisherman of the ocean often labours under the delusion that the Lake fishermen have an easy time as far as weather is concerned. This idea is erroneous, as rough weather prevails on the inland waters just as much as on the seas.

In the early Spring and late Fall, the fish tugs have some hard battles with the elements, and it is no uncommon thing to see a fish tug reach port so heavily iced up that she almost capsized with the weight of frozen water. The wind blows hard at times on the Lakes, and over these great stretches of shoal water it kicks up a bad sea—bad enough to

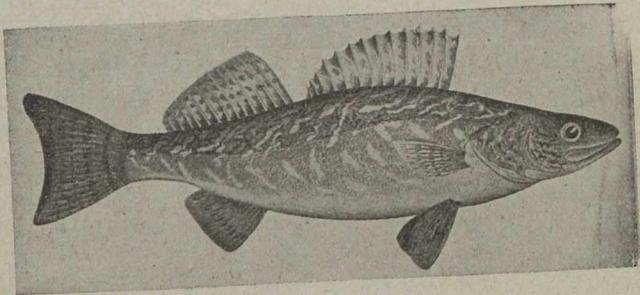


NET-LIFTER—GREAT LAKES
FISH TUG.

cause 500 foot Lake steamers to founder. In shallow Lake Erie, a few years ago, a great steamer disappeared utterly in a gale, and was found bottom up afterwards in thirty feet of water.

Pound Nets.

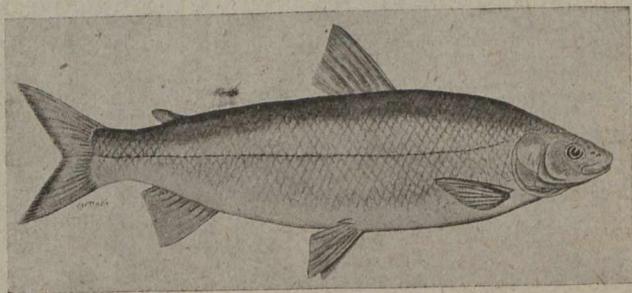
This method of catching fish is extensively practised upon the Lakes. The pound-net is really a fish



PICKEREL.

trap, and consists of a number of stakes driven into the bottom and running out from the shore. Between the stakes, strong netting is fastened to form a fence or "lead." The outer or deep water end of the gear consists of the pound—a four square net shaped like a box and with an entrance at the side facing the lead. The fish are turned by the lead when swimming along-shore and endeavouring to avoid the obstruction they swim out and through the gate in the pound, where they are imprisoned. The pound net boat—a gasoline craft or steam tug—visits the nets during the day, and ranges alongside the stakes of the pound and makes fast. The fishermen then brail up the pound net by means of the ropes fastened to the upper and lower corners and haul the web aboard until the fish come to the surface in the bight of the net. The finny spoil is then bailed out by dip-nets and examined for legal sizes. Small fish and prohibited species are thrown back into the water.

In Lake Erie, which is a shallow lake, the pound nets are set a long way out in the lake and 25 feet is the average depth of water in which the stakes are driven. Vast quantities of herring are caught in the Fall by the Erie nets, and during the summer blue and yellow pickerel, herring, and perch are the commonest varieties caught. A pound net in Lake Erie costs from \$400 to \$500 for the outfit. Up in the Georgian Bay, however, the water is very deep, and

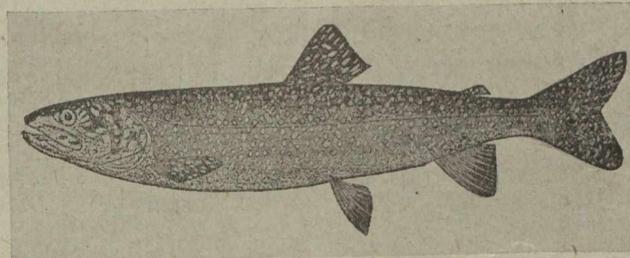


WHITEFISH.

a pound net is a very expensive affair. Near Killarney, Ont., there are pound nets set in from 54 to 57 feet of water, and the stakes have to be spliced and driven 12 to 15 feet into the bottom. Thus the stakes for a net in 75 feet of water are about 95 feet long.

They are stayed by guy ropes anchored to "killicks" or anchors made of stones and hard-wood, and each guy may be 300 feet long. The lead stakes within 30 feet of the beach are often in 40 feet of water, and all have to be staked to prevent them being carried away in rough weather. A Georgian Bay pound will often cost as much as \$1,500 to construct.

The fish caught in the Georgian Bay nets are



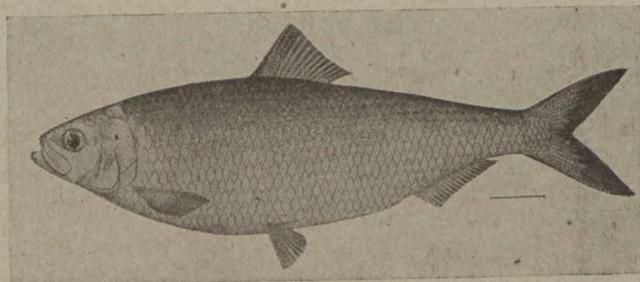
LAKE TROUT.

usually whitefish, grey trout, pike and pickerel. Mullet (suckers) are commonly caught, but there is little market for them. Lines, seines, fyke nets and tunnel nets are also used in the Lake fisheries.

All fishermen are required to operate under license from the Provincial Department of Fisheries, but the regulation of the fisheries are administered by the Federal Government.

The fishermen engaged in the commercial fisheries of Ontario's lakes and rivers, are, without exception, Canadians, or British born. Few, if any, foreigners are to be found in the fisheries out of Port Stanley, Port Dover, Killarney, Sarnia, Wiarton, Port Arthur, etc.

A large quantity of the Ontario lake fish is exported to the United States, where there is a ready market for fresh water fish. During 1917-18, the Ontario Government entered the fish business and operated a fishery on Lakes Nipissing and Nipigon, besides taking part of the catch of the commercial fishermen. Through a Government Sales Department, the fish thus secured is distributed to retail dealers and sold to the Ontario public at fixed prices. The venture has only been conducted in a limited manner up to the present, and it would be too soon to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of the scheme.



LAKE HERRING.

During the year ending October 31st, 1918, the Ontario Government Fish Sales Department sold about 3,000,000 lbs. of lake fish in the Province and the receipts totalled \$234,594. This is the first instance of any Canadian Federal or Provincial Government engaging in the fish business.

Canada's Pacific Fisheries

CHAPTER V.

The Salmon Fishery and Canning Industry — The Halibut Fishery and Fishing Methods — Steam Trawling for Flat-fish and Cods — Herring, pilchards, sablefish, oolachons, etc. — Pacific Fishermen.

British Columbia and Yukon produces fish which constitutes practically two-fifths of the total annual value of the Canadian fisheries. The particular species which is most sought after is the salmon, and outside of Alaska, there is no part of the world where they are so plentiful as upon Canada's Pacific Coast.

Chinook, King, Tye and Quinnet, is the largest of the species averaging 22 pounds. This salmon is to be caught in British Columbia waters all the year round, but the spawning runs of the fish to the spawning grounds of the rivers occurs in the spring and they are caught in immense quantities then. The Sockeye salmon is also known as the Alaska Red and Blueback. It is a smaller species and invariably runs to an average weight of five pounds. This fish is exceedingly prolific and migrates from the sea to the rivers in July and August. Every fourth year, the Sockeye appears in the greatest numbers, especially in the Fraser River. The summer of 1917 was the big "fourth year" run of the Sockeye and the next big year of the cycle will be 1921. The



OLD TYPE OF PACIFIC HALIBUT SCHOONER USING DORIES.

The Salmon.

The value of the salmon produced in British Columbia averages \$10,000,000 annually—the bulk of the product being canned and shipped to all parts of the world principally Great Britain, France and Australasia.

The use of salmon commercially started with the Hudson's Bay Company who exported salted salmon to the Orient over fifty years ago. The canning of salmon was commenced between 1860 and 1870. At the present time there are over eighty canneries located on the British Columbia coast.

Five different species of salmon are caught on our Pacific Coast—the Spring, Sockeye, Coho, Humpback and Dog. The Spring salmon, also called

Sockeye has long been regarded as the most important of the salmon species, but the heavy fishing of recent years by United States and Canadian fishermen has caused noticeable depletion and efforts are being made to restrict the fishery in order that the Sockeye may be rehabilitated. The Coho salmon is also known as the Silver and Hoopid. It has an average weight of from 3 to 8 pounds and ranks next in value to the Spring and Sockeye. It spawns in the Fall.

The Humpback is of a lower grade than the three aforementioned. It is the smallest of the genus and is commonly known as "Pink" salmon owing to the light colour of its flesh. The Dog salmon is also known as the Fall, Chum and Qualla. It is the cheapest of all the Pacific salmon and it averages

10 pounds in weight and ascends the streams in the Fall.

The Salmon-Canning Industry.

The salmon of British Columbia is most extensively caught for canning purposes. During the last statistical year, salmon to the amount of 1,557,485 cases were packed for the market.

Commencing with the Fraser River in Southern British Columbia, over eighty salmon canneries are located on the rivers and inlets of the British Columbia coast, and they extend from the Fraser up the 500 miles of coast line to Alaska. The principal canneries are to be found on the Fraser River, Skeena River, Rivers Inlet and Naas River. Others are located at various other points on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

The canneries are closed during the winter months

hands are largely Indians, working under white superintendents.

The gill net fishermen operate from small open boats fitted with masts and sails. These craft are from 18 to 30 feet long and two men, as a rule, go in each. The nets are set in the evening at the mouths of the rivers and inlets while the salmon are running in to spawn and the fishing continues all night.

The work is arduous and calls for unusual toughness on the part of the fishermen who have to haul and set their nets in all kinds of wet and boisterous weather. In their small boats they have no shelter other than a small screen or canvas tent in the bow barely sufficient to accommodate two men; meals have to be eaten cold. The climatic conditions in Northern B.C. with the prevalence of drizzling rain and mist, tend to make the salmon fisherman's life no sinecure.



A CONVERTED ATLANTIC FISHING SCHOONER IN PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERIES.

and usually commence operations in the spring or early summer. Cannery hands and fishermen journey to the district they intend to operate in; supplies consisting of tin-plate, provisions, coal, fishing gear, etc., are shipped out to the plant, and the cannery crews prepare the machinery and boats, traps and nets for the season's fishing. About ten thousand men engage in the salmon fishing during the season and some six thousand men and women are employed in the canneries. The value of the British Columbia salmon canneries amounts to \$3,500,000, with another \$2,500,000 invested in boats and gear.

Salmon Fishing.

Salmon are captured by means of gill nets, traps and by trolling with hook and line. The fishermen are whites, Japanese and Indians. The cannery

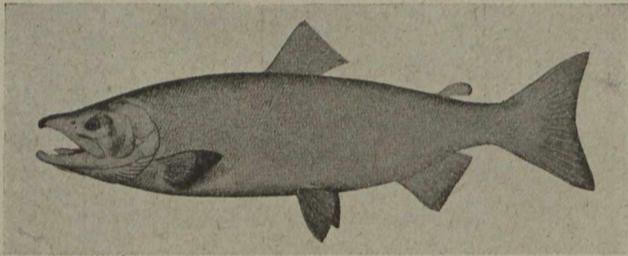
During the "runs" when the salmon are coming into the rivers from the sea, it is a wonderful sight to watch the great fleet of fishing boats setting their nets for the fish. At the mouth of the Fraser during the Sockeye run, the hundreds of lanterns marking the boats and the ends of the nets at night, appear like the lights of a great town.

No fishing in the world equals the salmon fishery for strenuous activity. The netters come in, in the morning, with their catches of silvery fish and deliver them on the cannery wharf; gasoline carriers arrive in from outside points and the fish are shot into the cannery and washed. A wonderful machine, called the "Iron Chink" takes fish of the unvarying Sockeye size, beheads, splits, cleans and shoots them out on to a table dressed and ready for slicing. Another machine then takes the salmon and with one

operation cuts it into slices; Indian women pack the slices into tins — either $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 pound — and the filled can is passed along to be weighed automatically. If it is above or below weight, the machine ejects it. If correct, it is automatically conveyed to another machine which clamps the lid on. On conveyors, an unceasing stream of filled cans pass into a steam box for the first cooking, after which they are placed in iron trucks and wheeled along rails into steam retorts where they are finally cooked. They are then placed in the cooling room and inspected for “blown” cans — or cans with air in them and liable to cause decomposition. The final operation is labelling and packing them in boxes for shipment.

A modern salmon cannery is a marvel of cleanliness, Machinery does almost everything, and the fish are seldom touched by hand. The packing of the salmon into the cans is about the only operation in which the fish are handled, and the Indian women who usually do this, wear white cotton gloves which are issued to them every morning. The inside of the buildings are whitewashed and lit with electricity. The floors and tables are constantly sluiced with water.

Other salmon varieties ranging in odd sizes cannot be put through the Iron Chink, which, being a machine, cannot be instantly adjusted to every size of fish. These fish are dressed by hand and passed into the slicer which can cut any size of salmon.



SOCKEYE SALMON.

In addition to being caught by gill nets, salmon are also caught by trolling from canoes, row and gasoline boats. This method of fishing is usually done outside in the salt water where the fish can see the bait. In gill netting at the river mouths, the muddy condition of the water and the darkness prevents the salmon seeing the nets — otherwise they would avoid them. A troller will have three or four handlines or rods with baited hooks out and towing astern as the boat goes slowly ahead. Many fish, especially Spring and Coho salmon are caught in this method. Another method is by means of traps — a great net fixed to stakes driven down in the water. A “lead” or fence of netting extends for a considerable distance out into the water and the salmon in their passage are diverted along the lead to find themselves entrapped in the pound of the trap. The pond is brailed up by hand or windlasses and the captured fish emptied into scows which are in turn towed to the canneries. The trap method is used extensively by American fishermen at the mouth of the Columbia, in Juan de Fuca Straits, and in the Alaska salmon fisheries. In British Columbia the gill net and trolling is the universal method of catching salmon.

During the big runs, the canneries are working night and day to put up the “pack.” A well equipped cannery will pack 40,000 cases in a season if the fish are running. During 1917, the B.C. salmon pack amounted to 1,557,485 cases.

As the cannery is often located in isolated parts of the Coast, it is practically a community in itself. Shacks for the Indian cannery hands and their families have to be built adjacent to the factory; bunk houses and mess rooms are provided for the white and Japanese fishermen working for the establishment; boats and gear are often the property of the cannery owners and are hired out to the fishermen; a well stocked store is always part of the plant, and the place must contain everything necessary to repair machinery and equipment. The fishermen and shore staff attach themselves to the establishment for the season only and return to the cities and villages when the canning season is over. The plant is closed down in the Fall and left in charge of a watchman.

Market Salmon.

In addition to being caught for canning purposes,



PEN OF PACIFIC FLATFISH AND CODS ON STEAM TRAWLER.

(Photo, Wallace.)

salmon is also extensively marketed in a fresh, fresh frozen, dry salted, mild cured, smoked and pickled state. The statistics for season 1916-17 show the market value of these varieties as follows:—

	Cwts.	
Fresh salmon	319,496	\$2,410,622
Dry salted.	13,913	160,162
Mild cured.	14,783	293,657
Smoked	893	16,074

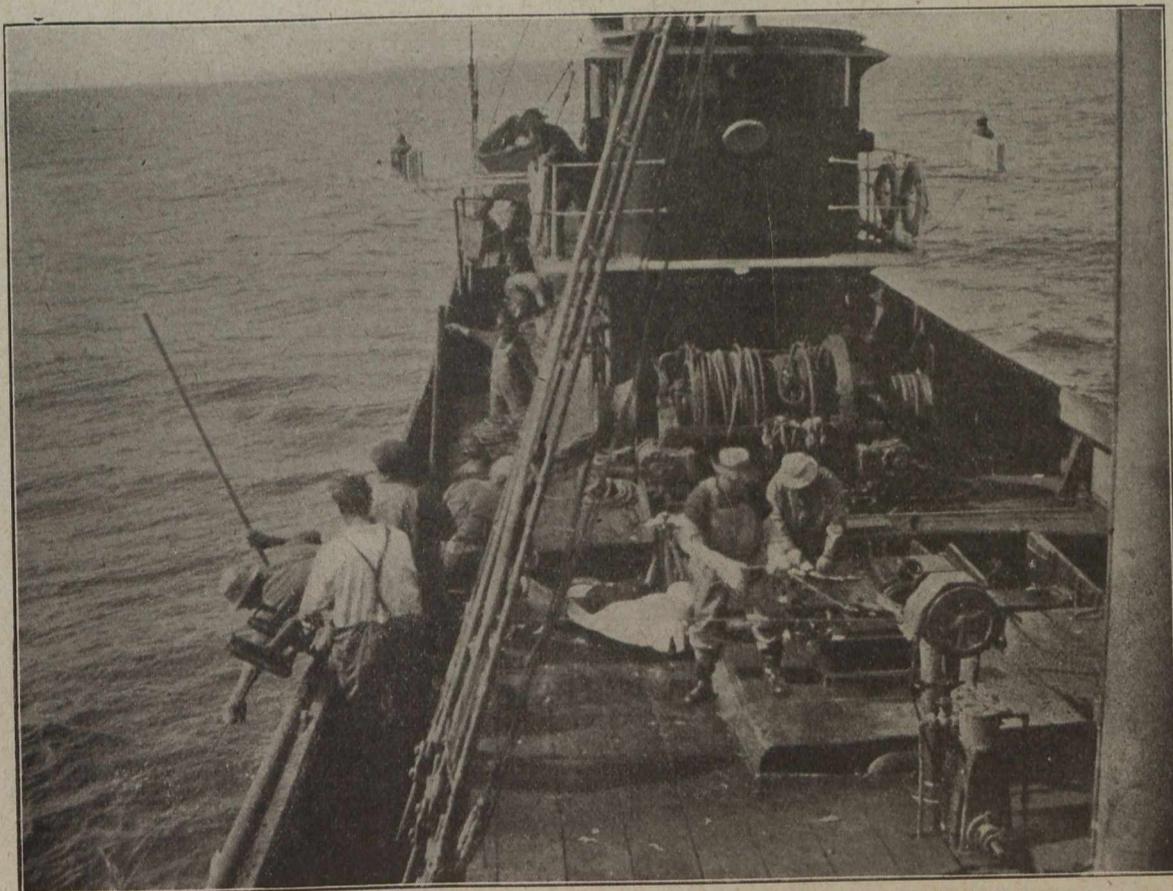
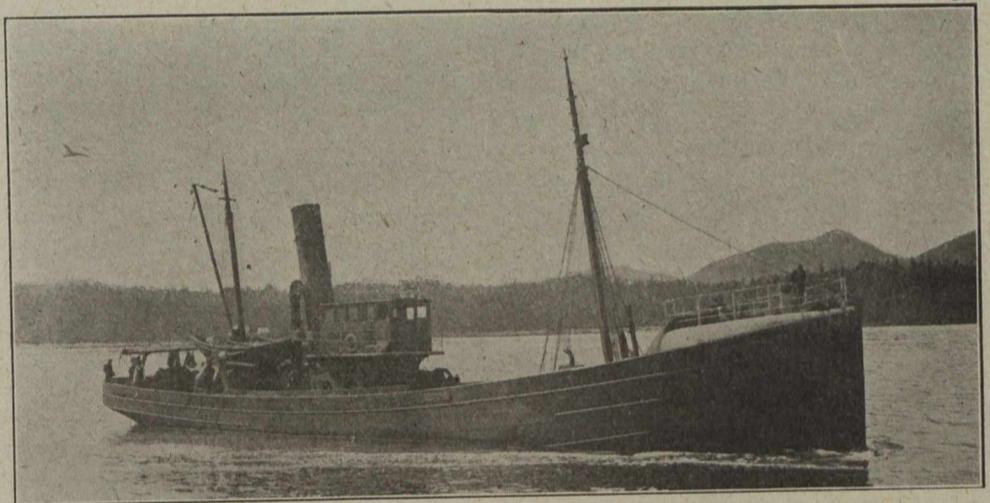
The fresh salmon is marketed in a fresh or frozen state in Canada, and is exported frozen to Great Britain and the Continent. Dry salted and pickled salmon is largely exported to the Orient. The mild cured — lightly salted and smoked — is packed in



A BIG PACIFIC STEAM
DORY HALIBUTER.



PACIFIC STEAM LONG
LINE HALIBUTER.



PACIFIC LONG LINE
HALIBUTING
(Photo, Wallace.)



Germany, before the war, was a greater importer, and mild cured salmon was distributed through German houses to Russia and the Scandinavian countries. Smoked salmon is marketed in Canada and the United States.

The Halibut Fishery.

The halibut fishery of the Pacific ranks in importance much on the same plane as the codfishery of the Atlantic. With the salmon, it is the most valuable



A PACIFIC "GAS BOAT"—DORY HALIBUTER.

fishery of the West Coast, and the yearly catch amounts to 12,300,000 pounds, valued at \$2,026,000.

Many years ago, halibut were to be caught in great quantities close inshore. Hecate and San Juan de Fuca Straits and the bays and indentations of the British Columbia Coast were famous halibut grounds, but the heavy fishing of latter years has cleaned up the inshore Banks, and the great flatfish have to be hooked further offshore and up in the Gulf of Alaska.

The whole fishery is showing evidences of depletion, and if continued on the present scale, the halibut industry will soon decline to minor proportions.

The halibut of the Pacific is a brother to that of the Atlantic, and both rank under the same scientific name—*hippoglossus hippoglossus*.—It belongs to the Flounder family, and is a cold water flatfish running to great proportions—some weighing as much as 300 pounds. As a rule, the Pacific halibut is of smaller size than those of the Atlantic, and the average size caught range from 7 to 100 pounds.

At the present time, the halibut fishery of British Columbia is carried on from the ports of Vancouver, Steveston and Prince Rupert. The favorite fishing grounds are in the 100 fathom depths west of Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands and up in the great Gulf of Alaska from Dixon Entrance to the Shumagin Islands. The methods of fishing were first brought to the West Coast by Atlantic pioneers and consist of the dory and long line method operated from schooners and steamers. Another system—that of steam long line fishing—was inaugurated successfully out of Prince Rupert some years ago by fishermen from Grimsby, England, and the North Sea method has proved very successful in the halibut fishery of the Pacific.

Dory Halibuting.

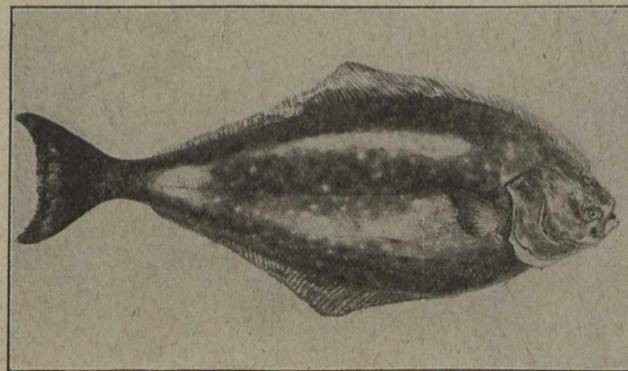
The halibut fishermen of the Atlantic use sailing schooners and fish from dories with skates of lines

made up of 6 to 7 fifty fathom shots of 28 lb. ground line of tarred cotton into which gangings of 14 lb. line are bent on to beekets at two fathom intervals. To the gangings are seized Mustad No. 6283 Halibut hooks or the hook manufactured by Arthur James. The whole "skate" will consist of some 1,800 feet of line equipped with 140 hooks. The dory halibut fishing of the Pacific is carried on with exactly the same kind of gear. Some fishermen may rig on heavier ground lines, but with only slight differences, the fishing is carried on in the same way on both oceans, and herring is used for bait.

The type of vessel employed dory halibuting on the Pacific is radically different to the Atlantic. The Pacific schooners do not depend on sail, but are equipped with powerful oil or gasoline engines and use sail only as an auxiliary to the engine. The tall spars of the graceful Atlantic schooner is replaced by two stumpy masts—the foremast carrying a single jib and a foresail; the mainmast fitted with a triangular or jib headed mainsail and equipped with two stout derricks for hoisting out the dories which are usually nested on the port and starboard quarters of the vessel. The Pacific schooner is of shoaler draft and of fuller model than the Atlantic Banker, and while running to the same average of 50 to 100 tons and carrying from six to ten dories, the schooners are totally different in appearance, as may be seen by the illustrations.

The reasons for the difference may be summed up in the facts that the winds on the Pacific are not as regular as they are on the Atlantic. The vessels sail up through many miles of sheltered straits and inlets to reach the fishing grounds and sail would be useless in narrow waters. They also fish, at times, close inshore and in shoal water, where an engine is necessary to manoeuvre quickly. In shoal water fishing, and in cruising through the channels, the deep draft of a sailing vessel would be a hindrance. Atlantic fishing schooners have been sent around to the Pacific, but their design and rig is altogether unsuited to the conditions and they have been altered or sent back.

Pacific halibut fishing from dories is carried on in pretty much the same manner as on the Atlantic. The method has already been described in the chapters dealing with the offshore fisheries of the Atlan-



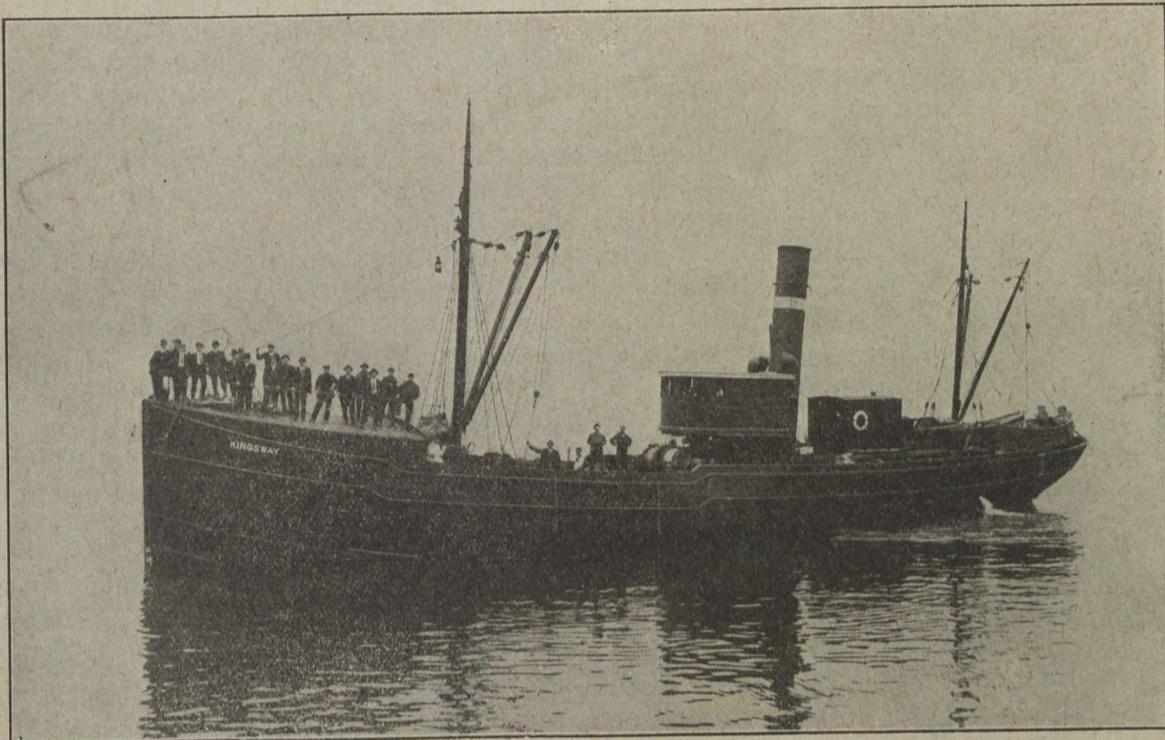
HALIBUT.

tic. A heavier and stronger class of dory is used on the Pacific as the fishermen are usually picked up by the vessel motoring or steaming up to them. Sometimes, dory and fish are hoisted aboard by derrick which calls for a strong craft to stand the strain. The larger size also enables the fishermen to carry a greater weight of fish and does away with the labour of "lightening up" when fish are plentiful.

Dory halibuting is also carried on from fine steel steamers built on the lines of a British otter trawler. The dories, from ten to twelve of them, are carried nested on the port and starboard quarters. The fish caught are laid on a strong net in the dory bottom, and hoisted aboard the steamer and dumped on the fore-deck for gutting and cleaning. This work is done with extreme care; the fish are well sluiced by hoses when gutted and placed on powdered ice in the fish rooms below decks. Pacific halibut fishermen are experts in their work and avoid bruising

firemen, coal passer, watchman and cook included in the crew.

The small halibut vessels usually work the grounds around Vancouver Island, Hecate Straits and Dixon Entrance. The larger vessels cruise up to the Gulf of Alaska and fish upon the Banks off Yakutat, Cape St. Elias, Kodiak and Shumagin Islands. The average length of a trip for the large craft is from two to three weeks, and in that time, some 100,000 to 200,000 pounds of halibut are caught.



PACIFIC STEAM DORY
HALIBUT FISHING
VESSEL.



FROZEN HALIBUT
IN PACIFIC
COLD STORAGE.



the fish by rough handling or souring by careless gutting and bleeding.

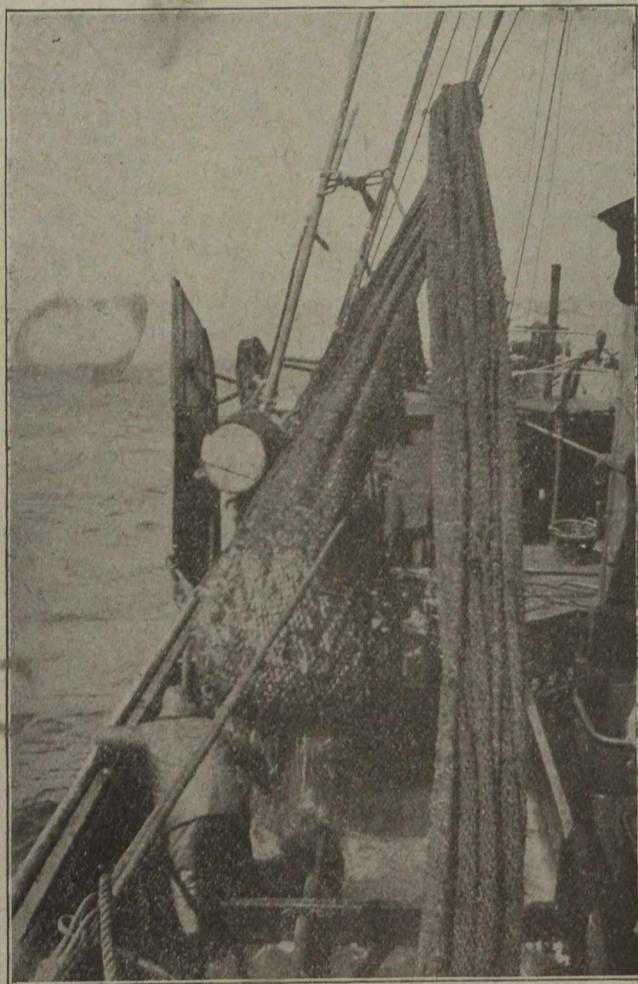
The steam halibuters out of Vancouver and Prince Rupert are fine craft ranging from 95 to 150 tons and capable of steaming from 10 to 13 knots per hour. All are well equipped with steam winches, hoses, and electric light; some of them burn oil fuel, and the larger ones carry crews of thirty-five men. Two men go in each dory, and in addition to the fishermen there are skipper, mate, two engineers, two

Long Line Halibut Fishing.

The long line system of halibut fishing was first introduced on the Pacific Coast by fishermen from Grimsby, England. It may have been tried before, but the Grimsby men were first to carry it on successfully. The pioneers of long line fishing in British Columbia operated out of Prince Rupert and with North Sea skippers on three steamers of the British trawler type, inaugurated successfully a

system of fishing which is extensively carried on today. Long lining is now used on steam and gasoline propelled halibuters out of British Columbia and Puget Sound ports and many dory halibuters are equipped with long line gear for fishing either way.

Long line fishing does away with dories, inasmuch as all the work is done from the deck of the vessel. The lines are put in skates of eight lines of 37 fathoms, making a total length of 296 fathoms to a skate. The ground line is specially imported rope of about 7-8ths circumference, made up of three stranded Italian hemp, and very strong. The gear is usually tan barked after the English fashion of preserving fishing gear. The snoods or gangings are of the usual 14 lb. tarred cotton, one fathom long, and bent to becketts stuck into the ground line at 8 and 9 foot intervals. The hooks used are either Mustad's No. 6283 or Arthur James Halibut, and are seized on the gangings with tarred seizing stuff.



A BAG OF FISH— PACIFIC STEAM TRAWLER.
(Photo, Wallace.)

When ready to set the baited gear, the skates are all placed aft on the quarter of the steamer which proceeds slow or dead slow ahead. The end of the baited line is made fast to the buoy anchor. The buoy used is usually a keg or cork float with a twelve foot spar through it. The bottom of the spar is weighted to keep it floating upright and a colored flag is nailed to the upper end—the whole being exactly similar to the "watch buoys" used by Atlantic halibuters in marking the lay of their gear. The anchors used in long lining are a trifle heavier than the ordinary halibut gear anchor.

The first skate bent on and the anchor hove over, the fishermen commence to pay overboard the baited line by means of a heaving stick. This work requires care on the part of the man heaving. Should

a flying hook get snarled in his clothes, he is liable to be dragged suddenly over the side. The skipper, on the steamer's bridge, keeps a vigilant eye on the operations, and should the gear become snarled, he can ring the engines to stop or astern instantly.

As the line is being hove out with the vessel steaming ahead, the fishermen take a pull on the gear every now and again to straighten it out and prevent it from going down to the bottom in slack coils. As each skate is payed out, it is bent to another until five skates or a "shank" of line is in the water. The end line of the fifth skate is attached to an anchor and buoy. To this same anchor is fastened the first end of the sixth skate, and the custom is to anchor and buoy every five skates of line. Usually fifteen skates or three shanks are set in the one string over the bottom, and on the large steam long liners, forty-five skates of gear are set at a time. The whole is set over the ground in any manner best calculated to capture the fish. If the halibut are "podded" together, the gear will be set parallel or in a triangle over the spot; if they are scattered, the gear will be spun out probably in a long string. The contour of the bottom; the depth of water, and the "run" of halibut has everything to do with the manner in which the lines are set. Pacific halibut run in small schools as a rule. They seem to herd on the ascents of the underwater ridges and the edges of the Banks. The "hundred fathom edge" is the favourite spot for the halibuter's first sets. They will run some of the gear into the deep water and some into the shallower and note the results. If the deep water shows a good catch, they will set their lines there on the next set, or vice versa.

In hauling the lines, the steamer picks up the first shank of gear; the buoy and anchor is fetched aboard, and the first end of the line is led over a roller in the rail of the vessel and thence with a turn around the wheel of the steam gurdy winch placed on the fore-deck. Steam is turned into the gurdy and the line is wound inboard.

As the line comes in, the halibut on the hooks are gaffed and hove on deck and the hooks detached from the fish. As fast as the gear comes in, it is overhauled, coiled down in skates and re-baited with herring or shack bait again ready for the next set. While the fishing is going on, the fishermen are dressing the fish and stowing them away on crushed ice in the hold. The halibut are gutted in the usual way, scraped and blooded and sluiced clean with a hose.

The whole success of the long line method of fishing rests with the skipper and mate. When the gear is being hauled in, either of these officers are watching it from the pilot house and tending it. Should the line lead out ahead of the ship, they ring the engines ahead slow until it is practically up and down alongside and then stop. The helm is worked almost continually to ease up on strains, and constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the line parting.

The steamer is not hauled along by the gear like in fishing from a dory, but she edges along with it in a sidling manner, and at no time, if the officers are watchful, does she lay her weight on the lines. The roller is placed on the port or starboard rail between the bridge and the fore-castle-head and the line comes in over the side of the ship—not over the bows.

(To be Continued.)

About Things In General

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

By a device not more complex than the repeater used in long-distance telephoning, it is now possible to link wireless and wire telephone systems so that the human voice will travel part of the distance over a wire and the rest through the air, according to a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by E. B. Craft and E. H. Colpitts, of the Western Electric Company. They believe that wireless telephony will supplement but not rival wire systems.

QUEBEC LEADS IN ASBESTOS PRODUCTION.

Never before in the history of mining operations in Quebec Province has there been so much activity as during the last twelve months, according to a report of the Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Mines and Fisheries. During 1918 the total value of mineral production totalled \$18,581,593, as against \$16,189,179 in the previous year. Asbestos takes the lead, figuring for \$9,000,000. Quebec still holds the lead as an asbestos producer in the whole world. Copper, chrome iron, magnesia, mica, zinc and lead also come high in production statistics.

LENTEN PASTRALS OPPOSE SOCIALISM.

Lenten pastorals of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops were read throughout Ireland Sunday week. Cardinal Logue declared that, where socialism was dominant, religion must suffer, and in any of the forms in which it was propounded, was inconsistent with Roman Catholic teachings. The movement to secularize Irish schools, he indicated, would be resisted by every legitimate means at their disposal. He deplored that, in pursuance of a policy which he had always regarded as ruinous and ill-advised, they had been left almost unrepresented in Parliament at this grave moment.

MAURETANIA INAUGURATES NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON SERVICE OF CUNARD LINE.

When the SS. "Mauretania," leaves New York on her next sailing, March 12, 1919, she will inaugurate the New York-Southampton Service of the Cunard Line being the first of the Company's vessels to use the channel port instead of the historic town of Liverpool, the British Home Port of the Cunard Line Service since 1840.

This change of ports makes the Cunard Line a more direct route not only to London, but also to the Continent than in the past.

The big passenger express steamers of the Line such as the Aquitania, Mauretania and other tourist favorites will stop at Cherbourg on their way to Southampton when conditions become more normal.

This new routing was announced recently by Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, who authorized the statement that the Cunard Line intended to take the place of the German lines, in providing a passenger service of the highest class between New York, and the Channel Ports.

The Liverpool service will be maintained with vessels of large cargo and passenger accommodation, like the Caronia and Carmania.

PROPOSED COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Establishment of a commission on foreign and domestic commerce in Massachusetts is proposed in a bill favorably reported in the State Legislature from the Committee on Waterways and Terminals. The bill is sponsored by the Governor of Massachusetts and provides for an unpaid board of five members to be named by the Governor.

TRIPS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The fourteen-day trips to the British Isles arranged for American troops in France—150 men a day—will be good both as diversion and education. Incidentally, they will represent a practical application of Freeman's advice to American tourists. He suggested that all Americans should go first to the continent, and then to England. He was psychologist enough to know that after travel in France, Germany or Italy, the American would experience on his arrival in England many of the sensations of getting home, and realize unforgettably the close relation between the two countries. Our soldiers are in different case from the ordinary tourist, but it will still be a heart-warming experience for many to arrive where every one speaks English, where they can attend a Presbyterian or Methodist or Campbellite church, where there are ragtime and a temperance movement. The vast majority of our men will never see Europe again; it would be a pity if they did not see as much as is compatible with military duty.

THE LYONS FAIR.

Lyons, March 6.—Enormous crowds, among which were thousands of foreign commercial and industrial men, thronged the Grand Theatre at the official ceremony marking the opening of the fourth annual Lyons Fair. The whole city was gaily decorated.

Jean Coignet, President of Le Chambre de Commerce of Lyons, declared the fair open.

The speaker gave tribute to Canada for its participation in the present fair, as well as her unforgettable share in aiding France on the battlefield.

So crowded are the hotels and pensions with visitors that the question of housing is becoming a serious one, the actual population being more than a million, and already the management of the fair is considering the advisability of splitting next year's fair into two parts, one section to be held in the autumn and the other in the spring.

The Canadian section includes 53 firms, the Canadian National Railways, Departments of Mines, Agriculture, Forestry and the Canadian Pacific Railway, with all Canadian industries represented. The Paris edition of The New York Herald says the Canadian exhibits are a striking feature of the fair, constituting a complete display of Canada's industrial and commercial products.

The Mayor of Lyons and the management of the fair will be the guests of Canada at lunch, over which Sir George Foster will preside, accompanied by M. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner to France. Mr. Lloyd Harris of the Canadian Trade Mission and a party of forty-six allied press representatives at the Peace Conference will be guests of the fair on Thursday next.

The British participation at the Lyons Fair has advanced from fourteen exhibits in the first year to more than four hundred and fifty, including the Canadian and Australian sections.

NO RICE FROM INDIA.

In view of the necessity of conserving rice for local consumption on account of the shortage of the harvest, due to lack of rain, the Government of India has decided to prohibit the exportation of rice from India except to those countries which, on account of including a considerable Indian population and having been dependent in the past on India as the nearest source of supply, must be regarded as possessing a superior claim on the balance of the rice crop not required in India or the United Kingdom. Accordingly, no licenses will be granted for the shipment of rice on private account except to the following: Aden, Ceylon, Egypt, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, Zanzibar, East Africa, South Africa, Persia and Red Sea and Persian Gulf ports. Exports to these places will be limited to a quantity representing a substantial reduction on the average shipments of recent years. For the present, therefore, the export of rice from India will not be permitted to the United States, Australia, Canada, Dutch East Indies, Japan and China, and places not mentioned as excepted under the prohibition.

THE CREATION OF PERMANENT FORESTRY POLICE

Advocated by Major Lawrence.

Major Lawrence, of the Canadian Engineers, who has returned to Canada, has worked out a method of policing Canada's timbered country, preventing fires, providing for reforestation and preparing data on the conditions prevailing there, and all for the same or less expense than at present incurred by the Government, in an attempt to prevent fires alone.

After pointing out that Canada's raw materials of all kinds need conservation, and referring to the expected flow of discharged army men, both from our own and the British army to the hinter-land of Canada, he draws attention to the increased dangers of fire, crime and lawlessness that may occur in this country if not properly policed.

A way in which the country may be satisfactorily policed is then outlined. A permanent force of from 400 to 500 men for Northern Ontario should be formed and trained efficiently in forestry duties, disciplined, uniformed, and modelled somewhat after the Royal North-West Mounted Police. This force, he claims, would have an esprit de corps, discipline and efficiency which could not be obtained by a casual force employed for a short period who would have little real enthusiasm for the work and its objects. This force, which, it is proposed, should be formed mainly of returned soldiers of a high mental and physical standard, would be available for homestead inspection, fire ranging and any other incidental jobs that are always cropping up in a new country.

In the collection of information and data for the purpose of reforestation the force will be available and in the case of disorders, strikes and disasters they can be quickly mobilized.

In conclusion, Major Lawrence states, "the total maintenance of a permanent force of 500 men, including its headquarters, per year, would be approximately \$575,000, while the present temporary arrangement of fire ranging costs the country \$500,000. In addition to this cost close to another \$500,000 is at present expended in game warden duties, homestead inspection, etc., which would be included in the duties of the proposed force, at no increase in cost. The increased efficiency would be worth double the cost, and in view of the value of the timber and the increasing danger of fire with increased population, it is clearly the duty of the Government to act."

COMMODITY MARKETS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS REIMPOSED.

Wholesale Trade Unchanged.

The wholesale trade, according to Bradstreets, has shown little change during the past week. Although travellers are active, buyers are only purchasing in limited quantities. The outlook is that there will be little change in the near future, and that it will be gradual when it does come. In Cuba, owing to the heavy accumulation of flour, the food administration has placed a ban on flour importations.

The stocks of dairy produce in Montreal, being of interest at this time of year, are given. There are 22,911 boxes of creamery butter in store, as against 21,411 packages a year ago. Dairy butter, 1,651 packages against 2,234 a year ago. Cheese, 9,899 boxes, against 18,747. Storage eggs, 2,188 cases against 536. Fresh eggs, 4,881 cases against 1,261 cases last year. The mild weather has increased the supply of new laid eggs, and with supplies coming in from the United States the market has shown a further decline. Export restrictions have been again imposed on account of exporters in other countries taking advantage of the relief, intended for Canadian exporters, to ship commodities via Canada. The millinery openings have been very successful in Montreal, many buyers coming to the city. The retail trade has been very fair and collections good. During the past year there have been over five hundred joint stock companies formed in Canada, with a total capitalization of \$335,982,400.

LIVE STOCK TRADE ACTIVE.

At the Montreal Stock Yards West End Market the receipts of live stock for the week were 550 cattle, 140 sheep and lambs, 1,160 hogs, and 725 calves. At other Canadian centres the demand for cattle throughout the week was active, and the undertone of the market strong at an advance in price of 50c. per 100 lbs. This was attributed to the continued strong inquiry for supplies from American buyers, and shipments of fifteen hundred head were made to the United States from Toronto.

Conditions elsewhere, coupled with the fact that supplies now coming into this market do not satisfy requirements, has tended to strengthen the situation considerably. There was no change in the condition of the market for butchers' cows and bulls, but prices ruled firm. The demand for packers and -canners was steady. The feature of the small meats market was the weakness in calves. This decline in price was attributed to the fact that the season is well advanced for the new crop, and that the quality of the stock is depreciating. There was no change in the condition of the market for lambs, prices being steady. The hog market was stronger owing to the small offerings and the strength displayed elsewhere in Canada.

At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Yards the receipts were 1,075 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs, 750 calves and 400 hogs. The tone of the cattle and hog market was stronger, and a good demand was maintained. Sheep and lambs were firm and calves easier.

At the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, cattle prices were said to be 50c. higher, but this was in order, as the quality of the offerings had advanced proportionately. The only class of cattle that showed no change was the canners, for which there is little or no trade. Trade in calves was

fair and prices higher. The announcement that the English market is open for Canadian bacon has caused no commotion in the yards. The bulk of stocks at present available are contracted for, and only future supplies are available for the competitive market overseas.

PRICES IN MONTREAL.

Cattle, per 100 lbs.:-		
Choice steers	14.00	14.50
Good steers	13.50	13.75
Fairly good	13.00	13.25
Fair	12.50	12.75
Medium	12.00	12.25
Light steers	11.50	11.75
Common	9.50	10.50
Cows:-		
Choice heavy	10.50	11.00
Choice light	10.00	10.25
Good	9.50	9.75
Fair	9.00	9.25
Medium	8.50	8.75
Common	7.00	8.00
Bulls:-		
Choice heavy	00.00	11.00
Choice light	10.00	10.50
Good	9.50	9.75
Fair	9.00	9.25
Medium	7.50	8.50
Common	6.50	7.00
Sheep and lambs:-		
Ontario lambs	14.50	15.00
Quebec lambs	13.00	14.00
Ontario sheep	10.50	11.00
Quebec sheep	9.00	10.00
Culls	7.00	8.00
Hogs:-		
Selected, choice	18.00	18.25
Selected, below 140 lbs.	16.00	16.25
Sows	15.00	15.25
Stags	13.00	13.25

PRICES IN TORONTO.

Extra choice steers	15.00	16.50
Choice steers	13.25	14.50
Butchers' choice handy	10.50	11.75
Do., good	9.50	10.50
Do., medium	8.00	9.00
Butchers' bulls, choice	10.50	11.75
Do., good	9.50	10.50
Butchers' cows, choice	10.50	12.00
Do., good	9.00	10.00
Do., medium	9.25	10.50
Feeders	9.00	10.00
Short keep feeders	10.00	12.00
Stockers	8.00	9.00
Cutters	5.50	6.00
Springers	95.00	140.00
Milkers	90.00	135.00
Do., common and medium	65.00
Calves, very choice	17.10	18.50
Do., medium	14.50	15.50
Do., common to fair	6.00	11.00
Do., heavy fat	8.00	9.50
Light weight lambs	17.00	17.50
Heavy lambs	15.00	16.00
Butchers' sheep	10.00	10.75
Do., fat and medium	7.00	9.00
Do., culls	5.00	10.00
Hogs, fed and watered	17.50	18.00
Do., off cars	17.75	18.25
Do., f.o.b., nominal	16.75	17.00

BACON FOR BRITAIN AGAIN.

The announcement was made in the British House of Commons on the 5th instant that private traders will be free to import bacon into Great Britain from March 10th. This meat may not be sold before March 31st, however, even if it is received in Great Britain before that date. This restriction, it is believed, has been dictated partly by the difficulties of allotment under the rations plan in Great Britain. The Board of Trade also announces the removal, as from the end of April, of all restrictions on the importation of paper, including wall paper and paper making materials. Meantime the number of import licenses will be increased.

LOCAL FLOUR.

The trade in flour for this season of the year continues to be most unsatisfactory, the market is quiet, and there seems to be little likelihood of any improvement in the immediate future. This condition of affairs is attributed to the lack of export orders, and the fact that buyers in those portions of the country where wheat is plentiful are being supplied from the small mills. The city trade, too, is of a hand-to-hand nature, with only odd lots moving. The Flour Department of the Wheat Export Company have been buying winter wheat at \$9.60 per barrel in bags delivered at seaport. In consequence the offerings of this grade of flour have been very light, and it is predicted that dealers will be forced later on to import a quantity from the United States. The present demand for the flour is limited owing to the fact that consumers have sufficient stocks on hand.

MILLFEED.

A good enquiry from country buyers for bran has been the feature of this market during the past week, but, as the supplies are limited the millers and dealers have not been able to fill orders and in consequence trade has been light. The demand for other lines of feedstuffs has been light. The tone of the market as a whole has been firm, and prices have remained practically unchanged.

ROLLED OATS.

There is no improvement in the demand for rolled oats, and as the offerings are fairly large the market has been easy. The market for cornmeal has been quiet and prices steady.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.

The feature of the week in this market has been the stronger feeling that has prevailed, and prices are steadily tending toward a higher level. This is largely attributed to the stocks on spot, and the scarcity of finest creamery. There has been no actual change in the actual jobbing price as yet, but indications are that it will rise in the near future. The demand has been good, and a more active business has been done in wholesale trade.

Wholesale jobbing prices were:

Finest creamery, solids	00c	to 53c
Finest creamery, blocks	00c	to 54c
Fine creamery, solids	51½c	to 52c
Finest dairy	44c	to 45c
Fine dairy	43c	to 43½c

CHEESE.

The situation in cheese has remained practically unchanged, and no new developments are expected till the middle of next month. The following prices are being paid by the Commission:

No. 1 Cheese 25c

No. 2 Cheese 24½c

No. 3 Cheese 24c

EGGS.

A weak feeling, due to the continuance of the favorable weather for producing, and consequent heavy offerings, has prevailed during the past week. Owing to the opening of the Lenten season, and the increased consumption, however, the supplies were kept sold up, and the tone of the market was steadier toward the end of the week.

Wholesale jobbing prices were:

Strictly new laid	45c
Cold storage selects	39c
Cold storage No. 1	36c

POULTRY.

The shipment of two cars of cold storage stock from St. John, N. B., and three cars from Portland was the feature of the dressed poultry situation last week. Enquiries in the market for

more indicate that, should ocean tonnage become available, business for export account may revive. The receipts of live and fresh-killed poultry have been very light, and in consequence the demand for cold storage stock has steadily increased for domestic consumption. Wholesale prices for cold storage poultry were:

Choice turkeys, per lb.	43c to 45c
Milk-fed Chickens	38c to 40c
Ordinary Chickens	35c to 37c
Fowls, heavy	00c to 32c
Fowls, light	28c to 29c
Ducks, No. 1	36c to 38c
Ducks, No. 2	33c to 35c
Geese	27c to 30c

VEGETABLES.

The local market for beans has continued dull, and there have been no new developments in the market for potatoes.

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending March 8th, 1919, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts, March 8, 1919	397	161
Receipts, March 1, 1919	545	23
Receipts, March 9, 1918	73	82
Week ending March 8, 1919	1,393	373
Week ending March 1, 1919	1,869	191
Week ending March 8, 1918	1,566	302
Total receipts, May 1, 1918, to March 8, 1919	481,794	1,709,221
Total receipts, May 1, 1917, to March 9, 1918	358,670	1,829,071

GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:—

	Mar. 8, 1919.	Mar. 1, 1919.	Mar. 9, 1918.
Wheat, bush.	6,099,281	6,092,433	374,541
Corn, bush.	115,798	122,815	24,129
Peas, bush.	41,420	41,420
Oats, bush.	1,101,511	1,121,891	271,634
Barley, bush.	595,462	582,275	48,451
Rye, bush.	3,449	3,449	50
Buckwheat, bush.	48,369	48,369	27,078
Flax, bush.	23,361	23,364	1,763
Flour, sacks	14,067	19,745	29,951

G. T. P. OPERATION CEASES TO-DAY.

Hon. J. D. Reid is Receiver.

The acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, received an official notification last Thursday from the president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the effect that, owing to the fact that the increase in rates had not been sufficient to meet the increased operating costs, the company would be unable to continue its operation beyond Monday, March 10th.

Following upon this it was announced that the Hon. J. D. Reid had been appointed receiver for the railway. It was found that an application to the courts would not keep the railway in operation, and that this action in appointing a Minister as receiver was provided for under the War Measures Act. The Company had been notified in February that the Government would not ask Parliament for a further vote to the company while its relations with the Grand Trunk Railway remained "in their present unsatisfactory condition."

The railway has a trackage of 1,746 miles, stretching from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific Coast. In addition to guaranteeing \$7,200,000 on bonds of the company, the Government had purchased direct, to prevent loss through sale to the public of the securities below par, \$6,800,000 of bonds.

The obligations of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway amount approximately to \$200,000,000, represented by a lengthy list of issues of bonds, debentures and notes, and five cash loans by the Government. It is a matter for considerable speculation what effect this action by the Government will have upon present negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Brazil has decided to continue, during the year 1919, the preferential tariff treatment of certain American products.

A white paper issued by the British Government places the total shipping destroyed during the war period Aug. 1, 1914 to Oct. 31, 1918, at over 15,000,000 gross tons.

Scissors and Paste

SOLDIERS & POLITICS.

The Evening News, of London, in booming General Currie for governor of Malta, complains that "the colonial" is rigidly excluded from any military position outside of his own Dominion. But is he seeking any such post? Sir Arthur Currie's remarks in public have given the impression that his desire is to return to Canada and resume his civil occupation. He has even advised against soldiers plunging into politics. And his attitude reflects the soldiers' ideas generally. — Montreal Gazette.

HE BACKED THE WRONG HORSE.

His Majesty King Alfonso is not the only monarch who believed that victory would go to the Central Powers. King Ferdinand and King Constantine both shared the identical view. But "Foxy" and he of the Hellenes carried their enthusiasm a little too far. Not satisfied with "having a little bit on," Ferdinand must needs enter the race himself, while Constantine provided pad-dock accommodation for other entrants. Neither reached the post.—Victoria Daily Times.

HIGHER WAGES FOR M.P.'S.

Evidently the members of the House of Commons at Ottawa think that the coming session will make larger demands on their grey matter, as they are contemplating tacking on an additional \$1,000 to their sessional indemnity. Or perhaps they have just realized that the high cost of living has gone up.—Medicine Hat Daily News.

DAYLIGHT SAVING STILL NEEDED

Announcement as to whether the Daylight Saving Act will be enforced this year in the Dominion is awaited. Britain and France evidently intend to stick to the New Time for the coming season at any rate.

Canada cannot do better. Let us therefore have daylight saving again this year. And indefinitely. For it is an excellent thing, reducing the debts of the household, breeding good habits and engendering not a little happiness. Not even the farmer who used to decry and deride it has now any grievance against it.—Vancouver World.

A RUDE JOLT.

The perennial agitation for the establishment of a Hansard in the Provincial legislature has been in evidence since the House opened last week. It is worth while to note that Premier Stewart frowns upon the idea and in this he is absolutely right. The Alberta legislature needs no Hansard. For the most part the speeches delivered are not worth embalming in the pages of Hansard or anywhere else.—Vegreville Observer.

Sale of Pulpwood Lands in Northern Ontario

The Lake Superior Corporation and Algoma Eastern Railway Company are open to negotiate for the disposal of certain lands.

Approximately 682,000 Acres

situated for the most part in that section of Northern Ontario known as the Clay Belt, and comprising the Townships of Storey, Langemark, Dowsley, Nassau, Shetland, Staunton, Orkney, Magladery, Caithness, Rykert, Doherty, Whigham, Coppel, Newton, Dale, McOwen, Frater.

The lands in question are accessible to the Algoma Central, Trans-Continental, Canadian Northern, and Canadian Pacific Railways, and should be of particular interest to pulp and paper makers, also to settlers, in view of their agricultural possibilities.

General information will be furnished and plans exhibited at the office of Mr. Alex. Taylor, secretary of the Lake Superior Corporation, 1428 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, or at the office of Mr. G. A. Montgomery, vice-president of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Howard S. Ross, R.C. Eugene R. Angers

ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

DOMINION COAL COMPANY Limited

"DOMINION and SPRINGHILL"

BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1872

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED... 5,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP 3,000,000
 SURPLUS 3,500,000

Banking Service

The attention of manufacturers is drawn to the excellent facilities this Bank offers in all Branches of a complete Banking Service.

A good banking connection is an essential to the success of the manufacturer or merchant.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

428 BRANCHES

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid-up\$14,000,000
 Reserve Funds.....\$15,500,000
 Total Assets\$420,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.
 E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Man-
 Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.
 555 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUND-
 LAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN
 REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA,
 BRITISH WEST INDIES,

SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.
 LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
 Prince Street. E. C. 68 William Street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all
 Branches

Business Founded 1795

American Bank Note Company

Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of
 Canada

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

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

Branches:—

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

Banking Transactions

MONTREAL MARITIME SUB-AGENCY.

The Bank of Montreal has opened a sub-agency at Whitsey Pier, Sydney, N.S., to be known as "Whitsey Pier Branch," under the management of W. A. Tucker, with the title of Acting Sub-Agent.

SUB-AGENCY OPENED AT WINNIPEG.

The Bank of Montreal has opened a sub-agency at 332 Portage avenue, Winnipeg, under the management of C. B. L. Simpson, with the title of sub-agent.

DOMINION TEMPORARY LOANS.

A return tabled in the Dominion Parliament last week shows that no temporary loans have been floated by the Government since the previous session. Unforeseen expenditures, however, made it necessary for the raising of \$6,510,000 by Governor-General's warrant, of which \$6,000,000 was required for the purchase of seed grain.

"VICTORY LOAN" BILL SIGNED.

President Wilson, before his return to France, signed the "Victory Loan" bill authorizing the treasury to issue \$7,000,000,000 in short term notes and providing \$1,000,000,000 for the use of the war finance corporation in stimulating the country's foreign commerce.

BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, March 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in handInc.	10,446,479
Silver in handInc.	360,216
CirculationInc.	375,425,110
Treasury depositsInc.	43,440,657
General depositsDec.	85,705,845
Bills discountedDec.	37,414,139
AdvancesInc.	22,889,033

U. S. BANKS IN CHINA.

American keenness in securing a share of the trade which is anticipated in regions directly affected by the war is exemplified in the rapid extension of U. S. banking facilities provided by American banks in these regions. The Asia Banking Corporation, organized a short time ago by the Guaranty Trust Company for the purpose of assisting the expansion of United States trade in China and the Far East, has secured the permission of the New York State Banking Department to open a branch at Vladivostok, where the National City Bank of New York has already established a branch office. The Guaranty Trust Company have also arranged to establish a branch office at Brussels, with a view to assisting in the work of reconstruction in Belgium.

NEW BANK OF COMMERCE BRANCHES.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has established another branch in the west of Canada at Vanderhoof, B.C., temporarily in charge of Mr. L. P. Dallaire.

It has also opened a branch at St. Paul de Metis, Alberta, in temporary charge of Mr. J. N. Gosselin.

IMPERIAL BANK APPOINTMENTS.

A. E. Phipps, formerly western superintendent of the Imperial Bank, has been appointed general superintendent of branches, according to an announcement made by the Bank. Mr. H. T. Jeffray, formerly western inspector, succeeds to the western superintendency, and an eastern superintendent has been appointed in the person of R. S. Clark, formerly inspector in Toronto.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, March 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserveDec.	£1,134,000
CirculationInc.	750,000
BullionDec.	377,330
Other securitiesInc.	1,604,000
Public depositsDec.	122,000
Other depositsInc.	9,563,000
Notes reserveDec.	1,203,000
Government securitiesInc.	8,999,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.52 per cent.; last week it was 20.51 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE BANK OF GERMANY.

Berlin, via London, March 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued February 22, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coinDec.	1,729,000
GoldDec.	1,174,000
Treasury notesDec.	25,363,000
Notes of other banks decreased	538,000
Bills discountedDec.	1,759,202,000
AdvancesInc.	2,521,000
InvestmentsDec.	5,383,000
Other securitiesDec.	361,860,000
CirculationDec.	13,594,000
DepositsDec.	2,100,854,000
Other liabilitiesDec.	37,020,000
Total gold holdings	1,247,375,000



ESTD 1873

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

A General Banking Business
 conducted, offering special facilities
 in the handling of business
 accounts.

MONTREAL BRANCH

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

In and Out of Canada

WEEKLY CLEARINGS UP AGAIN.

For the past week the clearings for twenty-two Canadian cities amounted to \$257,456,721 as compared with \$223,878,386 last week and \$236,613,946 for the same period a year ago, being an increase over both the former figures and \$20,842,775 over the 1918 figure. Montreal again showed a large increase amounting to over twenty millions. Toronto clearings were also up over twelve millions. Quebec, St. John, Brantford and Fort William, however, showed decreases from a year ago. The figures for the twenty-two Canadian cities with comparisons from the same period a year ago were:

	1919.	1918.
Montreal	\$96,232,468	\$74,798,454
Toronto	74,229,654	61,917,233
Winnipeg	31,176,911	44,845,382
Vancouver	11,053,533	9,039,130
Ottawa	7,314,397	6,503,530
Hamilton	5,208,556	4,874,536
Calgary	4,778,972	6,738,214
Halifax	4,108,292	3,790,262
Edmonton	3,301,691	2,918,667
London	3,230,077	2,722,451
Quebec	3,078,358	4,591,870
Regina	2,832,177	2,923,597
St. John	2,466,316	2,506,586
Victoria	1,875,847	1,758,260
Saskatoon	1,438,360	1,607,642
Moose Jaw	1,371,657	1,198,145
Brantford	945,206	1,110,367
Peterboro	796,429	747,191
Ft. William	615,119	791,959
New Westminster	555,388	400,087
Lethbridge	543,313	376,055
Medicine Hat	304,000	454,328
Totals	\$257,456,721	\$236,613,946

Windsor reported clearings of \$1,168,090, Kitchener \$819,272, and Brandon \$467,888.

ST. LOUIS FUR EXCHANGE BUYS DIRECT FROM TRAPPER.

Due to certain complaints being brought to the notice of the St. Louis Fur Exchange, 7th and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A., of unsatisfactory grading of furs as made by some of the advertising fur houses of that market, where in January over ten million dollars worth of furs were sold, they are now also receiving shipments of furs from the trapper direct, and are recognized and registered under license P.B.F. 30 with the U. S. War Trade Board and all of the Collectors of Customs, thus insuring free passage of furs when addressed to them with the words "Raw Furs of Canadian Origin" on the package or shipping tag.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE HAS GOOD MONTH.

A very good month was experienced by the North American Life Assurance Company during February, with over \$2,000,000 in received business, which is the largest monthly amount in the company's history.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE HAVE GOOD YEAR.

By the annual statement of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited, which was issued at the end of last week, it is seen that the company has had a good year, total assets standing at \$17,084,397, and unearned premiums and other liabilities at \$12,203,190, leaving a surplus of \$4,881,207.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE LATE AUDITOR GENERAL.

In the death of the Dominion Auditor General, Mr. John Fraser, the public service loses a most able, worthy and faithful public servant. Possessed of marked ability, with an unassuming manner, to know him was to esteem him, for his abiding sense of honour, his sterling worth, and fidelity to duty. Duty was to him, not a task, but an opportunity and a joy to faithfully and loyally fulfil every trust. The man was not lost in the official, always the same, and that to all, in the varied positions he so ably filled. "Be just and fear not," aptly expresses the trend and spirit of his official life. When by appreciated merit and recognized fitness in 1905 he was appointed Auditor General, the staff of the Finance Department honoured him with a token of their regard and goodwill. In the responsible and onerous position that he filled for the past fourteen years, perhaps none more so in the entire Civil Service, he evinced the same excellent qualities that have marked his long official career. Amid the many diverse and clashing interests that day by day he was called to meet, unperturbed he kept the even tenor of his ways guided by the pole-star of Duty. Without frigidness, without parade, he knew his path, he knew his obligation, and loyally and faithfully fulfilled the trust reposed in him. "Well done, good and faithful servant."

T. A. Russell has been re-elected president of the Canadian National Exhibition.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

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

Head Office: MONTREAL

Branches in 97 of the leading cities and towns in Canada. Agents and correspondents in leading cities of the United States and in Foreign Countries throughout the World.

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

The Dominion Bank

160 St. James Street

OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

is specially equipped to give all depositors a thoroughly efficient service. Interest allowed at current rate:

M. S. BOGERT
MANAGER

Letters of Credit,
Foreign Drafts,
Travellers Cheques.



Letters of Credit or Drafts issued to over 1,500 principal points in the Kingdom and the world-wide British Empire, and countries of Europe and Asia not still under the war ban. Travellers' Cheques supplied good everywhere in Canada and the United States.

The Home Bank of Canada

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada
Transportation Bldg. 120 St. James Street
2111 Ontario St. East Cor. Davidson Street
1318 Wellington Street, Verdun

BELGIUM BANKERS IN NEW YORK.

Representatives of the Consortium of Belgian banks, to which the \$50,000,000 export credit is being advanced by the United States, are taking up residence in New York City. In addition to signing the contract for the loan, these agents will establish an office and have charge of the expenditure of the proceeds of the credit.

What are the chances that the Toronto Railway Co. will pass up its dividend this week?

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$6,500,000



Reserved Fund
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$150,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Solid Growth

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

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

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

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

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:
164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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.

CANADA LIFE
TORONTO

INSURANCE

BRITISH AMERICA'S U. S. BRANCH.

The annual statement of the United States branch of the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, shows total assets on December 31 last of \$2,462,182, an increase of \$270,009 for the year. The reserve for unearned premiums has been enlarged to provide for the increased business written, and now stands at \$1,300,830. Losses in process of adjustment are provided for by a reserve of \$271,717, and the sum of \$73,136 is set up for taxes, commissions and other claims. After providing for all its obligations, the branch shows a surplus of \$186,497, which is \$43,570 larger than last year. Since this branch began business in the United States in 1874 it has paid its policyholders losses amounting in the aggregate to \$26,197,532.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR FOR SUN LIFE.

The forty-eighth annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting held in Montreal last week, shows that for the first time in history the amount of new policies issued and paid for exceeds \$50,000,000, the actual figures being 32,055 policies for \$51,591,322, an increase of \$3,779,824 over 1917. This increase can also be taken as the improvement of 1918 over the company's best previous year. Assurances in force stand at \$340,809,656, an increase of \$28,938,710. In the item of income, all previous records were out-distanced, and the total \$21,651,100 shows an increase of \$2,362,102 over the preceding year. The assets amount to \$97,620,379, an addition of \$7,460,205. Profits to the amount of \$1,546,607 have been distributed to policyholders, and there remains an undivided net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock of \$8,027,379.

CUBAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Up till recently an overwhelming proportion of the insurance business of the island of Cuba was done by British Insurance Companies through their local agents. During the last two years or so a large number of Cuban Insurance Companies have been formed, and new ones are still springing up. In most of them even the nominal capital is small, and probably only a portion of this is paid up. They are consequently practically dependent on their current premiums and upon reinsurance with British Companies. They increase their business rapidly because they pay large commissions for business, and return a large proportion of the commission to insurers in order to obtain business. They are probably thoroughly unsound in most cases, but as long as they can share their risks with British companies they will get business. There is yet another aspect of the case which requires consideration. Many of the holders of British insurance agencies are directors of the new national companies, and the managers of the latter are often the managing clerks of British agencies who have been tempted away by the higher salaries offered by the new companies. How far this is undesirable it is for the British companies themselves to decide, and if they consider that it should be stopped, they could no doubt require their agents not to do business for any other company than their own. As regards the general question, the only way of fighting the new conditions appears to be by a general agreement amongst themselves not to accept reinsurance from Cuban companies.

MARINE RISKS.

While marine assurance rates are declining almost daily, they will not, according to underwriters, reach pre-war levels for probably three or four years. Losses are still being recorded through mines, and the danger of mine destruction may last for an indefinite period. Marine assurance companies were called upon to pay claims caused by destruction through mines three years after the Russo-Jap war. The rates will also be high for a long time owing to the hasty construction of vessels in the last two or three years. It is said that the vessels built on this side of the Atlantic during the war will not stand anything like the rough usage that the vessels built on the Clyde under peace conditions would endure.

The American branch of the Phoenix Assurance Company has a surplus over all liabilities of \$2,028,608. The underwriting profit on 1918 operations amounted to \$216,185, or 6.62 per cent.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The largest general Insurance Company in the World.

Capital Fully Subscribed	\$ 14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds	73,045,450
Total Annual Income Exceeds	57,000,000
Total Funds Exceed	159,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	204,667,570
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,323,333

(As at 31st December, 1917)

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

J. MCGREGOR, Manager Canadian Branch.
W. S. JOPLING, - Assistant Manager.

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.

Founded in 1806.

THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON.

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

Canadian Head Office:
277 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.
J. E. E. DICKSON, Canadian Manager.
W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent Accident Dept.

Every Agent Wants

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

**CUNARD
ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON**

Regular Passenger Services
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CUNARD LINE

To Southampton
From—
*New York MAURETANIA . March 12
To Liverpool
From—
New York CARONIA March 10
New York SAXONIA March 18
New York CARMANIA March 24
New York ORDUNA April 8
*New York AQUITANIA April 5

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

To Glasgow
From—
St. John, N.B. CASSANDRA March 12
St. John, N.B. SATURNIA April 15

ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to W. H. Henry, 286 St. James St., The Jules Hone Agencies, 9 St. Lawrence Blvd., Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St., West, Henders & Co., Limited, 45 Windsor St., L. Holstein & Co., 320 Notre-Dame S. West and all local ticket agents, or to

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LTD.
General Agents, (Canadian Services)
20 Hospital Street, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

Established 1863. Incorporated 1897.
Highest Awards at Twelve International Expositions, Special Prize, Gold Medal, Atlanta, 1895.

G. & H. Barnett Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY.

INSURANCE BREVITIES.

The North Dakota Legislature has passed a bill providing for a State Fire Insurance Fund, in which all State and municipal property is to be insured. A compulsory State hail fund, insuring to \$8 an acre, and a compulsory and monopolistic workmens' compensation fund, are also provided for.

Dr. James F. Rooney, New York, scores the Davenport Health Insurance Bill now before the State Legislature, as Prussianistic in the extreme. Citing conditions in Germany, which has had compulsory health insurance for thirty years, Dr. Rooney advances statistics to show that the United States has progressed further in health and sanitation without compulsory health insurance than Germany with it.

The underwriting operations during 1918 of the Imperial Insurance Company, New York, which is owned by the Phoenix Assurance Co. of London, were successful, as may be seen from the following figures: Net premiums, \$594,049.36; incurred losses, \$251,333.52, or 42.31 per cent; loss adjustment expenses, \$4,576.65, or .77 per cent; expenses, \$218,415.76, or 33.76 per cent; trade gain, \$119,723.42, or 20.16 per cent, increase in premium reserve, \$35,586.72, or 6 per cent, underwriting profit, \$84,136.70, or 14.16 per cent.

**\$5.00
FOR
\$4.02**



The money raised by the sale of War-Savings Stamps is used to finance our export business. The more credit we can furnish the greater will be the volume of this trade.

National War Savings Committee, Ottawa.

- SIR HERBERT B. AMES, Chairman.
CAMPBELL SWEENEY, Vancouver.
H. W. Wood, Calgary.
HON. GEO. A. BELL, Regina.
J. B. MONK, Winnipeg.
GEO. M. REID, London.
W. K. GEORGE, Toronto.
SIR GEORGE BURN, Ottawa.
W. M. BIRKS, Montreal.
RENE T. LECLERC, Montreal.
HON. CYRILLE DELAGE, Quebec.
SIR J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, St. John.
W. A. BLACK, Halifax.
HON. MURDOCK MCKINNON, Charlottetown.
TOM MOORE, Ottawa.
Dr. J. H. PUTMAN, Ottawa.

Dividend Notice

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 79.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two per cent. for the three months ending the 31st day of March, 1919, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

PREFERENCE STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 46.

Notice is also given that a half-yearly dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the six months ending the 31st day of March, 1919, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference of the Company.

The above dividends are payable on and after the 1st day of April, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1919.

By order of the Board.

J. J. ASHWORTH,

Secretary.

Toronto, March 1st, 1919.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has been declared on the Capital Stock, called and paid-up, of this Bank, and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Tuesday, the First day of April next, to Shareholders of record, Saturday, Fifteenth March next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE,

Manager.

Montreal, February 24th, 1919.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 197.

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 March 31st, and that the same will be payable on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,

General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., February 18th, 1919.

— THE —
LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

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in each class of goods, Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and Suburbs, it contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; also

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom.

Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES

can now be printed under each trade in which they are interested at a cost of \$5 for each trade heading. Larger advertisements from \$15 to \$60.

A copy of the directory will be sent by post on receipt of postal orders for \$7.50.

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LIMITED

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Furs—Furs—Furs

SHIP TO US DIRECT — COPY
THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID
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POINT.

We are registered with and recognized by the United States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors of Customs under license P.B.F. 30, and you can send your furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit, if marked "Furs of Canadian Origin" and your furs will come right through.

Fair Grading

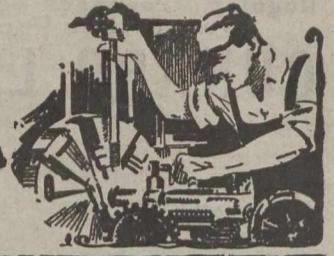
The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit of sending out alluring price-lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty-five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising fur company as we cut out all middle-man's profit in dealing direct with you.

ST. LOUIS FUR EXCHANGE,

7th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.



War to Peace



Employers—Give The Returned Soldier a Square Deal

The intelligent and untiring co-operation of employers throughout the whole of the country is the very keystone around which Canada's repatriation plans must be built.

Many employers are keeping positions open for soldiers who formerly held them. That is as it should be. But it is not enough. There are thousands of men being released from the army who have no definite positions to go to.

Every employer, in taking on new help, should as far as possible give preference to a returned soldier. Firstly, because he owes it to the returned soldier. Secondly, because it is good business to do so — and here's the reason: — The soldier is a better worker, more efficient and dependable, because of his military training. He is a better citizen, with a broader outlook, a clearer vision of the things that matter.

Do not suppose for one minute that the soldier has lost initiative. The man who has been "over the top" is a man who has learned to do a job thoroughly — when it has to be done. He does not work by the clock.

But giving the returned man a job — and the best job you have is not the only duty employers must discharge.

The returned man must also be given a reasonable chance to "pick up the threads" again.

He does not look for sympathy or for better consideration than those who did not actually serve in the fighting line. He does not appeal for charity.

But he does demand **A SQUARE DEAL.**



THE REPATRIATION COMMITTEE,
OTTAWA.

[Signature]
Director of
Repatriation

In the World of Finance

CASH ACCOUNTS BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITAIN.

An Imperial Treasury statement gives the total cash advances to the Canadian Government, besides advances for which Dominion bonds have been issued, as £79,000,000 on March 31 of last year. Cash advances by the Dominion Government, apart from certain accounts still under consideration at the same date, were \$484,349,927, making, with interest, \$506,145,731. It has been agreed that sums due from the Dominion Government will be set off against corresponding amounts due from the Imperial Government.

G. T. P. MEETS OBLIGATION.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, according to advices from London, has met the maturing obligation of interest on its bonds, and the report widely circulated here and somewhat anticipated by the Government, proves unfounded. During the year the Government has been helping out the company on the basis of the parliamentary grant, but when negotiations looking to purchase proved abortive, notice was given the company it must look after its own financial fences. If the company had defaulted and in many circles such was the anticipation, it would have been a lever in accomplishing the broader scheme of national ownership. But it has "dug up" the money, so the railway situation remains as it was. So long as the company is able to meet its maturing obligations it cannot be compelled to sell out. As the two ends are in the United States it cannot be expropriated, and the conditions under which willingness to sell are expressed are such that the Government cannot entertain.

EDMONTON'S FINANCES.

Western cities and their plans are of interest to Eastern investors at present. On behalf of Edmonton it is contended that the city has been merely too enthusiastic for a city of 50,000, according to Alex. Livingstone, Secretary of the Civic Forum. "Our enthusiasm," he says, "led us to construct utilities such as would meet the needs of 200,000 population. Our total assets," he goes on, "consisting of lands, buildings, properties and utilities are \$32,000,000. Our total debt is in the neighborhood of \$22,000,000. Current liabilities are fully secured by the tax arrears. Our tax arrears are not all tied up in outside properties. Witness the fact that within a radius of one mile from the postoffice the property in arrears is assessed at \$10,000,000, while our total tax arrears are \$6,000,000".

"When you take into consideration that our assessment has been reduced from \$192,000,000 to \$76,000,000, you will realize that we are well protected in the matter of tax arrears. Our city is endeavoring to secure legislation to permit the offering to delinquents the privilege of paying off their tax arrears over 10 years, providing they undertake to pay promptly all current taxes, accompanied by the request that failure to pay current year's taxes will be met with a rigid tax sale, with a very short, if any, redemption period."

Reports come from the Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London that no person should travel to the British Isles unless they intend to remain there for a very considerable period, or unless their business is imperative, as they will be unable to secure return passage.

U. S. CREDIT FOR BELGIUM.

Formal announcement has been made in New York of the completion of negotiations by a syndicate of bankers headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., National Bank of Commerce and National City Bank for the establishment of a commercial export credit in New York of \$50,000,000 for a consortium of Belgium banks. About seventy Belgium banks, with an aggregate reserve in excess of \$150,000,000, are in the arrangement. They include the Banque Nationale de Belgique. The proceeds of the credit will be used to provide funds in America to purchase American supplies for re-establishing reconstruction operations in Belgium.

CURRENCY IN THE YUGO-SLAV STATE.

The Berlin correspondent of Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant writes that according to an Order issued in the Yugo-Slav State, the Austrian krone is to be replaced within eight days by the dinar and exchanged at the rate of three kronen per dinar. The import prohibition for new kronen has caused a great panic in financial circles in Vienna. The Czech Minister of Finance has also held an enquiry as to the amount of available kronen, presumably with the intention of exchanging them for francs. The Austro-Hungarian Bank has called a meeting of the Directors to protest against this violation of a privilege which was to be valid up to the end of 1919. Protests are being raised in Vienna against the fact that German Austria is the last State to change its currency. It is deemed necessary to change it immediately to that of the mark, as in all probability German Austria will be incorporated with Germany, and the mark stands higher abroad than the krone.

INDIA'S FINANCES GOOD.

The estimated revenue for India during the financial year of 1919-1920 is £86,225,400, and it is believed there will be a surplus of £168,100 at the end of that period, according to a statement submitted in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by Sir James S. Meston, representative of India at the Imperial War Conference. In view of the high prices which prevail at present, he said, the British Government has decided to raise the limit for those liable to income tax in India from 1,000 rupees to 2,000 rupees.

The principal feature in contemplation during the coming year by the Indian War Office is a provision for an appropriation of £25,000 for railroad building. There will also be large appropriations for education. Sir James pointed out that India's control of raw materials placed her in a position of exceptional strength. The crisis in India relative to silver currency during the past year was referred to by Sir James in the course of his statement. He pointed out that there was need for sounder currency habits in India, and said that if the absorption of silver was unrestricted it might become physically impossible to purchase enough of the metal. He pointed out that even if silver was obtainable, the demand might force the price to a giddy height and throw into confusion the entire exchange policy.

The Bankers and Shippers Insurance Company, a new million dollar company, has been formed in New York to write marine and fire risks.

NEW MOLSON'S DIRECTOR.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Molsons Bank held last week, M. J. M. McIntyre was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George E. Drummond.

MEXICAN LOAN TO BE FLOATED.

The recent action of the Carranza Government to recognize the Huerta loans as valid debts of Mexico holds out some prospect of a Mexican debt being floated in the United States with the approval of the Federal Government. "It is understood," says the New York "Journal of Commerce," "that financial representatives of the Mexican Government are to visit the United States to confer with bankers and creditors, to whom will be submitted a proposition for the conversion of outstanding obligations if the new loan is put through."

Official statements made by President Carranza place the amount of the Mexican public debt in 1910 at about 450,000,000 pesos, to which is added the loan contracted by the Madero Government in New York, amounting to 100,000,000 pesos. The approximate amount of interest due on April 1st of this year, no interest having been paid since May, 1914, would be 150,000,000 pesos. Thus the total of the three amounts places the actual indebtedness of the Mexican Government at 700,000,000 pesos, or 47 pesos per capita.

Business Gone A-Begging Inquiries for Canadian Products.

The following trade inquiries for Canadian products have been received by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to which applications for the names of the firms and supplementary details, should be made:—

Maple Syrup—Agency desired in Ireland.

Food Products—Representative for Belgium at Liege.

Binder Twine—Scottish firm wishes to get in touch with manufacturers.

Canned Goods—London firm with branch at Bordeaux.

Pulp—Manchester firm. Large quantities for export.

Lard—Swansea.

Toys, hay, canned goods, cheese, butter, bacon, hams, lard and substitutes—Bristol firms.

Ready Made Doors, tomato catsup, dried peas, canned goods, (milk and salmon). — Cardiff firms.

Wood Soles, clogs, half leather soles, boot laces, clog irons, boots and shoes—Plymouth, Eng.

Canned Fruits, vegetables, rolled oats, oatmeal, macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits—Newport, Eng.

Honey, Maple sugar, syrup, fruit, pulp boards, grocery, oil, drysaltery goods, corset steels (bushes or clasps), suspender fittings—Bristol firms.

Hairpin Wire—Gloucestershire.

Wood pulp, phosphate rock, arsenic, appetite rock, bones and general residue, iron ore, ochre, minerals, pastry boards, washboards, carpet sweepers, clothes pegs, broom stocks and handles—Plymouth firms.

Canadian Maple Flooring—Gloucestershire.

Flour, boots and shoes, cotton goods, hosiery, butter and cheese, rings and jewellery, clocks—Barbados.

Paper and raw furs—Lyons, France.

Raw materials and industrial articles—Lille.

Tools and agricultural implements, raw feathers—Paris, France.

Douglas Fir—Holland.

Soda Ash—Yokohama.

Caustic Soda—Japan.

Motor-car sundries—Tokyo.

Shovels and barbed wire—St. John's, Newfoundland.

LIKE THE HALL MARK ON SILVER
IS THE WATERMARK IN PAPER.

This Watermark  *Guarantees Quality*
Look for it in all your Stationery

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EXPERTS IN THE HANDLING OF BULK AND SHELL OYSTERS

MR. DEALER,—Meats, Butter, Eggs, Molasses, very high in prices. Fish is reasonable. If you will inquire, we will show you where there is money in the Fish business.

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MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

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Telephone Main 1345

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DEAD BURNED POWDERED

MAGNESITE
The Scottish Canadian Magnesite Co., Limited
MONTREAL, QUE.
We Guarantee Satisfactory Results

MODERN BAKERIES
May mean much or nothing, but when controlled by a Quality policy they are an asset to you as well as to us.

DENT HARRISON'S BREAD
Will meet your requirements, and "We Keep the Quality Up."
Phone Mount 3566, or Ask Your Grocer.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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Leading Hotel MONTREAL

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Centrally situated in the heart of the shopping and theatrical district. Service unsurpassed
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Counsel—C. S. Campbell, K.C.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.00
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General Fire Insurance Business Transacted.

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Manager. Assistant Manager.

A. B. SEE
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR COMPANY
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Passenger and Freight Elevators

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Manufacturers' Agent, with extensive connection in South Africa, is open to represent Canadian Manufacturers. Commission basis. Correspondence invited. Highest credentials. Bankers' references. Reply, "Indent," P.O. Box 504, Bloemfontein, O.F.S., South Africa.



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

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HIGHEST QUALITY TANK GLASS PRODUCTIONS
Flint, Light Green, Dark Green, Blue, Opal, Amber

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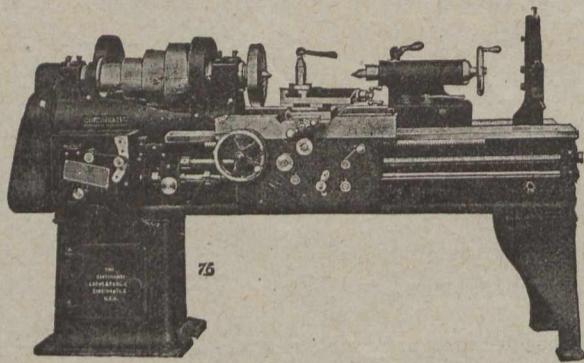
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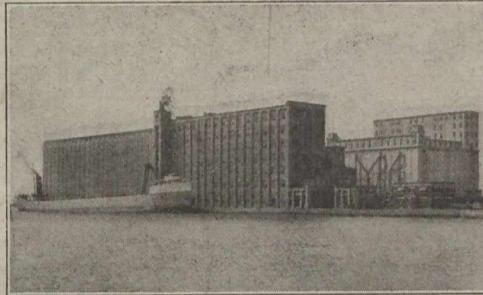
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CANADA'S GREATEST FLOUR MILL.

This mill supplied more flour to the Allies than any other mill in the world



Other mills at Medicine Hat Kenora Brandon Thorold Welland and Dresden

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The Maple Leaf Mill at Port Colborne, Ont.

—TOTAL DAILY CAPACITY, 17,000 BARRELS.—

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HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, CAN.

EMPLOYERS-- WHO MAY READ THESE LINES.

Is it not a fact that it would give you great satisfaction to see your employees put aside for a rainy day a part of the increased earnings which you pay them?

Why not therefore do your utmost to instil in them—the wise habit of *THRIFT*? You may rest assured that your thrifty employees will prove to be your best servants.

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Established for their convenience, affords them absolute security.

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"M. R. M." Shoes fit easily, because of their natural shape and well drawn heels. Nail holes are punched at the proper angle, clearly cut and accurately spaced the right distance inside the edge of the shoes — which means proper fit.

Rigid inspection is given "M. R. M." Shoes before they leave our factory, so that they can be depended upon.

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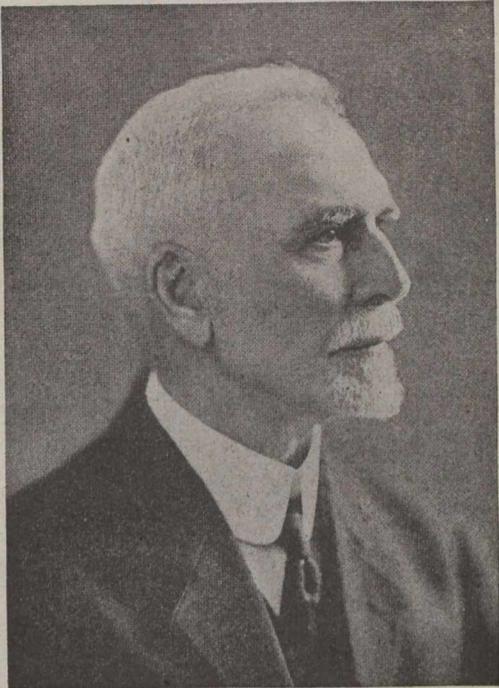
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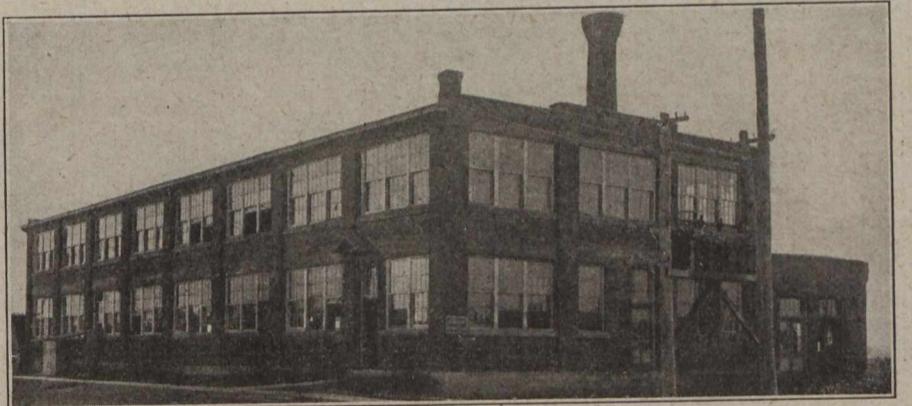
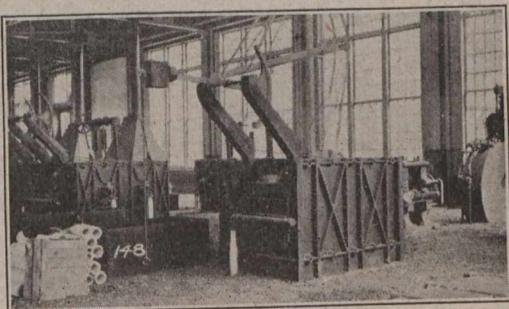
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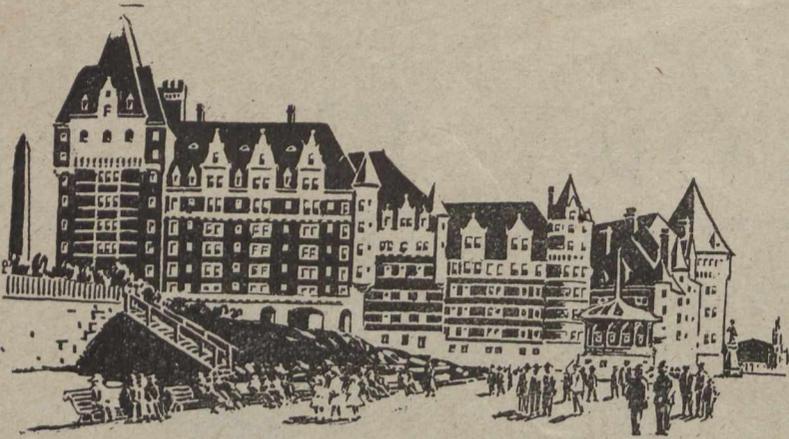
In the second place, a Mecol Furnace exactly suited to your requirements is the best furnace obtainable for efficiently heat-treating metals.

In the third place, your Mecol Furnace will save you hundreds of dollars in fuel.

Let us explain how Mecol Furnaces can improve your product economically.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

THREE RIVERS, 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.

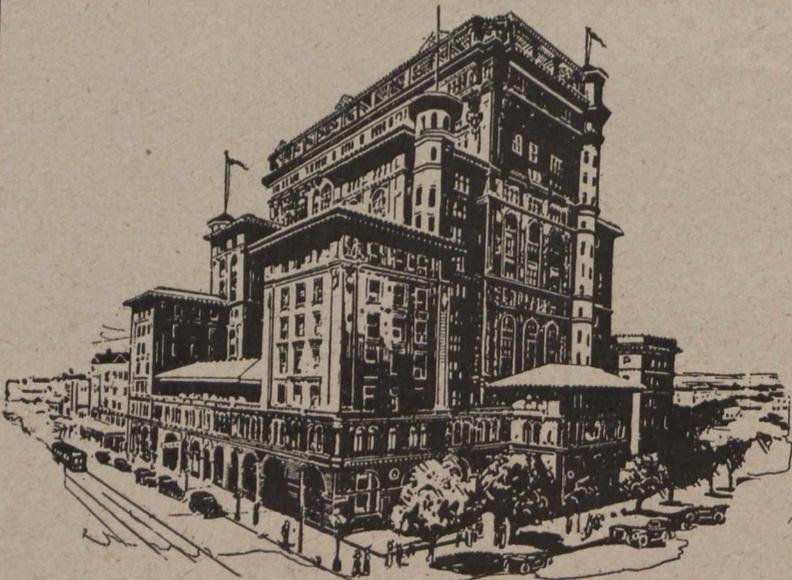
The above hotels, and others similarly situated at strategic points on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at McAdam, N.B., Sicamous, B.C., and Penticton, B.C., are open all the year round. Six other hotels, including four in the wonderful Canadian Pacific Rockies, are open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

Any C.P.R. Passenger Agent will furnish particulars, or write

C. E. E. USSHER,
Passenger Traffic Manager

F. L. HUTCHINSON,
Manager-In-Chief Hotel Dept.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, MONTREAL



HOTEL VANCOUVER, VANCOUVER.

Established 1873

The Standard Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE

15 KING ST. WEST - - - TORONTO

Capital Authorized - - - \$5,000,000.00

Capital Paid Up - - - 3,500,000.00

Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits 4,727,326.00

132 BRANCHES IN CANADA

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SHERBROOKE, P.Q.

HALIFAX, N.S.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

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ST. JOHN'S NFLD.

Ready Cash for the Business

*Would your Business be kept going as usual if you were not here to look after it? Would its credit be shaken and its value be reduced? Would your family be able to carry it on or sell it without suffering a great loss?

Or, if your partner is taken away, what compensation will you have for the loss of his energy and services? Where will the money come from to buy out his interests so that you can run the business independently?

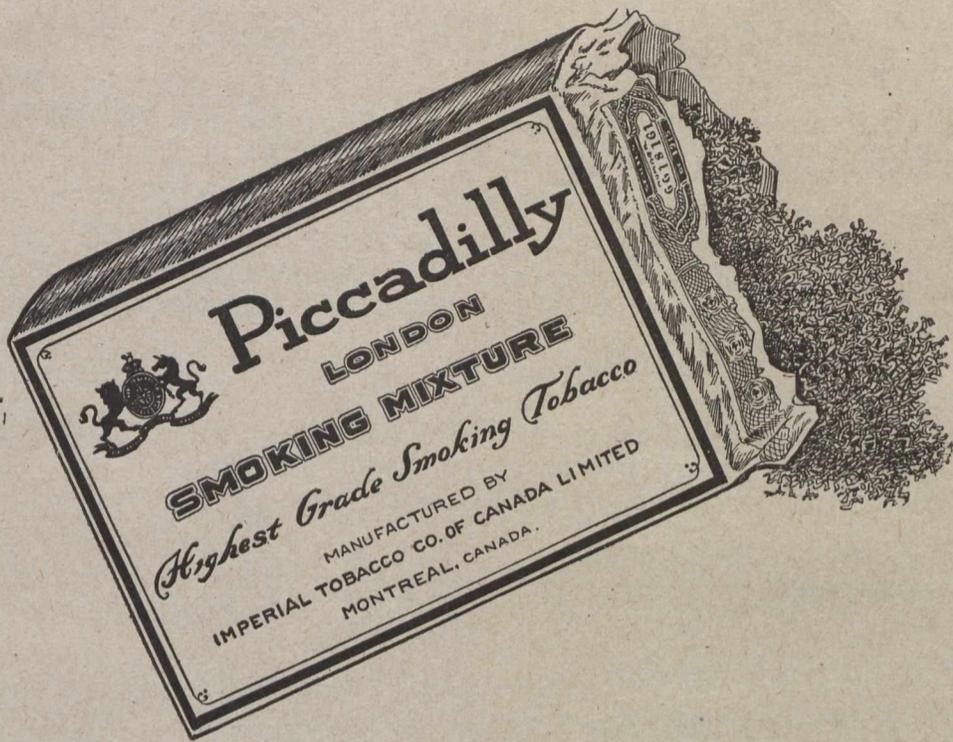
The Ready Cash coming at such a time from a Canada Life Commercial Protection Policy will settle all these problems without sacrifice to you, your business or your family.

Ask about our Commercial Protection Policy.

CANADA LIFE

Established 1847

Home Office, TORONTO



PICCADILLY
LONDON
Smoking Mixture

*The Art of Blending
Tobacco has reached
the zenith of Perfection
in Piccadilly Smoking
Mixture.*

See NEWFOUNDLAND

(BRITAIN'S OLDEST COLONY)

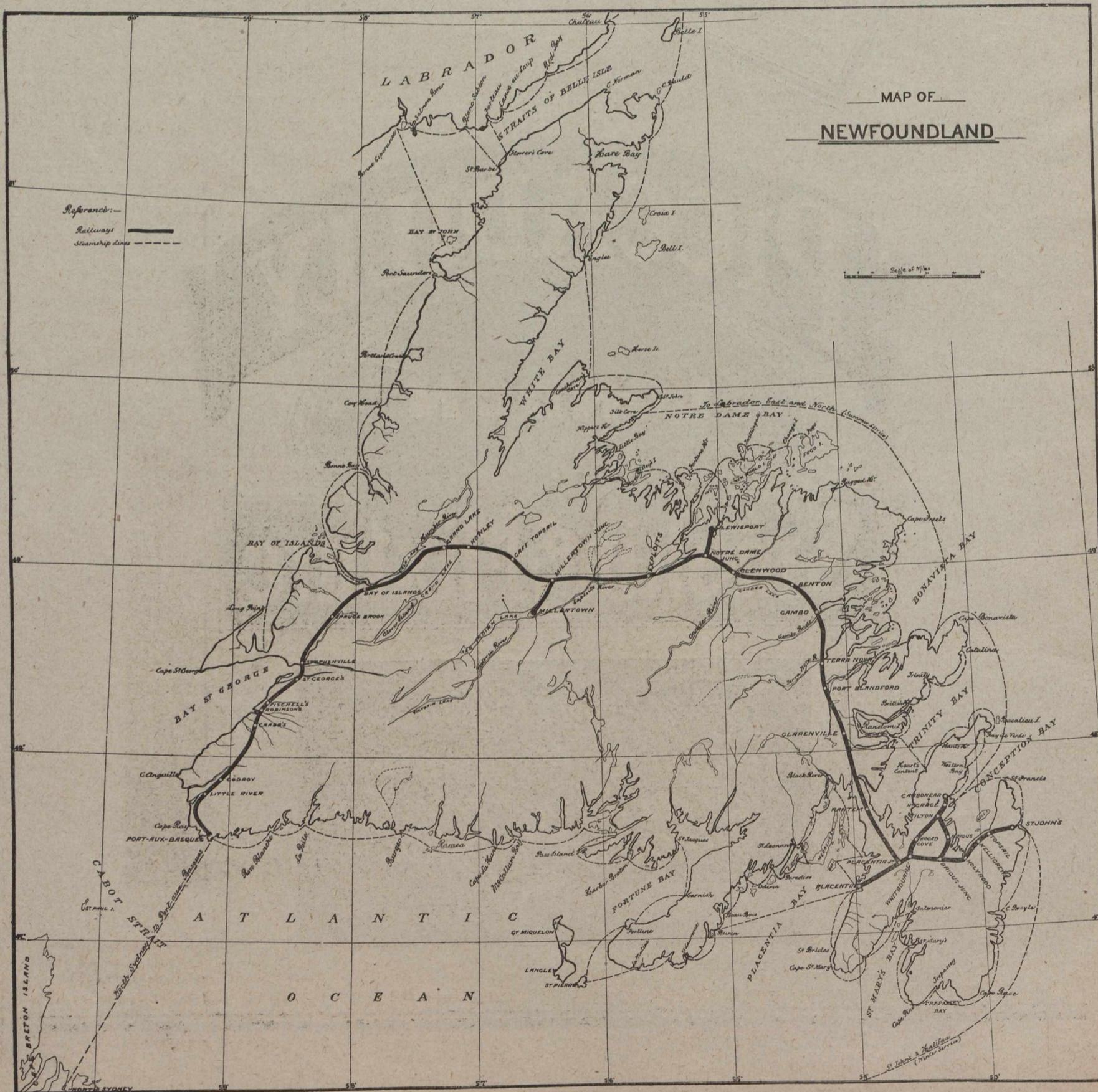
For the Winter Months, an Express Train with Dining and Sleeping Cars will leave St. John's on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

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.



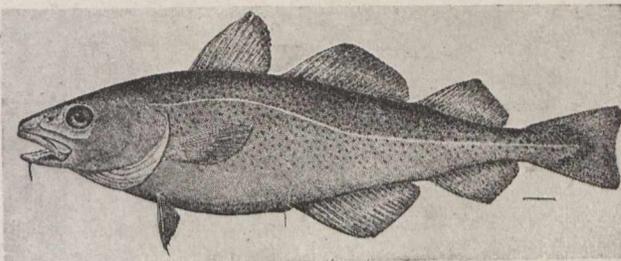
For further information, apply to

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 :-:

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

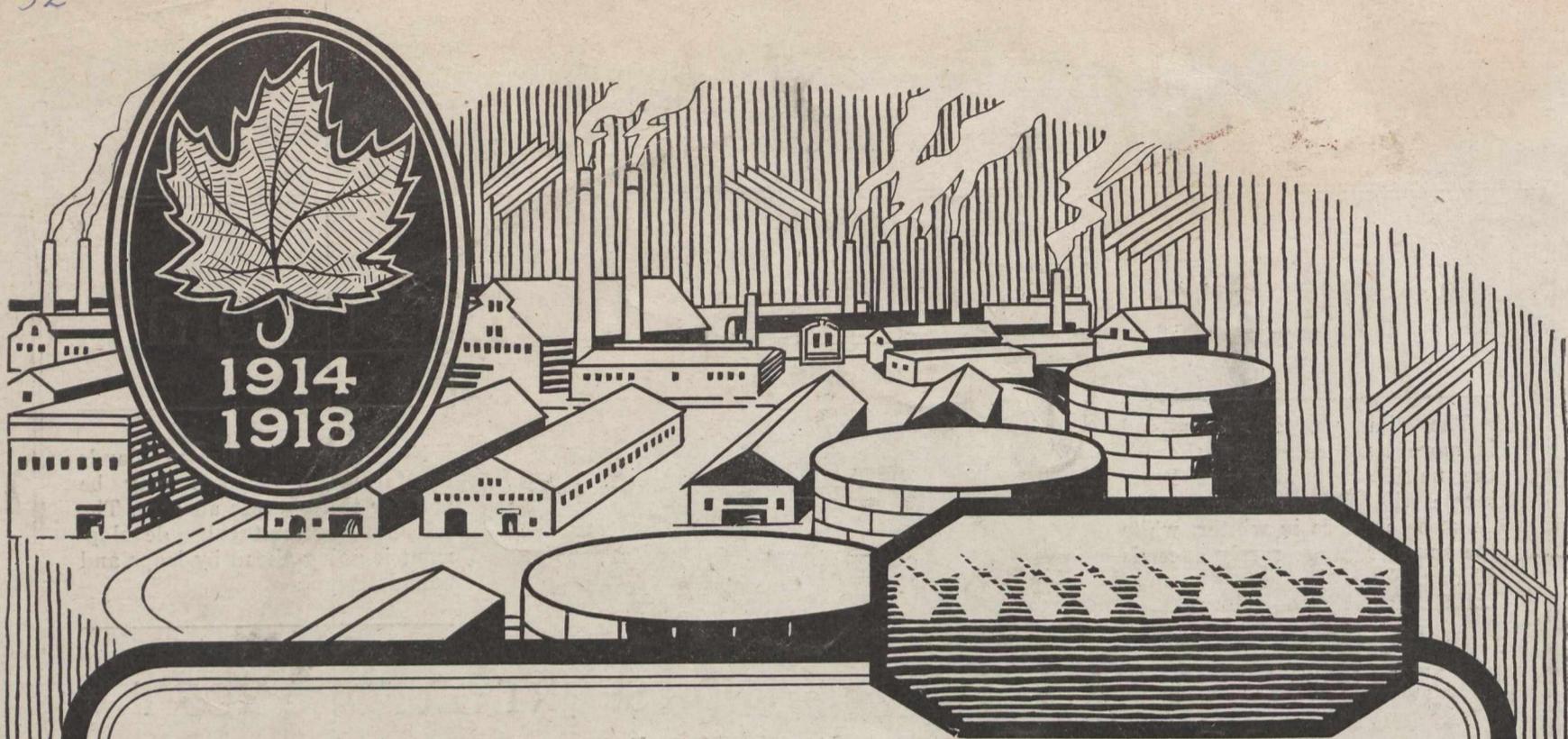
Newfoundland is the home of the cod fish and this forms the largest item in her fish production. But the island also produces large quantities of herring, salmon, lobster and many of the lesser fishes.

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



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

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



The Dawn of a New Prosperity

The advent of the New Year and victorious peace means much for the future growth and development of Canadian industries.

To its share in helping to promote immediate reconstruction and expansion Imperial Oil Limited is devoting its best efforts. To do this, it stands in a particularly favorable position, its factories are situated in many provinces of the Dominion. Its products are varied and of the highest quality.

Imperial Lubricants and Imperial Fuel Oils are contributing to scores of Canadian manufacturing plants.

Motorists have long recognized Polarine Lubricants and Premier Gasoline as standards of excellence.

Polarine and other Imperial Lubricants; Royalite Coal Oil and Silver Star Kerosene are favourably known wherever farm tractors and farm gas engines are employed.

Imperial Asphalts are essential in road and street improvement and maintenance, as well as in the manufacturing of roofing and for many other purposes.

Imperial home specialties are lightening the labours and increasing the comforts of hundreds of thousands of Canadian homes.

To the whole country, then, we offer our service, as wide in variety as it is in geographical scope.

REFINERIES

Sarnia, Ontario

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Ioco, British Columbia

Regina, Saskatchewan

Montreal, Quebec

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power Lubrication Heat Light

Branches in all Cities

