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Special Articles

Will Bank Assets This Fall Reach the \$2,500,000,000 Mark?

By H. M. P. ECKARDT.

Conditions in the West.

By E. CORA HIND.

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Orders-in-Council

IN the recent discussions concerning the validity of the measures adopted for obtaining recruits for the army, frequent reference was made to the policy of the Government in dealing with so many matters by the passing of Orders-in-Council, founded on the authority conferred by the War Measures Act of 1914. In the case of some of these Orders the power of the Government to pass them has been questioned, and the important judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada has not in all cases entirely removed the doubt expressed. In another field, too, the propriety of the Order-in-Council policy has been called in question. At a large gathering of business men interested in the fisheries of Canada, held at Halifax last week, there was a very general complaint that the fishing interests suffered from the sudden passing of Orders-in-Council dealing with matters which, it was claimed, should be governed by the more stable method of statute enactment. A resolution, unanimously passed by this important gathering of business men, called on the Government to regulate the fishery matters in question by the passing of Acts of Parliament.

Orders-in-Council are, of course, necessary in many matters. But the Government will do well to take note of the widespread protest against the Order system and to make a larger use of Parliament when its services are available. Government by Order-in-Council is not a desirable thing. It is the exercise of power by the Executive, in the secrecy of the Council Chamber, instead of by the representatives of the people, in open Parliament assembled.

Since Parliament cannot always be in session, it is necessary, for the prompt transaction of business, that in many matters not of high importance the Government shall be empowered to take action by Order-in-Council. That situation, existing even in ordinary times, is made much more pressing by the war conditions of the present.

It is to be expected that under the war conditions the Government will find many occasions on which prompt action by Order-in-Council is the proper and necessary course. The fact should be kept in mind by all who are disposed to complain of the very large extent to which the Order-in-Council system has been used. Making all due allowance for this, however, there is much room for the criticism that Parliament's rights and duties are too often set aside and the power of the Cabinet substituted. In Great Britain, where the need for prompt and vigorous war action is usually much greater than in Canada, Parliament is kept almost constantly in session, the periods of adjournment being brief, so that the representatives of the people can be informed of events and devise whatever legislative measures are deemed necessary. Perhaps it would

not be convenient or desirable that our Canadian Parliament should sit so constantly. But the policy of rushing through business in a short session, dismissing the senators and members, and using Orders-in-Council for the direction of important affairs, is fairly open to criticism. The Canadian Parliament should devote much more attention to its business than it did at the last session, and when the services of Parliament are thus available matters of large importance should be reserved for its consideration. In the case of the last amendment to the Military Service Act the Order-in-Council system was followed while Parliament was sitting. The Order was laid before the two Houses of Parliament and approved by resolution. That certainly was better than entirely ignoring Parliament. But it did not open the question to such public enquiry and discussion as arises from the passing of a statute.

The Government must still make frequent use of the Order-in-Council system, to ensure prompt attention to urgent affairs. But a larger use of the system of Parliamentary government is much to be desired.

The India Report

A DOCUMENT which is likely to take high rank amongst British state papers is the report of Mr. E. S. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on the affairs of India, submitted to the Imperial Parliament a few days ago. Mr. Montagu is the British Secretary of State for India. Lord Chelmsford is the present Viceroy of India. After a former service as Under-Secretary, Mr. Montagu became Secretary of State for India on the retirement of Mr. Austen Chamberlain a year ago. Mr. Chamberlain (son of the late Joseph Chamberlain) it may be remembered, felt it to be his duty to resign in view of the report of a commission which had investigated military operations in the East that were to some extent under the direction of the Indian Government. The report did not directly reflect on Mr. Chamberlain, but he felt that the public would hold him in some degree responsible and therefore sent in his resignation as Secretary for India. That the Premier and his colleagues did not regard Mr. Chamberlain as blameable has been made evident by the fact that he has since been recalled to the Cabinet in another branch of the Government's work.

For a long time there have been indications of the growth of a movement in India calling for some more popular system of government than that of by-gone years. Nine years ago, under the administration of Lord Morley as Secretary for India and Lord Minto as Viceroy, some modifications were made in the direction of reform, but these seemed only to be regarded as a preliminary step. After Mr. Montagu became Secretary for India, an important announcement was made in Parliament in August, that it was the policy of the British Gov-

ernment to grant a larger measure of Home Rule to India, and that to this end Mr. Montagu would go out to India and, in conjunction with Lord Chelmsford, make a special study of the whole situation. After months of such study Mr. Montagu has returned to England, and his report, in which Lord Chelmsford joins him, is now made public. The report is a very voluminous one, covering events of the past and conditions of the present, and making recommendation for the future government of the country. As to the existing system, the report says:

"The existing edifice of government in India is a monument to the courage, patience and high purpose of those who have devised and worked it, to which, before we set about explaining our own proposals, it is fitting that we pay our imperfect tribute."

The report presents a picture of India's condition which gives some indication of the difficulty that has to be met:

"The great mass of India's people are illiterate peasants, living in mud-built villages and cultivating small holdings of land. The produce is too often threatened by drought or deluge. The physical facts of India, the blazing sun, the enervating rains, have doubtless colored the mental outlook of the masses of the people. The Hindu caste system, with its segregating effect, circumscribes the range of public opinion by limiting the range of personal sympathies, and tends to perpetuate many customs and usages which progressive Indians themselves recognize as a grievous impediment to progress."

Difficult though the situation is, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford hold that it can be grappled with by a moderate grant of Home Rule. India's part in the war has had the effect of strengthening India's attachment to Great Britain. An Indian statesman is quoted as saying: "She has a feeling of profound pride that she has not fallen behind other portions of the British Empire, but has stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the hour of their sorest trial." The admission of India's representatives to the Imperial Conference has also had a good effect on Indian public opinion.

The report recommends a considerable increase of the powers of the Provincial Legislatures, which should be mainly composed of directly elected representatives, with a broad franchise; periodic enquiry with a view to further extension from time to time; an Indian Committee of the House of Commons; an Indian Privy Council; a Council of Princes; reorganization of the Indian Government at Delhi, with increased authority. It is believed that these reforms will go far to remove whatever unrest there is in India. There is a small revolutionary party moved by hatred of British rule. A hope is expressed that these will see in the present effort a reason for abandoning their attitude. If not they must be firmly dealt with. The general tone of the report is shown in the following passage:

"We have shown how, step by step, British policy in India has been steadily directed to a point at which the question of self-governing India was bound to arise; how impulses, at first faint, have been encouraged by education and opportunity; how the growth quickened nine years ago and was immeasurably accelerated by the war. We measure it, not by the crowds at political meetings or the multiplica-

tion of newspapers, but by the infallible signs that indicate the growth of character. We believe profoundly that the time has now come when the sheltered existence we have given India cannot be prolonged without danger to her national life; that we have a richer gift for her people; that nationhood within the Empire represents something better than hitherto attained; that the placid pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such Indian nationhood will grow; and that in disturbing it we are working for her highest good."

The report has been well received by the British press generally, but not by all. The London Morning Post, a strong Conservative journal, confesses to a great dislike of both the report and its chief author, Mr. Montagu. Its avowed hostility to that rising young Liberal statesman has seemingly made it unable to take an unbiassed view of anything emanating from him. Sir S. P. Sinha, the Indian representative at the Imperial Conference, says:

"For myself I unhesitatingly believe that the report lays the formation of an Indian constitution which will contribute to the solidarity and unity of the Empire, in like degree as the genius of Campbell-Bannerman achieved in the case of South Africa."

One of the Labor Problems

THE city of Vancouver is having an experience something like that which a little while ago threatened Ottawa. Efforts are being made to organize a policemen's union, and to affiliate it with the trades union organizations of the country. The Chief of Police is flatly against the movement—it is not easy to see how any Chief of Police could hold any other view of such a question. It is always possible, on a first and hurried glance at the subject, to make an excuse for such a movement, and even to create an impression that opposition to it can only spring from hostility to the interests of labor. The policemen forming a society for the promotion of the welfare of the body—why not? Why not give them the right which citizens generally possess to form associations? Who but a representative of the tyrants opposed to labor would deny such a privilege to any class of people?

Those who present the matter in that light may for the moment find their view widely approved. But a closer examination of the question will hardly confirm that impression. Nobody will think of denying the right of policemen to unite in an association for their social improvement and for the general promotion of their own welfare. Such associations should be encouraged by Chiefs of Police and municipal authorities everywhere. It is when a proposal is made to connect the association with the trade unions of the country that objection is properly raised. In their own place the trade unions are necessary and are everywhere recognized as a legitimate part of our economic and social system. But their objects and those of the police are not the same.

There are three powers for the preservation of law and order which, to be at all efficient, must be independent of all organizations other than those by law created for the protection of the interests of the whole community. These three powers are, the courts, the military service, and the police. That any one of these powers should become part of an organization like a combination of trade unions, and thus be-

come subject to the orders of some labor official residing perhaps in a foreign country, is unthinkable. To have one of our Supreme Courts affiliated with a trade union organization, subject to strike orders, would be not one whit more absurd than to have the police force of any community placed in such a connection. The labor union, important and useful as it is in its own sphere, stands for the interests of a class. The courts, the military service, and the police all exist, not for the benefit of any class, but for the protection of all, and must be in an independent position, free to act if necessary against any class which seeks to advance its own interests at the expense of the community. This notion of policemen forming associations in affiliation with any class organization of any kind should not be entertained anywhere. The sensible labor leaders should be among the first to see the absurdity of the idea, and to set their faces against it.

The German Colonies

ONE of the grave questions arising from the war is what shall be the fate of the German colonies which have been captured by Great Britain. On the one hand, it is to be remembered that British statesmen have on many occasions declared that Britain engaged in the war with no ambition for territorial enlargement. A peace with "no annexation of territories" has often been talked of, sometimes by the Germans, occasionally by others. The Americans have in various ways declared that they coveted not an inch of German territory. From this viewpoint a case may be made out for the restoration to Germany of the captured colonies. But against this course strong protests are raised in various quarters. In Australia and New Zealand there is a vigorous demand that the former German colonies shall hereafter be British. Premier Hughes, of Australia, particularly, has been strenuous in his insistence on this, in his speeches in Australia and in England. With a view to strengthening the hands of those who oppose the restoration of the colonies to Germany, the Royal Colonial Institute of London, through its Council, passed a resolution just before the opening of the Imperial Conference as follows: "That the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, in view of the coming Imperial Conference, wish to express with all respect, but in the strongest terms, their view, which they believe to be almost universally shared throughout the Empire, that, alike in the interests of the Empire and in the interests of the native races concerned, no one of the former German possessions beyond the seas should be restored to Germany." There is no doubt that this resolution expresses to a very large extent the general British view respecting these colonies. It is noticeable, however, that leading statesmen of the mother country treat the question with reserve. They realize, no doubt, that when the time arrives for the consideration of terms of peace, it will be an advantage to approach the question without the embarrassment of premature pledges. Great Britain, it is safe to say, will have the desire to respond to the wishes of those who would hold the captured colonies. But we must remember that when the time arrives for making the terms of peace, Great Britain will not be in full control of the situation. The representatives of all the allied nations will have to agree on the terms to be imposed on the Germans. Some of these may not be as keen as Mr. Hughes for the retention of the colonies by Great Britain. British statesmen may therefore be pardoned for reserving opinion on this very important question.

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Will Bank Assets this Fall Reach the \$2,500,000,000 Mark?

By H. M. P. ECKARDT.

Bankers in Canada were doubtless relieved to find that the growth of their total assets proceeded at a slower pace during the first half of 1918. The experience of the banks during the later stages of the war has been that a very rapid rise in total resources is usually accompanied by a large increase of the bank holdings of Government securities. This did not apply, to the same extent, earlier in the war — for while we were able to place large blocks of Dominion bonds or other Canadian securities in the United States, our banks then were able on occasions to show heavy gains in resources without a corresponding increase in security holdings. Proceeds of the foreign loans were delivered to the Canadian bank agencies in New York; and the increase of assets temporarily took the form of bank balances and call loans carried at the big American centre. Growth of resources in these forms strengthens the banks more than increase of resources in the form of bonds which are not immediately realizable.

It will be interesting to review the annual increases of resources since 1914 and to discuss the connection thereof with the increase of security holdings. In 1915 the total assets of the banks rose from \$1,555,000,000 to \$1,738,000,000—a gain of \$183,000,000. There was no large increase of the banks' security holdings in that city—the total of bonds, etc., on December 31, 1915, being \$122,000,000, as against \$105,000,000 at the end of the preceding year. This increase of \$17,000,000 would not contribute importantly to swell the bank assets. However, there was a Dominion loan of \$45,000,000 placed in New York on August 1, and this contributed towards the increase, as did also the increase of \$16,000,000 in Canadian call loans. A very large share of the 1915 increase of resources is attributable to the great wheat crop of 340,000,000 bushels harvested in Western Canada. In financing that crop the banks were very actively engaged not only in the latter part of 1915, but also throughout the spring and summer of 1916. It certainly had a pronounced effect upon the deposits of the Western branches.

1916.

In 1916 the increase of resources was \$210,000,000—the total rising from \$1,738,000,000 to \$1,948,000,000—and we find \$140,000,000, or two-thirds of the whole, represented by increase of security holdings. Securities rose from \$122,000,000 to \$262,000,000, chiefly as a result of the large advances to the Imperial Munitions Board which commenced on April 1, 1916. Then, on April 1, the Bank of Montreal in New York received the proceeds of the Dominion loan of \$75,000,000, in 5, 10, and 15 year bonds, placed in the United States at that time. There were also further large gains in deposits arising from the crop of 1915. The railways were busy, right up to the end of August, in hauling out the remainder of this great crop, and the farmers, merchants and other customers of the Western branches were continually depositing large sums. In 1915 and 1916, the savings deposits of the banks were largely increased by the accumulations of the men and women workers in munition and other factories, many of whom received high wages.

1917.

The 1917 expansion of the banks proved to be a record-breaker. Total assets rose from \$1,948,000,000 to \$2,323,000,000—the increase being no less than \$375,000,000, a sum nearly equal to the combined increase of the two preceding years. Again a large part of it is represented by increase of security holdings. These rose from \$262,000,000 to \$468,000,000—an increase of \$206,000,000. The banks last year made large advances to the Dominion Government throughout the summer and early fall, in anticipation of the flotation of the Victory Loan. They also advanced further bills. In this year the Dominion Government placed a loan of \$100,000,000 in 2 year 5 per cents in the New York market—\$20,000,000 of the proceeds being applied to redeem a maturing Dominion issue.

It should be mentioned that with the great revival of Canadian industry in 1916, the home mercantile loans and discounts of the banks began to expand. Up to the end of 1915 these had remained at a comparatively low level—the balance on December 31, 1915, being \$775,000,000, as against \$840,000,000 on July 31, 1914. In 1916 there was an increase of \$45,000,000 and this was followed by a further increase of \$38,000,000 in 1917, at the end of which year the total stood at \$858,000,000. Bank assets were swollen,

also, in 1917 by the rediscounting of Treasury bills resorted to by them in the last four months of the year. The banks pledged approved securities with the Dominion Treasury and received special loans in the form of newly issued Dominion notes based on the pledged securities. Thus, on December 31, 1916, the grand total of Dominion notes held directly by the banks and indirectly in the central gold reserves, was \$156,000,000; and on December 31, 1917, this aggregate had risen to \$245,000,000—an increase of \$89,000,000.

Compared with the large increases shown in preceding years that for the first half of 1918 looks small. Total assets during the six months rose from \$2,323,000,000 to \$2,349,000,000—the increase being but \$26,000,000. In this period the holdings of securities decreased from \$468,000,000 to \$424,000,000. This decrease was a result of the repayment of temporary loans by the Dominion Government in January, out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan. Then it is to be remembered that the total of deposits was substantially cut down in January by the \$95,000,000 reduction of notice deposits in that month, supposedly caused by withdrawals for investment in the war bonds. Since January, however, there has been a steady increase of deposits and resources. Total assets on June 30, were \$112,000,000 greater than at the end of January.

It is, perhaps, to be expected that the second half

of 1918 will witness some further increases of the footings of the bank returns. In July the banks commenced to make fresh temporary loans to the Finance Minister, in anticipation of the flotation this fall of the second Victory Loan. It is believed that the monthly credit thus accorded will probably average something like \$35,000,000, and that the credits will run from July to October, both inclusive. If that is the arrangement, on completion of the same the banks will have provided a further amount of \$150,000,000 or thereabouts for the war purposes of the Government. Unless they effect in these months a reduction in their holdings of other securities, each new credit will swell the aggregate of their bonds, etc., and presumably the total resources will rise. The mercantile community was closely interested in the recent circular on conservation of banking credits, issued by the president of the Bankers' Association. In issuing that circular the bankers evidently had in view the impending loans to the Finance Minister, and it is expected that some reduction of mercantile loans and discounts may occur. That might be effected without causing damage to the country's business system. Among the new mercantile loans making up the loan increase of \$42,000,000 between January 31, 1918, and June 30, there would probably be many of large amounts in case of which the money would be wanted for a short time only. By allowing these loans to run off in the ordinary course a reduction of the grand total might be effected. Any reduction of current loans and discounts would, of course, offset to that extent the increase of assets arising out of the new securities acquired. It is to be remembered also that the crop movement in the fall almost invariably produces a substantial expansion of bank figures. Considering all these points it is yet an open question whether the bank assets this fall will reach the \$2,500,000,000 mark.

Operating Costs High

How Sir Henry Drayton justifies the increased freight rates

The order of the Dominion Railway Board, based upon the Order-in-Council authorizing the increase in railway freight rates to meet the increased costs of operations due to the adoption of the McAdoo award, was issued to-day. The order which was written by Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Board, contains the following statements in justification for the increased rates.

"The estimates of the increased costs filed by the Canadian Railway War Board, show a total increased cost of \$50,616,226, in addition to which there are further claims to be settled by the McAdoo award, which, if settled adversely to the companies, might call for an additional sum of \$19,930,000, making a possible outlay of \$70,546,260.

"The McAdoo award is popularly supposed to increase rates twenty-five per cent. In some instances, not amounting, however, to a great volume, the McAdoo award exceeds this percentage. In a larger number of instances, owing to maximum advance limitations and to a flat rate increase, which, while advancing in a higher percentage the rate for the shorter mileage, hold down all longer movements, the increase of twenty-five per cent is not obtained.

1917 FREIGHT EARNINGS.

"The railway statistics for 1917 show the total freight earnings of all systems in Canada as amounting to \$215,245,256. This total amount includes railways which are now under the jurisdiction of Parliament and whose increases are not mirrored in the company's estimates. The difference, however, would not be very great.

"Assuming, however, that the whole amount represented earnings of companies under the jurisdiction of Parliament, and assuming further that the increases under the McAdoo scale would net on the gross, the whole twenty-five per cent, which they will not, the total amount of the resultant increases under the McAdoo award would be \$53,811,314. These figures, however, cannot be accepted. On the one hand the freight earnings in 1917 were very large—the volume may not prove representative—but on the other hand as rates have already been increased, the resultant gross revenues may well be much larger. As the board has not had the time necessary to compile statistics based on the newer rates, the American increases which were arrived at as necessary in American territory after much investigation are treated as those necessary, subject to the recommendation hereinafter made for rate reduction.

WAR HITS CANADA'S ROADS HARDER.

"It is difficult accurately to forecast the increased gross earnings that the rate increases will give. It

is much more difficult to arrive with any degree of accuracy at the result of the net. Traffic conditions and operating expenses constantly change. The authorities of the United States have gone into all the circumstances requiring, and the added expenses necessitating, a rate increase with much care. As a result of this study, in the opinion of those authorities, the so-called 25 per cent increase was necessary.

"Increased costs and war conditions bear even more heavily upon railway conditions in Canada than in the United States. The Canadian railways themselves are large contributors to increased United States freight charges. Railway coal for Quebec, Ontario, and a considerable portion of the Western prairies is imported from the coal mines of the United States and subject to long hauls by the American carrier.

"The Grand Trunk Railway Company estimates that the additional amount its coal for the year will cost, owing to the increase of freight rates alone in United States territory, is approximately \$800,000; the Canadian Pacific \$900,000, and the Canadian Northern \$450,000.

"A large percentage of other raw materials required by the railways in their operation are also imported from the United States. The Canadian railways not only pay the ordinary duty, but also a special war tax on their coal.

NO PASSENGER INCREASES.

"It is also clear that the increases authorized by the McAdoo order to the extent adapted by Order-in-Council will not give the Canadian railways the increases the United States lines receive under it. No increases are allowed on Canadian lines on passenger, sleeping or parlor car tariffs.

"It is also true that the increases on a large volume of the traffic will fall a considerable degree short of the 25 per cent increase popularly connected with the McAdoo order, owing to the maximum limitation the order creates and the flat increases in other cases allowed.

"The Order-in-Council was not passed for the purpose of increasing company profits over those of previous years, but for the purpose of meeting the advanced costs of transportation, or preventing strikes, and the collapse of the country's transportation.

"The Railway Executives, while stating that the increases allowed will enable transportation to continue in efficiency, claim that such increases will not be sufficient to cover the whole increased cost of operation. Whether this will or will not be the case is largely a matter of speculation."

Conditions in the West

By E. CORA HIND.

Winnipeg, August 8, 1918.

The complete tie up of mails owing to the strike made it impossible to send anything for the Journal for either 30th of July or August 6, and now there is nothing cheerful to send with regard to the crops excepting in Manitoba. The previous report a synopsis of which appeared in my last letter was not very good reading but there was in it the promise that with the coming of rain much lost ground might be recovered. Heavy frost in July is so unusual that no thought was given to it. First report of frost came July 23, and was from northern Alberta, the reports now in show that there has been frost in some portion of the west practically every night from July 23 to August 2. There is no record of any such thing happening before since land was cultivated in the West. The only approach to it was in 1888 when the crop, which was late and heavy that year, was caught in the blossom on August 4 and 5, and was so seriously damaged that the government departments kept no statistics. Of course, the Free Press was besieged with inquiries so soon as frost was reported, but wisely decided not to attempt a general report until sufficient time had elapsed to give some chance of finding out the actual damage. Even yet this is not possible but sufficient is known to make the year as the most disastrous in the history of the west in view of the enormous areas involved. Crops are all late and the crop that had not reached the blossom stage was less injured but on the other hand is so late that it may get nipped yet. As it is generally conceded that one degree of frost effects wheat in blossom great care was exercised to find out the proportion of wheat in bloom at time frosts came, unfortunately the percentage was very large.

The questions asked in relation to the crop were: What degree of frost since July 16? On what dates did it come? Was wheat in bloom on the date of frost? At what dates will wheat cutting begin? Has there been rain? Is more rain needed? Has there been hail damage? What is condition of coarse grains? Have conditions as to food for livestock improved? What is the outlook for potatoes?

Out of 212 points queried 170 replies were received. Manitoba has been extremely fortunate, both as to rain supply and absence of frost. Out of 81 points queried 74 were received. Only 6 of these show frost and only one showed 5 deg. Damage confined to low lands mainly and that only in patches. There has been an abundance of rain and only 20 points state that additional showers to help filling would be acceptable. At 28 points cutting of wheat will be general between 10th and 15th, and at the balance cutting will be general between 20th and 26th. This is an indication that crop is late and still subject to damage, but if wheat matures as it now stands Manitoba generally will have a good crop of wheat and at many points bumper. Many districts in the south report the best wheat crop in years, while Dauphin reports absolutely the best crop in her history. Hail damage in Manitoba has been of the slightest. Condition of coarse grains has improved enormously and "good," "extra," "fair," "excellent," occur over and over in regard to coarse grains. The potato crop is evidently a whopper as only one point reports a light crop. Rye and barley has already been cut at a number of points.

SASKATCHEWAN.

In Saskatchewan 10 points were queried and 76 heard from. Of these only 21 reported no frost. The remaining 55 report frosts from 2 to 13 degrees and nearly all wheat either partially or entirely in blossom at the time frosts occurred. A number of points report frost three nights in succession. Some points report damage from 10 to as high as 75 per cent, but very many points report that so far it is impossible to tell definitely what the damage will be. Other points where frosts occurred state that the damage is confined to low spots and is not serious. In nearly every case the frosts were followed by rain which has apparently minimized the damage considerably. Reports indicate that cutting wheat will be general between 20 and 25 August, while a few points state that it will not be general until September first. There has been a pretty general abundance of rain and only three points claim rain as still badly needed, but a number of points would like light showers for filling. Reports on coarse grains are very mixed but there seems to have been a pretty general improvement since rains came, and they have suffered much less from frost, more especially the later crops.

Considering the degrees of frost the reports on the potato crop are very fair. A few points report them badly frozen, but "good," "fair," or "excellent" occur more frequently. Conditions as to feed for stock show a very general improvement.

ALBERTA.

In Alberta 28 points queried and 21 heard from. The only point in the south reporting frost is Cardston, while all points in the north report heavy frosts. Some state that all wheat is being cut for green feed and others report 60 to 75 per cent of wheat fit only for green feed, but remainder filling well. There has been abundance of rain at many points, both north and south, but feed conditions in Southern Alberta are not much improved. A special, official report to the Free Press states: "Frost damage has been heavy throughout the province, north of a line drawn east from Wetaskiwin. Some of the wheat and barley on high ground is filling but there will be a very small percentage in all this territory worth threshing. Oats are looking very fair where there is enough moisture and may make a crop though it is too soon to say definitely. Peace River and Grande Prairie also frozen. Spirit River not so bad. Lacombe and Red Deer and Ponoka escaped though there was frost at Olds. No frost south of Didsbury. There might still be enough seed wheat in province if no further set back. Feed very short in south and stock-

men slowly coming north to buy green feed or arrange for wintering of stock. Cutting of frozen wheat for feed well under way. Farmers are accepting \$7 to \$8 per ton in stack, but not cutting until they see a market."

The Edmonton Bulletin with commendable energy has taken up the work of endeavoring to bring the man with feed to sell and the man with stock to feed together and is advertising absolutely free of charge where feed is to be obtained. In one issue no less than 37 points in northern Alberta advertise wheat for sale for green hay.

The situation with regard to cattle is steadily improving. The provincial government of Manitoba has already bought over 1,000 head of young females and all these have been distributed direct to farmers in various parts of the province. Very large quantities of hay have been located and are being cut, but there is some difficulty as to price owing to the length of haul from point of cutting to railway. Contractors want 60 per ton per mile for this haul and therefore a haul of over 15 miles would make the price prohibitive.

The frosts have further complicated the situation with regard to hogs, as there are large numbers in the country and coarse grains are late, mostly a light crop and will be dear. Already a lot of liquidation is going on. These hogs are not mature and should not come on the market.

Altogether conditions in the west are not very rosy at the present moment. The west will undoubtedly get bread and seed and some little to spare, but in view of the fifteen million acres in wheat this year the returns will be very small.

LAST WEEK'S RECORD OF ACTIVE MONTREAL STOCKS.

Last week's trade on the Montreal Stock Exchange was the best of the year in volume of business as well as in breadth and strength. The stocks which

changed hands totalled up 46,915 shares. The high record for any previous week this year was 40,937 in May.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Net ch'ge.	YEAR	
						High.	Low.
2,821 Ames Holden	26	28	26	28	+2	28	15
1,990 Do. pfd.	69	71 1/2	69	71	+1	71 1/2	47
735 Brazilian	39 1/2	39 1/2	37	37	- 1/2	40	32
2,906 B. C. Fishing	45 1/2	*52 1/2	45 1/2	*51 1/2	+7 1/2	*52 1/2	40
2,462 Brompton	*66 1/2	57 1/2	*56 1/2	57 1/2	+1 1/2	57 1/2	41 1/2
280 Can. Car.	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38	+1	38	18 1/2
402 Do. pfd.	90	91	89 1/2	91	+1 1/2	92	49 1/2
1,794 Can. Cement	63	65 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	+1 1/2	65 1/2	*57
425 Can. Converters	*45	*48	*45	*48	+3 1/2	*48	43
905 Can. Forgings	*196	*196	*194	*195 1/2	- 1/2	200	150
275 Can. Gen. Electric	102	103	102	103	+1 1/2	105	101 1/2
875 Can. Loco.	60	64	60	64	+5	64	58
1,972 Can. Steamship	43	45	43	43 1/2	+ 3/4	45	39 1/2
180 Do. Voting Trust	45	49 1/2	45	49 1/2	+4 1/2	49 1/2	38
548 Do. pfd.	76 1/2	78	76 1/2	78	+1 1/2	78 1/2	76
609 Con. Smelting	25	25	25	25	unch.	26	25
1,760 Dom. Bridge	*125	*127 1/2	*125 1/2	*126 1/2	+3 1/2	*127 1/2	*123
2,369 Dom. Steel	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62	+ 1/2	63 1/2	*53
428 Dom. Textile	89 1/2	92	89 1/2	92	+3 1/2	92	80 1/2
290 Hillcrest	30	30	28	30	-	36	28
1,425 Laurentide	169	175	169	172	+3	175	152
250 Lyall	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	-1 1/2	82	*62
151 Macdonald	14	14 1/2	14	14	+ 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2
1,037 Maple Leaf	112	116	112	116	+2 1/2	116	94
250 Mont. Cottons	56	57	56	57	+1	57	50
3,244 Mont. Power	*80 1/2	*82	*80 1/2	*81 1/2	+1 1/2	82	68 1/2
550 N. S. Steel	71 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	-3	71 1/2	66
180 Ontario Steel	30	30	30	30	+ 1/2	35	22 1/2
128 Ottawa Power	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	- 1/2	85	81 1/2
185 Quebec Ry.	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2	unch.	22 1/2	15
579 Riordon	118 1/2	*118 1/2	*117 1/2	*118 1/2	+2 1/2	123	117 1/2
557 Shawinigan	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	+1 1/2	116 1/2	*107
795 Spanish River	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14	+ 1/2	16 1/2	13
1,354 Do. pfd.	50	54 1/2	50	54 1/2	+4 1/2	54 1/2	50
1,795 St. Lawrence Flour	83	92	83	92	+11 1/2	92	50
3,946 Steel of Canada	66 1/2	67 1/2	66	67 1/2	+1 1/2	67 1/2	*49 1/2
225 Do. pfd.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2	*95 1/2	89 1/2
193 Tooke Bros.	19	23	19	23	.....	23	19
817 Wabasso	49 1/2	54	49 1/2	54	+4	54	21
— BANKS —							
129 Commerce	185	185	185	185	unch.	185 1/2	185
58 Hochelaga	140	140	140	140	unch.	140	140
— BONDS —							
\$40,000 Asbestos	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	-1 1/2	73	70
19,000 Bell Telephone	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	-4 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2
23,900 Can. Loan (1931)	95	95	94 1/2	95	unch.	95 1/2	92 1/2
40,900 Do. (1937)	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	unch.	94	91 1/2
10,000 Penmans	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	.....	85 1/2	85 1/2
— UNLISTED SHARES —							
200 Can. Felt, pfd.	45	45	45	45	unch.	45	45
1,935 Laurentide Power	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/2	54 1/2	50

*Ex-dividend.

Financial Position of Dominion

Sir Thos. White announces the probability that before next issue securities of last loan will probably stand well above original cost

Toronto, August 5.

Canada is earning at home the money she spends on the war, and owing to her agricultural and other natural resources, skillfully worked and ably directed, has been able as a nation, not only to earn the entire cost of the war to date, but to make a very large national increase in wealth as well.

In a review of Canada's excellent financial position at present, coupled with a note or two of caution for the future, Sir Thos. White, Minister of Finance sets forth the above facts in a statement given out today to the Canadian Press.

Sir Thomas further announces the probability that before the next big war loan is issued for subscription securities of the last Victory Loan issue will stand well above their original cost.

STATEMENT.

The statement of the Finance Minister says:

"I desire for the information of the public to briefly review the outstanding features of the finances of the Dominion since the beginning of the year.

"The unprecedented success of the Victory Loan of Last November was followed by an anxious period as to the market price which would obtain for the new securities. It would have been a most serious matter if the price on our exchanges had declined several points as seemed probable if so large a volume of securities as four hundred million dollars had been listed on our narrow markets without provision for support or fresh distribution. Such a decline would especially have discouraged new and inexperienced investors, many of whom would, without full appreciation of technical market conditions, have drawn erroneous conclusions as to the cause of the decline and become discouraged as to future investments in Dominion securities. The loss also to those who from time to time would find it necessary to realize on their securities would have been heavy. To meet these contingencies, a plan of stabilization was arranged for in January, which has worked out most successfully. Over forty million dollars of Victory Loan securities have been traded in since then. Today any investor is able without delay to realize for his Victory Loans what he paid for them and the probability is that before the next issue is made, securities of the last Victory Loan issue will stand well above their original cost. In liquidating the Victory Loan bond is almost equal to the Dominion's currency.

"At the beginning of the year a very serious situation confronted certain municipalities of Canada. A great deal of short term financing had been done in the first and second years of the war in the expectation that it would be over before the loans matured. There were several such loans maturing in New York whose market was practically closed to all outside issues. The figures disclosed that on January 1st of this year Canadian provincial governments and municipalities had financing in prospect for the first six months of the year aggregating nearly sixty million dollars. They were all naturally anxious to get upon the Canadian market as soon as possible with their issues. The result of an indiscriminate and uncontrolled offering of these securities upon a market overshadowed by the new four hundred million dollar Victory Loan issue would have been most serious, if not disastrous. It became imperatively necessary to take action to regulate and control these issues. The sheep were, so to speak, huddled at the gate all eager to get out. They could be got out safely if allowed through one by one. Accordingly an Order-in-Council was passed prohibiting all issues of securities in Canada without the consent of the Minister of Finance.

"To further ease the situation the Government arranged to make loans to provincial governments to the extent that it might not be advisable or possible for them to market their issues and to prevent their being compelled to pay unduly high rates of interest. As far as the municipalities were concerned, arrangements were made whereby the banks carried the securities of the larger cities and towns until conditions permitted their sale. The result of these regulative and helpful measures has been that in the past seven months the Canadian market has gradually absorbed all these provincial and municipal issues, without confusion or excessive penalty in the way of interest rates. The sheep have all been got through the gate.

No better evidence exists of the essential soundness

of our financial conditions today than the success which has attended the marketing of the congested mass of securities which at the beginning of the year threatened to almost swamp the Canadian investment market. By reason of the absorption of the securities and the fact that capital expenditures of public bodies are now reduced to a minimum, the outlook for stable conditions in our security market appear to be most favorable. It is interesting to note that of sixty-five million dollars of our provincial and municipal securities sold in 1916, eighty-five per cent were placed in the United States. This year of a similar volume of such securities, only two and a half per cent were sold in the United States.

"Owing to many complex causes arising out of the war and due partly to world-wide conditions, Canada's exchange with New York, which is the great exchange centre of America, has been for some time past unfavorable. The rate against us has at times exceeded two per cent. It is to be pointed out that in this, in war conditions, there is nothing exceptional. Great Britain's exchange with the United States has for two or more years been at as high a discount, and exchange rates with neutral countries have, in the case of Great Britain and the United States, been at times unfavorable to the rate of even thirty per cent, and this upon an immense volume of purchases.

NOT UNMIXED EVIL.

"Adverse exchange is not an unmixed evil to a country at war. Economically speaking, it is the natural corrective of national extravagance and of unduly large outside investment of funds needed for war issues at home. If it costs two per cent to obtain New York funds, there will be less importation of luxuries and other commodities we do not need, and less buying by our people of outside securities offering high interest yields as against the rate of our war issues. An unduly high rate of exchange, however, penalizes the importer of necessary raw material and commodities actually needed by the public, and consequently enhances the general cost of living. Judicious interference is therefore justifiable to palliate or obviate its worse effects.

"To assist in adjusting the balance of our international accounts arrangements have been made which will, I think, be materially helpful and at least hold exchange within reasonable bounds. Orders placed in Canada for American war requirements, such Canadian issues as may be permitted in New York, prohibitions upon non-essential imports by Order-in-Council, together with special stabilizing financial expedients, will all contribute to this result.

BENEFITS.

"It cannot be too strongly emphasized or too frequently drawn to the attention of the Canadian public that our military effort at the front and the prosperity at home, which enables us to continue to sustain it, depend largely upon our finance; that is to say, upon the ability of the public to make and save money and lend it to the Government in return for war loans. It is the literal truth to say that without

THE LAUGH THAT LIFTS.

In the large garden across the street is a lady who laughs. Fourteen families live within earshot, and fourteen families know and like her. In the evening hours neighbours dally along the border of the big garden to exchange some smiling word for her laugh. The bargain is easily struck, and the buyers go home satisfied. Her laugh is like that of the girls at a woods picnic. If it could be canned for the market, it would sell like Caruso.

In the same region lives a man who never smiles nor speaks a smiling word. He counts one in the census, but the cheer-hungry world is making no path to his door. It has no appetite for his wares. The human race is fed up on gloom. No one need even go across the street for gloom. It grows with other weeds on both sides of the road. Anyone can fall into gloom at any time by just letting go of cheer. Though cheer is as cheaply made as gloom, there is always a brisk market for it. The world never saw a mortal selling cheer at a loss in order to close out his stock.

the Victory Loan of last year our farmers could have marketed only a portion of their products, the wheels of many of our factories would have become still, and our general trade and commerce would have suffered most serious depression. The proceeds of that loan enabled the Imperial Government to buy in Canada grain, flour, meats, munitions and a multitude of other supplies for the armies and civilian populations of the Allies. The distribution of the money has maintained the industry and furnished the wages of our basic manufacturing establishments. It has kept in employment thousands engaged in munitions and other war work. It has made business good for the wholesaler, retailer and all others who supply the day-to-day needs of the Canadian public. Putting it another way, our war finance enables us to raise and equip our forces at home, send them overseas and maintain Canada's divisions at the front with their reserves in training in England. The fact is that it is certain on the farm and in the factory, Canadian enterprises in control of our great industries and Canadian business organization in shop and warehouse which are directly earning the money, through the rendering of services and the creation and distribution of commodities, which supports and maintains our military effort. Canada is earning at home the money which she spends on the war. How different would be our conditions if, instead of earning the money at home and taking the national profit on the business which yields the money, Canada had, in order to meet her military expenditure, to borrow abroad? The effect could only be a greatly reduced military effort or a crushing foreign indebtedness piled up against us which would penalize us in exchange and enhanced cost of living for years, if not for generations, to come. Canada, owing to her agricultural and other natural resources and the possession of highly efficient manufacturing plants, served by highly skilled labor and directed by men of great enterprise and ability, has been able as a nation not only to earn the entire cost of the war to date, but to make a very large national increase in wealth as well. If from the increase in bank deposits, new securities, goods, commodities and other property now owned by the people of Canada, over and above what they possessed in 1914, there be deducted the whole national debt of Canada due to the war the surplus would be found to be very great indeed.

"At so critical a time when the hearts of so many of our people are filled with anxiety for those overseas, and after four years of the terrible sacrifice and suffering of the war and the loss of young Canadian manhood incalculable in terms of earthly value, one hesitates to speak of national balance sheets or of material gain or loss. But it is essential that the prosperity of the country be maintained in order that we may continue to sustain the increasing burden of the war, and that prosperity depends absolutely upon our power to finance in greater part at least our export trade. That we can continue to finance it will depend as in the past upon the willingness of our people to save their money and lend it to the Government in exchange for its war loan issues, the proceeds of which are at this time the real working capital for Canada's export trade and for a large proportion of her domestic business as well. The maintenance, and better still, the increase of that working capital is at this juncture one of the most supreme national duties of the Canadian people."

He who has heard the laugh of the woman of the street or the hyena or the cynic, knows that no mortal by mere resolution can say:—"Go to, now, I will laugh myself popular." The laugh that lifts is not an incident nor an accident. It is an outward sign of an inward grace. It has been studiously imitated for commercial use, and this imitation is heard on the stage. But at its best, this make-believe laugh falls short of the spontaneous uplifting laugh.

The laugh that lifts has behind it a preparation—a long laboratory process in the secret chambers of the soul. It comes from a conscious or unconscious confidence in the beneficence of the divine order of things. A baby's first laugh is of this fine quality. It is the echo of the last laugh he heard in heaven, just before he set sail for the shores of time. His laugh of every honest mortal, old or young. Creation's plan provides a laugh from the cradle to the grave and far beyond it, and he who cannot laugh the lifting laugh has lost a valuable bit of his heaven-made heritage.—Minneapolis Journal.

Public Opinion

HOW GERMANY CAN BE CONVERTED.

(Florida Times-Union.)

The most important war-aim is straight shooting.

DOG WITH BAD NAME.

(New York World.)

Finland begging America for food must first get rid of the dachshund under the table.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

(Moose Jaw News.)

Anything that puts an obstacle in the way of the military authorities in the carrying out of their duties is playing false with those who are holding down the line for Canada. We are constantly bursting forth into panegyrics of their fineness and our own backing of them. But let us prove it in every way, not by mere lip service.

THE SOUL OF FRANCE.

(New York Sun.)

We have lately read and heard much about the soul of France, and nothing could be more inspiring and sustaining than the study of the unconquerable spirit of that land of heroes and heroines; but it is well to remember that France has, besides her soul, a tenement for it that should not be overlooked.

ENGLAND'S REBELLIOUS LABOR.

(New York Tribune.)

In England, as elsewhere, labor is overwhelmingly loyal and patriotic. If this were not so England would have failed in the war long ago. If it were not so France could not have saved the world for democracy. If it were not so in this country we should not be now in the thick of the work at Armageddon. England's rebellious labor minority is more articulate and political and troublesome than the corresponding element in this country. That is owing partly to circumstances, partly to the fact that volunteering in the beginning diluted the spirit, and largely, besides, to the fact that in Great Britain there was no Samuel Gompers.

CLEANSING THE LABOR PARTY.

(London Morning Post.)

Little wonder if patriotic British Trade Unionists have organized themselves to cleanse the Labor Party of these unsavoury parasites. There is no attempt to split the Labor Party, if we are to judge by the resolution passed on Saturday. The design is to secure a true Trade Union Labor Party, and if this is done it will not be a split but a purification. Certain ticks and maggots have burrowed under the wool and into the skin of the Trade Union movement, and Mr. Havelock Wilson and his friends propose to dip and disinfect the patient animal. If they succeed there will be no split; if they fail we shall be surprised. For the British working man dislikes as much as any the anti-British swarm of nondescripts who claim to represent him—men whom even the Liberal Party rejects.

KAISER AND PRESIDENT.

(A. G. G. in London News.)

But the atmosphere is changing. There are very significant signs that the policy embodied in the League of Nations is no longer a mere pious ideal, but the one practical necessity revealed by the war. The pronouncement of Viscount Grey has given the authority of the weightiest and one of the most cautious of European statesmen to the movement; and in France no less than in England opinion is being consolidated on the Wilson formula. As the force which America puts into the field increases and becomes the commanding element of the Allies in the war, so will the authority with which the President speaks be enhanced. It is not a mere fanciful imagining that sees the ultimate phase of the war epitomized in the persons of the Kaiser and the President—the Kaiser standing for the divine right of kings, the doctrine that force is above law and all the articles of the creed that has brought the world to disaster and the President standing for the new dispensation of a world subject to reason and law and liberated from the tyranny of the sword.

It is because that opposition of ideas is clearer today than it has ever been that we can approach the fifth year of the war with the conviction that the end, whenever it comes, will be the end that men of goodwill in all lands most zealously desire.

DOUBLY SINISTER NOW.

(Brooklyn Standard Union.)

Will any other name ever have a more sinister meaning to German military ambition than the Marne?

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S FINISH.

(Savannah News.)

First thing anybody knows some genius will come along with a transparent automobile body and an open-faced suitcase and cook John Barleycorn's goose to a turn. And he's considerably done already.

A PLAN GONE WRONG.

(Washington Star.)

The money spent in the U. S. A. for German propaganda was supposed to be merely a temporary deposit, to be taken back again some day in the form of indemnity.

IS IT COINCIDENTAL?

(Kansas City Star.)

The Kaiser has asked for a new national anthem for Germany. He must be planning to move the watch further back from the Rhine. Which, strangely enough, coincides almost exactly with our plans.

STRIKING FOR GERMANY.

(New York Herald.)

The strike of munitions workers in England is a matter of serious concern to the Allies and all lovers of freedom. At this distance it can only be regarded as much a blow struck for Germany as if the strikers were deliberately to take up arms for that country and against their own.

THE FIGHTING MEN.

(Le Mid, Paris, France.)

Let us acclaim the American soldiers, but never forget the British sailors, without whom Germany would continue to utter sarcastic remarks on the vain menace and fruitless efforts of America. She already knows, and will know better to-morrow, all that this menace means. The day when the American army gains the big success to which we are looking forward let us pay homage to the British sailors, those unseen and silent conquerors who are guarding the seas for us.

THEIR JUST REWARD.

(New York Herald.)

There are dark days and dreary nights ahead for the Hohenzollerns. Unable to visit the capitals of polite nations, their manners will deteriorate and the fork become a mere haunting memory. For them no big game hunting in the Rockies or tiger shooting in India, no merry evenings in Paris, no trips through the beautiful English country with stops at comfortable, historic inns. To them alone, among all the dwellers on earth, will be denied the pleasures and advantages of foreign travel and association with cultivated society. Truly a sad outlook is theirs.

IN GERMAN JAILS.

(Freie Zeitung, Bern, German Republican.)

The German bourgeois press with few exceptions (such as the Berliner Tageblatt) unite in condemnation of Lichnowsky. The only point of disagreement is whether Lichnowsky should go to prison or an asylum. In Germany one is permitted to ascribe the war in a general way to imperialism. But one may not openly discuss the question of the central powers' share of guilt. Liebknecht is in prison. Rosa Luxemburg is in detention, and thousands with her. Professor Nicolai is in prison. Captain Paasche, son of the vice-president of the reichstag and nephew-in-law of Harden, is in prison. Old Baron Eckhardstein, who was formerly attached to the embassy in London, passes from detention into prison, and from prison into detention. The harmless Lilly Janasch, secretary of the "New Fatherland League," has been imprisoned for months. That aristocratic leader of the political section of the general staff and knight of the Iron Cross, who gave publicity to Lichnowsky's Memorial, has been put into a lunatic asylum. August Bebel once spoke a very true word: "Formerly, inconvenient people were put into a monastery, to-day they are put into a sanatorium."

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT.

(Chicago News.)

Among the clothes that are "much worn" this year are last year's.

"DER TAG" WON'T DO.

(Chicago Daily News.)

Germany will never come into the society of free nations until it has something to celebrate, like the fall of the Bastille or the Declaration of Independence.

WASTED EXHORTATIONS.

(Brantford Expositor.)

The exhortations of the Food Controller to can fruit aplenty is not likely to meet with a vigorous response with raspberries retailing at from 25 cents to 28 cents per box.

THE WORLD'S BAD MAN.

(Boston Globe.)

In a frontier town it sometimes happens that there is no organized government, no semblance of law and order, until the "bad man" forces the rest to co-operate in self-defense. The Kaiser is the "bad man" who has compelled co-operation and organization in this world community of ours. We can thank him, if for nothing else, for the enemies he has made.

THE REWARD OF STEADFASTNESS.

(Washington Post.)

As the glorious day of victory approaches, the great Allies will do well to search their hearts continually, to purge therefrom all temptation to take advantage of their position by denying justice to the small and weak. If they do justice they will be rewarded by enduring peace and prosperity. If they forget their trust and deny liberty to others they will be punished by another war, in which they will again fight for their existence, perhaps without the help of the combination of elements that is now winning them the victory.

FORTUNE'S CHAMPION.

(The New York Evening Post.)

The Kaiser is sadly missed nowadays. Early in March we used to hear from him two or three times a week, telling the world what he was going to do, advising us of the "historic moment" of complete German victory which he was about to usher in, and mouthing great things about the "German sword." Why was he suddenly fallen silent? The world will not know what to think without his guidance. No one else is so deep as he in the counsels of Gott, and if he does not reveal them to us every day or two, we shall be in danger of going wrong.

SUBSTITUTES FOR TIN CONTAINERS.

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)

The scarcity of tin for commodity containers has led to the adoption of cardboard boxes on a large scale, not only in this country but in England. It is reported through a United States commercial attache at London that 5,000,000 cardboard and fibre containers are produced in that city each week. This substitute was introduced in England after the receipt of a large number of samples from America in June, 1917. As showing that the United States is to be credited with this particular economy, it is said that nearly 80 per cent of the substitute containers made in the United Kingdom are manufactured with machines made by one manufacturer in the United States. In the manufacture of card index and similar boxes, cardboard, wood and fibre are being utilized. The attache reports also that tin containers are now used in England only for pressed food-stuffs and meats.

WHAT THE BEST MAN GETS.

(The Vagabond, Boston.)

In a book on "The Conduct of Life," by the Viscount Haldane, I found a quotation from a lecture by Professor Bosanquet which expresses a truth that the majority of men and women in all walks of life ought to know so well that it will never be forgotten.

There is so much foolish talk about the easy time the men at the top have. As a matter of fact the heads of the businesses are the hardest workers.

"We do not give the 'best' man the most comfort, the easiest task, or even, so far as the conduct of the enterprise is concerned, the highest reward.

"We give him the greatest responsibility, the severest toil and hazard, the most continuous and exacting toil and self-sacrifice."

AMONG THE COMPANIES

BRAZILIAN.

The increase in the gross earnings compared with the corresponding month in 1917 was 1,445,000 milreis, and while the operating expenses increased by 684,000, the net earnings made a gain of 761,000 milreis. The aggregate gross earnings from January 1 to June 30 increased by 5,047,000 milreis, and the net by 300,000.

The statement for June in detail is as follows:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Gross	9,087,000	7,642,000	1,445,000
Exp.	4,304,000	3,620,000	684,000
Net	4,783,000	4,022,000	761,000

Aggregate figures for the half year, with comparisons, follow:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Agg. gross	49,693,000	44,646,000	5,047,000
Agg. net	24,702,000	24,402,000	300,000

FUEL REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, August 6.
Regulations regarding the importation, sale and delivery of coal have been issued by the Fuel Controller. Among other things they require that every coal dealer shall post in a prominent place in his office a conspicuous typewritten or printed notice containing a list of prevailing retail prices of all classes and sizes of coal handled by him, including discounts, if any.

In calculating overhead charges to determine the price of coal, dealers are required to exercise moderation in the amount they include as their own salaries. In this connection, the regulations state "salaries and expenses to officers or partners are not to be increased over those prevailing during the year 1914 at a greater rate than salaries in other lines have increased. A dealer may charge his business with his own salary, but a reasonable rate only."

Dealers conducting a retail as well as a wholesale business, are required to apportion their overhead expenses and fixed charges to each branch, and this apportionment must bear reasonable comparison with the average overhead expenses and fixed charges of dealers who are engaged entirely in retail or entirely in a wholesale business.

NEW COMPANIES.

The following new companies are announced in the various gazettes:

FEDERAL CHARTERS.

Le Cheptel Canadien, Ltee., Montreal, \$500,000.
Maid of the Mist Steamboat Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, \$5,000.

Hooton Chocolate Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$1,000,000
Campbell Howard Machine Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, \$650,000.

Ingersoll Machine Co., Ltd., Montreal, \$500,000.

QUEBEC CHARTERS.

Le Foyer, Ltee., Montreal, \$45,000.
Cavers Auto Garage & Supply Co., Ltd., Montreal, \$20,000.

Eastern Machinery, Ltd., Quebec, \$300,000.

ONTARIO CHARTERS.

Sherman Service, Ltd., Toronto, \$1,000.
Pears Realty Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$20,000.
Lake Shore Country Club, Ltd., Toronto, \$300,000.
Electric Oil & Gas Heating Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$100,000.

Maberly Telephone Co., Ltd., Maberly, \$1,500.
Beachbury Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Beachbury, \$2,500.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHARTERS.

Sigmore Motor Co. Ltd., Vancouver, \$100,000.
Canstone Logging Co., Ltd., New Westminster, \$20,000.
British Timber Corp., Ltd., Vancouver, \$1,000,000.
Peter Hem & Co., Ltd., Ashcroft, \$5,000.
R. Gardom & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, \$24,000.
A. Linton & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, \$12,000.
Northern B. C. Fisheries, Ltd., Vancouver, \$2,000,000.
Dempey-Ewart, Ltd., Vancouver, \$75,000.

WABASSO COTTON.

One of the striking statements of the year is provided by Wabasso Cotton, whose earnings before charges and depreciation were: \$515,868, compared with \$131,349 in the preceding year. Net profits amounted to \$385,437, against \$61,321 in 1916-17 and \$41,734 in 1915-16. That is the increase as compared with the preceding year was \$324,116, or more than 500 per cent.

The balance of \$385,437 after deductions represented earnings at the rate of 22 per cent on the \$1,750,000 capital stock, against 3.5 per cent earned a year ago and 2.4 per cent two years ago.

Two quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent were declared for the last half the company's year, taking \$43,750. When these had been allowed for the net balance carried forward to profit and loss surplus was \$341,687, or about \$100,000 more than the surplus previously accumulated.

Three years' profit and loss accounts offer the following comparisons:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Profits	\$515,868	\$131,340	\$147,544
Less:			
Depreciation	\$65,402	\$52,349	\$50,000
Interest	54,610	55,260	55,810
Written off	10,418	10,418	.....
Other deductions . . . . .	.....	2,000	.....
Total deduction	\$130,430	\$120,027	\$105,810
Net profits	385,437	61,321	41,734
Dividends	43,570	Nil	Nil
Balance	\$341,687	\$61,321	\$41,734
Previous balance	238,659	\$177,337	173,290
Surplus	\$580,347	\$238,659	\$216,024

*After transfer of \$38,687 to contingent reserve.

The directors' report to the shareholders signed by C. R. Whitehead, the president, offers no comment other than to hope that the shareholders will find the statement satisfactory.

In the balance inventories are given as \$263,003 against \$612,632 in the previous report.

The liquidation of conservatively valued inventories on a rising market for raw cotton and cotton products would naturally result in the realization of large profits. Bank loans of well on to \$400,000 were paid off. Total current assets foot up \$739,848, against current liabilities of \$323,973, leaving a margin of \$415,875 working capital. A year ago the position was: Current assets, \$887,355; current liabilities, \$700,043; working capital, \$187,312.

Features of the balance sheet with comparisons are:

	1918.	1917.
Plant, etc.	\$1,296,791	\$1,299,885
Investments	1,539,872	1,340,362
Loans	93,981	109,066
Cash	71,431	2,289
Accs. rec.	403,283	272,432
Advance	2,129	.....
Inventories	263,003	612,632
Defer. charges	10,928	13,814
Bond discount	130,338	140,256
Totals	\$3,811,759	\$3,790,739

	1918.	1917.
Capital stock	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Bonds	901,000	911,000
Accs. payable	93,854	259,394
Bills payable	111,110	3,232
Loans . . . . .	.....	399,066
Rentals	23,047	10,789
Wages, etc.	47,705	23,009
Bond interest	4,505	4,505
Dividend	43,750	.....
Depreciation reserve	217,752	152,349
Conting reserve	38,687	38,687
Surplus	580,347	238,659
Totals	\$3,811,759	\$3,790,739

BANK OF HAMILTON.

The Bank of Hamilton will open a branch at Montreal on August 15th, under the management of Mr. R. L. Ellis.

THE DEMERARA ELECTRIC.

The earnings for June, 1918, of the Demerara Electric Co., Halifax, were:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad	\$6,917.46	\$ 305.27
Light and Power	8,135.63	4,068.12
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	163.81
		\$4,537.20

THE TRINIDAD ELECTRIC.

The earnings for June, 1918, of the Trinidad Electric, Halifax, amounted to:

	Gross.	Net.
Railroad	\$10,563.82	\$3,148.92
Light and Power	10,076.56	3,894.54
Ice and Refrigeration	3,440.67	757.56
		\$7,801.02

NALACO CLUB.

The Nalaco Club Competition of the North American Life Assurance Co. closed July 31st. This is the \$100,000 Club of the North American Life and 19 men qualified for membership for the year 1918-19, the largest number in any single year. The successful men are: J. A. Collins, Edmonton; J. W. Hudson, British Columbia; B. Friedman, Edmonton; R. T. Williamson, Edmonton; A. C. Lawrence, Nelson; H. W. Slipchenko, Saskatoon; A. R. Piper, Moose Jaw; F. C. Walls, Edmonton; E. W. Keenleyside, British Columbia; J. E. Mathews, Brandon; N. A. Kilburn, Edmonton; J. I. Stein, Winnipeg; C. Leikert, Detroit; T. E. Bourke, Montreal; A. W. Pennock, Ottawa; H. E. Crosby, Halifax; W. J. Edgar, Newfoundland; W. J. Fair, Kingston; T. H. Giffin, Halifax.

A. C. Lawrence has been promoted to the position of District Manager at Nelson, B.C.

A. F. Smith, of head office, has been appointed cashier for the North American Life at Regina.

CANADA CAR WINS AWARD.

In regard to outstanding accounts receivable by Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., for Russian shell contracts an Associated Press despatch from New York states:

"Judge Julius M. Mayer to-day awarded the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and the Recording & Computing Machines Company a verdict of \$1,500,000 with interest against the American Can Company on contracts for munitions for the Imperial Russian Government. The defendant company, Judge Mayer said in his opinion, admitted owing the money to someone, but maintained it could not safely pay the plaintiffs because it might be subject to a latter judgment secured by 'some Russian Government.'"

Canadian Car & Foundry Co.'s share of the \$1,500,000 in dispute was stated in the last annual report of the company to be \$713,000. President Curry said at the time friendly court proceedings were under way with a view to the American Can Co. obtaining definite authority for the payment, in order that it might be "fully protected as regards the validity of the discharge." This protection is now secured by the judgment of the New York court. Apart from this \$713,000, the only large amount outstanding in connection with Car's Russian business was an item of about \$200,000, representing duties paid to the United States government on materials destroyed in the Kingsland disaster in January, 1917. Special legislation was being enacted for the reimbursement of that item. Both these items have been treated in the company's accounts as collectible assets. The judgment of yesterday therefore introduces no new element in the company's affairs, except that, instead of an account receivable, it will have cash, and that to a substantial sum.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$130,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

FINANCING 4 YEARS OF WORLD WAR.

Leading Belligerents Spend \$134,000,000,000.

In a comprehensive survey of the "Costs, Losses and Gains of Four Years of War," issued Saturday, R. E. Whittlesey, chief statistician of the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company, takes up at considerable length the destruction of property, in which shipping represents an important item, and of man power, discusses the moral and physical effects and points out certain benefits, both economic and spiritual. Treating of the financial aspect of the conflict, he says:

"In national wealth, the five main Allies possessed before the war \$406,000,000,000, a sum nearly four times as great as the national wealth of the two Central Powers, the latter being \$105,000,000,000. In considering this preponderance of national wealth in favor of the Allies it must be borne in mind that, viewed from the standpoint of effectiveness for war purposes, the character of the wealth is perhaps more important than its quantity. The developed wealth of Russia was mainly agricultural and, due to her isolated position, it was difficult to get adequate munition supplies to her armies in order to equip them fully. As the national economist has pointed out, diversity of wealth and industry approaching self-sufficiency gives the real material basis upon which the staying powers of a nation are determined when engaged in a life struggle. The Allies within themselves have that diversity of wealth, but it is scattered and the difficulties of transportation hinder its complete mobilization when needed for war purposes. When full allowances are made it is probably true that so far as effectiveness for war purposes is concerned, the Central Powers outweighed the Allies up to the present period of the war. In order to correct this fully it will be necessary for the shipbuilding programme of this country to be carried to fruition. As to man power, the Allies could command on the battlefield 88,000,000 effectives, as against 26,000,000 of the Central Powers, a proportion of about 3 to 1.

"With these resources at their command, the nations launched upon a conflict that was to assume such tremendous proportions as to stagger the human mind and shake the very foundations of civilization.

"The money expended by the seven leading belligerents for purely war purposes during the four years has been estimated at about \$134,000,000,000. The enormous magnitude of this sum is beyond all comprehension and can be grasped only in terms of comparison with other wars. It has been said that this sum is greater than all combined money expenditures for all other wars since the beginning of recorded history. The total cost of all the wars fought since the American Revolution, the aggregate fighting period covering sixty years, was only \$23,000,000, making the expenditures of the present war for only four years six times greater. It is about one-third of the total national wealth of the chief belligerents. The combined average daily war cost, computed on a four-year basis, is about \$107,500,000, or \$1,479,000 each hour of the day.

"These astounding expenditures have already entailed a debt for these nations six times greater than was their total debt prior to the war, representing the enormous sum of \$129,000,000,000. It has taken the belligerent nations a hundred years to accumulate

the debt of \$23,560,000,000, which only four years of war have multiplied by six.

"Taking an average of 5 per cent interest, this debt involves an interest charge obligation of the chief belligerents of about \$6,500,000,000 annually. Assuming that this war will last another year, the total debt at the present rate of borrowing will amount to about \$190,000,000,000 and interest charges at the above rate to about \$9,500,000,000.

"Besides these staggering costs, there have been appalling military destructions in the invaded areas, from which it will require enormous efforts of human energy to recuperate and some of which are irreparable. The total area of the war zone is 174,000 square miles.

"One of the most important sources of loss in the present war is shipping, of which more or less accurate figures are obtainable. The total losses in shipping to the Allies and neutrals up to August, 1918, are estimated at 15,000,000 tons. This is about one-third of the world's 48,500,000 tons of pre-war shipping. The cost of the lost tonnage at pre-war value is estimated, at \$1,650,000,000.

"Another element in the war's indirect costs is found in the fact that owing to increased prices of materials and labor, together with the pressure for immediate production, some business organizations have postponed normal expenditures for maintenance of equipment and stocks of materials. Under-maintenance is the using up of productive agents without adequate replacement. It can go to great lengths in some cases before immediate production falls off in consequence. The extent of under-maintenance due to the war has not been determined. It is checked to some degree by the operation of excess profits taxes in this and other countries."

CONSERVATION OF FOOD STILL VITAL.

Ottawa, August 9.

The Canada Food Board today issued a summary of the results of the special food production and conservation efforts in the Dominion.

"The action of the Food Board in removing the restrictions on the use of pork as soon as they could safely be withdrawn may be taken as proof of the desire and intention to relax any or all restrictions as conditions warrant. At the present time other conservation measures must not be relaxed, but the public may follow the regulations and advice of the Food Board in full confidence that restrictions will not be retained longer than is absolutely necessary to safeguard the food position of the Allies and of ourselves."

The summary of what Canada has done to help to feed the armies and the civilian population of the Allies, shows that net exports from Canada of beef have been increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 6,795 per cent, over the average net exports for 1910-1914. Net exports of pork have been increased by 225,000,000 pounds per annum, an increase of 571 per cent, over a five year pre-war average.

Before the war Canada was importing butter at the rate of 7,000,000 pounds annually. This country is now producing requirements, and in addition, is exporting at the net rate of more than four million pounds per annum.

It is estimated that Canada exported at least 25 to 30 per cent more wheat during the last twelve

months than could have been exported had it not been conservation and organization of the country's food resources.

By standardization of flour and lengthening the extraction in milling a saving of 20,000 barrels of flour per month is being effected.

Conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or, counting the saving by length extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equal to a saving of nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Conservation efforts in Canada are releasing meat enough to provide the ration for, it is estimated, at least 500,000 soldiers.

Restrictions on the use of sugar in Canada will mean a saving of 100,000 tons per year. The average saving in public eating places is in excess of 40 per cent. A saving of 500,000 pounds per month has been effected by restrictions on the manufacture of bakery products.

The use of sugar in ice cream has been cut in half. Fifteen thousand tons of sugar per annum are being saved by curtailment of its use in candy manufacture. The saving in confectionery estimates is very large, one factory alone, saving 450,000 pounds in four months.

A saving of 800,000 pounds of sugar will be made by the new restriction on canners. Half a million pounds of sugar will be saved during the next four months by restrictions on manufacturers of chocolate products.

Nearly 800 cars of foodstuffs have been saved from total or partial loss through spoiling.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

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.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO. LIMITED.,

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Capital Paid Up - - - - \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund - - - - \$13,500,000

BANK MONEY ORDERS

The most convenient way of remitting small sums of money is by the Money Orders sold by this Bank. The cost is as follows.

\$5 and under	3 cents
over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	6 "
" 10 " " 20	10 "
" 20 " " 30	15 "
" 30 " " 50	15 "

PLUS REVENUE STAMPS

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 8.
The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, inc.	811,000
Silver in hand, inc.	18,565,000
Circulation, inc.	155,939,000
Treasury deposits, inc.	38,933,000
General deposits, inc.	186,809,000
Bills discounted, dec.	76,976,000
Advances, dec.	1,891,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 8.
The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Sterling.
Total reserves, inc.	785,000
Circulation, dec.	92,000
Bullion, inc.	692,745
Other securities, dec.	3,593,000
Public deposits, inc.	2,089,000
Other deposits, dec.	5,679,000
Notes reserve, inc.	898,000
Government securities, dec.	746,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.16 per cent; last week it was 16.37 per cent.

WEEKLY CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings last week showed a falling off from the corresponding week of last year of \$351,210. Toronto, however, shows considerable gain, as also does Winnipeg. With the exception of Halifax, which shows a falling off this week from the corresponding week of last year of \$1,554,566, the majority of eastern cities show gains. A most striking gain is that that of Vancouver, the clearings of which city show an increase of nearly fifty per cent, as the following comparisons show:

	1918.	1917.
Montreal	\$77,915,850	\$78,263,060
Toronto	56,807,914	51,029,187
Winnipeg	34,711,501	32,240,364
Vancouver	15,334,458	7,904,553
Calgary	6,869,807	5,904,849
Ottawa	6,066,143	5,283,313
Quebec	4,842,297	3,808,295
Hamilton	4,421,049	3,685,155
Regina	3,327,935	2,437,963
Halifax	3,183,045	4,737,611
Edmonton	2,897,782	2,624,492
St. John	2,781,719	2,171,875
London	2,101,097	2,018,638
Saskatoon	1,826,672	1,844,470
Sherbrooke	885,642	585,058
Fort William	804,479	559,122
Lethbridge	777,557	1,005,356
Brantford	772,600	753,653
Peterboro	730,341	646,128
New Westminster	617,639	301,421

R. R. EARNINGS.

Traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first week in August aggregated \$2,882,000, an increase over the corresponding week a year ago of \$323,000, or 12.6 per cent.
Earnings of the Grand Trunk for the week were \$1,236,343, an increase over the corresponding week last year of \$934,921, or 25.5 per cent.

THE BANK OF GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 8.
The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending July 31, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Coin and bullion, dec.	189,000
Gold, inc.	202,000
Treasury notes, inc.	107,899,000
Notes of other banks, dec.	1,501,000
Bills discounted, inc.	1,045,808,000
Advances, inc.	2,043,000
Investments, inc.	1,629,000
Other securities, dec.	22,412,000
Circulation, inc.	320,821,000
Deposits, inc.	753,036,000
Other liabilities, inc.	59,429,000
Total gold holdings	2,347,382,000

U. S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Considering all conditions, payments through the banks, as reflected in clearing house transactions at the principal cities in the United States, continued remarkably heavy, the total last week, according to Dun's Review, amounting to \$5,314,645,862, an increase of 15 per cent over the same week last year. New York City reports a gain of 7.7 per cent, and the aggregate of all centres outside the metropolis a gain of 28.3 per cent. Compared with the corresponding week in the active year 1916, substantial improvement is revealed in every instance, the total of all cities being 48.2 per cent in excess of that period, while New York shows an increase of 37.7 per cent and the cities outside that centre a gain of 67.4 per cent. Average daily bank exchanges for the year to date are given below for three years:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
August	\$880,902,000	\$811,314,000	\$671,199,000
July	943,497,000	926,432,000	662,427,000
June	951,834,000	903,833,000	700,366,000
May	942,078,000	892,272,000	725,281,000
April	873,208,000	904,421,000	693,182,000
1st. Quar.	867,782,000	827,235,000	691,292,000

DOMINION REVENUE.

Ottawa, August 7.
The total revenue of the Dominion from all sources, from April 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, to July 31, was \$91,954,000, an increase of nearly nine million dollars over the same period last year. The detailed figures are given in the financial statement for the month of July, given out to-day by the Finance Department.

The report shows that the large increase in revenue has been accomplished, despite a drop in customs collections for the four months' period from \$56,005,043 to \$53,928,376, due to restricted importations and lack of shipping facilities. An increase from \$4,650,912 to \$13,096,768 in miscellaneous revenues, including certain forms of war taxation, more than wipes out the loss in customs revenues and the balance to the good is increased by a jump of nearly two million dollars in public works revenues, including railways of over one million dollars in excise collections and other increases. The postal revenues are slightly lower than for the same period last year.

The total general expenditure for four months was \$32,894,902, as against \$24,693,046 in the corresponding period in 1917, while war expenditure on July 31st stood at \$44,080,552, an increase of less than half a million dollars. War expenditure for July alone was \$24,620,824. The total net debt of the Dominion now stands at \$1,172,323,489, as against \$860,377,227 on July 31, 1917. The increase for July was \$18,315,774.

THE Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.
Paid-up Capital - \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund - \$4,800,000

Head Office - Montreal

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wm. Molson MacPherson - President
S. H. Ewing - Vice-President
Geo. E. Drummond - F. W. Molson
W. A. Black - Wm. M. Birks
E. J. Chamberlin

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up - \$14,000,000
Reserve Funds - \$15,000,000
Total Assets - \$360,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

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

520 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICO, VENEZUELA, BRITISH WEST INDIES,

SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.
LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
Prince Street, E. C. Cor. William & Cedar St.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Paid-Up Capital, \$4,866,666.
Reserve Fund, \$3,017,333.

Head Office: 5 Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3
Head Office in Canada: St. James St., Montreal,
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

Advisory Committee in Montreal:
SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.

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

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch.



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

This Bank offers every facility in the conduct of accounts, of manufacturers, farmers and merchants.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every Branch.

MONTREAL BRANCH

E. C. Green, Manager, 186 St. James Street

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

(Notice of Quarterly Dividend.)

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Five Per Cent (5%) per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st August, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd of September, 1918. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. COOPER MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 10th, 1918.

Victory Loan Securities

Will be accepted for safekeeping from subscribers for moderate amounts for one year, free of charge.

A special Savings Department has recently been opened. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received.

THE DOMINION BANK

160 St. James Street, - Montreal

M. S. BOGERT,
MANAGER

THE Dominion Savings AND Investment Society

Capital - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve - - - 250,000.00

Interest on Deposits, 3 1-2%
Interest on Debentures, 5%,
payable half-yearly.

T. H. Purdom, K. C. Nathaniel Mills
President Managing Director

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.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

BANKING MERGERS HAVE WIDE SCOPE.

Details of Recent British Amalgamations Given.

Further details are now available of recent banking amalgamations in England.

The directors of Lloyds Bank state they have received the sanction of the Treasury to the amalgamation of the business with the Capital & Counties Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, and the London & River Plate Bank.

In the case of the Capital & Counties Bank the terms of amalgamation are the issue of one Lloyds Bank share, plus £2 in cash, for each Capital & Counties Bank share. The latter has a paid-up capital of £1,750,000, reserves, etc., of £1,150,000, and deposits of £60,000,000. It will give Lloyds Bank 473 new branches, 259 of them in new territory, and to customers of the Capital & Counties 668 of Lloyds Bank offices where the former concern has not hitherto been represented in this country and all further facilities overseas.

Seven of its present directors will join the board of Lloyds Bank, and its present staff will be continued as before, including the present general managers of the Capital & Counties, Messrs. G. A. Harvey and E. D. Vaisey, who have agreed to act as managing directors of the Capital and Counties section of the amalgamation for three years. W. H. Gillett, country manager of the Capital & Counties, will become an assistant general manager of Lloyds Bank.

A union of interests with the National Bank of Scotland will be effected by a purchase of its shares. Established nearly a century ago, this bank, which has always held a high position in Scotland, comprises the head office in Edinburgh and 124 branches, including some in the principal Scottish cities and a London office. Its paid-up capital is £1,000,000, reserve and carry forward £863,000 and deposits £29,000,000. The price offered to the stockholders of the National Bank of Scotland is £350 (in eleven Lloyds Bank shares and £75 in National War Bonds) per £100 paid stock, together with £5 10s in lieu of profits accrued to May 1 this year. The purchase consideration will carry dividend and interest as from the 1st inst.

The directors of Lloyds also announce, with a view to the extension of facilities for British overseas trade, a similar union of interests with the London & River Plate Bank, with thirty branches in the principal South American cities and Paris and New York. It has a paid up capital of £1,800,000, a reserve, etc., of £2,293,000, and deposits of £25,000,000. The terms offered its shareholders are two shares of Lloyds Bank for each River Plate share.

The figures of the capital and the reserves of each bank whose shares are proposed to be acquired will remain unchanged, while the paid-up capital of Lloyds Bank will be increased to about £9,000,000, and its published reserve to the same amount. The number of its home branches will be about 1,350, all of which will be in direct touch with many places abroad of greatest importance to the British overseas trade. The percentage of capital and reserve to current and deposit accounts will be increased from 5.2 to 8.

In view of the future of and the close interdependence of British home and overseas trades the directors of Lloyds Bank believe the arrangements thus announced will commend themselves to the business

community as being in the general interests of industry and the commerce of the country. In this connection local, colonial and foreign departments have been, or shortly will be, opened in the chief cities of the United Kingdom, where all foreign business can be dealt with promptly by local foreign exchange managers.

It being considered advisable, owing to the magnitude of these developments, with their increased work and responsibilities, to strengthen the management of the bank, the directors have decided to appoint a general council, comprising representatives of Lloyds Bank and associated banks, together with a specially qualified secretary. The council's duties will comprise gathering and recording of intelligence and the keeping in touch with the changing financial and commercial conditions at home and abroad, so that they may be enabled to advise the board in regard thereto.

The directors have also decided to increase the number of general managers of the bank by the appointment to that position, in addition to Henry Bell, who at present occupies the position of director and sole general manager, of the following additional officers of the bank: W. C. Buckley, W. S. Draper and F. J. Harrison, and also by the appointment of W. W. Paine, senior partner of Paine, Blythe & Huxtable, solicitors, who has been closely associated with the bank for many years and who retires from his firm on October 31 to take up this appointment.

FIRE LOSSES IN JULY.

The Monetary Times estimates of Canada's fire loss during July, 1918, is \$3,569,684, compared with the June loss of \$3,080,982, and \$1,101,734 for July, 1917. The following is the estimate of the July losses: Fires exceeding \$10,000, \$2,859,500; small fires reported \$70,660; estimate for unreported fires, \$439,524.

FAILURES LAST WEEK.

Commercial failures last week as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., in Canada numbered 6, against 10 the previous week, 11 the preceding week, and 11 last year. Of failures last week in the United States, 59 were in the East, 28 South, 51 West, and 22 in the Pacific States, and 55 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 50 last week.

SEE CANADA NOW.

It is safe to say that but a small percentage of the people of Canada have ever visited any of the many resorts in the "Highlands of Ontario," notwithstanding the fact that they are right at their door, and are unsurpassed in America for loveliness and variety. Write to any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System for handsomely illustrated literature, descriptive of Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park, 30,000 Islands of Georgian Bay, etc. These booklets are replete with information, give list of hotels, the character of the different resorts, where to go for fishing, canoeing, camping or where to find a choice hotel retreat for a quiet week or month. Full information from M. O. Dafee, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

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



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED . . . £31,304,200
CAPITAL PAID UP 5,008,672
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000
DEPOSITS, &c. (December, 1917) 174,697,945
ADVANCES, &c. do. 61,466,709

THIS BANK HAS NEARLY 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.
Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3. London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

French Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LTD.
OFFICES in FRANCE: PARIS, BORDEAUX, BIARRITZ, HAVRE, MARSEILLES and NICE.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

"Lofer married quite unexpectedly," remarked the Boston man, as quoted in the Transcript. "Yes, he read that everyone's got to work or fight."

Prospective Tennant—I like the rooms, but the view from the front windows is rather monotonous. Janitor—Well, of course, mum, this is a flat, not one of them sight-seein' autos.

"Will you give me your seat for a nickel?" asked the tired woman in the crowded car. "And be yanked up for a profiteer," rejoined the rude small boy derisively.—Washington Star.

Mother—Don't cry, dear. Which one of the naughty boys was it that hit you? Tommy—The one with the black eye.—Lethbridge Herald.

Veterinary Officer (in London Passing Show)—Did you give the mare the powder, William? Private Williams—Yass, zur, but 'er didn't swallow it, zur. Veterinary Officer—How's that? I told you to put the powder in the glass tube and blow it down her throat. Didn't you? Private Williams—O yass, zur. But 'er blowed fust.

"Neurasthenia," said Mrs. Biggums to her cook, "I think we will have some chicken croquettes today out of that left-over pork and calves' liver." "Yes'm," said Neurasthenia, called Teeney for short, the Richmond Times-Dispatch explains. "An' we got a little bread dressin' what went with the pork, mum. Shall I make some apple sauce out'n hit, mum?"

A recruit was asked, "Who is your nearest living kin?" "My aunt," came the answer. Then the questions were answered correctly until it came to, "In case of death or accident who shall be notified?" "My mother," he replied. "But," said the officer, "I thought your aunt was your nearest living kin?" "She is," replied the recruit. "She lives two miles from me and my mother lives five."

A Swedish lad in a Kansas City school was told by his teacher to write a sentence containing the word poultice, relates Judge. He handed in his one. "High school girls often write poultices." "You are thinking of poetry instead of poultices, aren't you, Oscar?" smilingly inquired the teacher. "No, ma'am," replied Oscar. "I looked it up in the dictionary and this is what it says: 'Poultice—a soft composition.'"

A very small but live boy applied to a great merchant for a job. The great man sized him up with twinkling eyes, for the one situation open needed a bigger parcel of human experience, and asked what position he wanted, according to Everybody's. "A chance to grow up in the business, mister." "Well, we are more or less being depopulated by the drafts. What is your motto, my son?" "The same as yours," was the ready answer. "What do you mean?" asked the puzzled merchant. "Why, on the door there—'Push.' He got the job of keeper of that very door."

One of the best stories of General Smith-Dorrien, who is to take the Gibraltar command, is that which he used to tell against himself of an incident during the South African war. An orderly arrived at his quarters one day with important dispatches, which he delivered with a verbal message—this in language that was rather unconventional, judged by his rank. Smith-Dorrien read the dispatches and dismissed the man with a reply that he would be ready to move in two hours. "And," he added, "say 'please' the next time you speak to me." The orderly delivered Smith-Dorrien's reply to Kitchener. "What did he say?" he was asked. "He said he would be ready to move in two hours," the soldier answered, "and would you kindly say 'please' the next time you speak to him."

The greatest obstacle to being heroic is the doubt whether one may not be going to prove one's self a fool; the truest heroism is to resist the doubt, and the profoundest wisdom, to know when it ought to be resisted and when to be obeyed.—Hawthorne.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The National Fire Prevention Association recommends:

1. The adoption by municipalities of the standard building code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the end that fire-resistive building construction may be encouraged, the use of inflammable roof coverings prohibited, adequate exit facilities from buildings assured, and interiors so designed and fire-stopped as to make easy the extinguishment of fires therein.

2. The adoption by all states of minimum building requirements for the protection of state and county hospitals, asylums and similar institutions outside city limits and of small communities in which the establishment and enforcement of a building code is impracticable.

3. The enactment by each state of the fire marshal law advocated by the Fire Marshals' Association of North America to the end that official investigation may be made of the causes of all fires. Preventable fires may be eliminated by public education, and the crime of arson stamped out.

4. The adoption of the association's suggested ordinance providing for the systematic inspection of all buildings by city fire marshals or local firemen, to insure the vigorous enforcement of rules for cleanliness, good housekeeping and the maintenance of safe and unobstructed exits, fire-fighting apparatus and other protective devices.

5. The enactment of ordinances similar to that of Cleveland, Ohio, fixing the cost of extinguishing preventable fires upon citizens disregarding fire prevention orders, and a more general legal recognition of the common law principle of personal liability for damage resulting from fires due to carelessness or neglect.

6. The wider general use of the automatic sprinkler as a fire extinguishing agent and life saver, and the more general adoption of the fire division wall as an important life saving exit facility.

7. A careful study of the technical surveys of cities made by the engineers of the committee on fire prevention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters covering the items of water supplies, their adequacy and reliability, fire department efficiency, fire alarm systems and conflagration hazards; and of the possibility of co-operation among neighboring cities through mutual aid and the standardization of hose couplings.

8. The adoption of the association's suggested laws and ordinances for state and municipal regulation of the transportation, storage and use of inflammable liquids and explosives.

9. The universal adoption and use of the safety match and legislation prohibiting smoking in all parts of factories, industrial and mercantile buildings except in such fireproof rooms as may be especially approved for the purpose of fire departments.

10. The education of children and the public generally in careful habits regarding the use of fire.

11. The co-ordination of all these activities, through a central administrative officer or body of the state or city having primary jurisdiction, for the purpose of promoting uniformity of action and efficient co-operation.

The assistance of the public is requested, both in the dissemination of literature, and in the actual work of prevention.

THE GREAT LAKES.

From Sarnia to Duluth via the Northern Navigation Company—Grand Trunk route is one of the finest fresh water trips in the world. The palatial steamers of this line leave Sarnia 4.45 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, occupying one week in making the round trip of over 1600 miles. The boats of this company are the largest passenger boats on the Great Lakes, they are magnificently equipped and the service afforded is unsurpassed. This trip gives the tourist the opportunity of seeing Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, at which places personally conducted sight-seeing side trips are made, all of which is covered in the cruise ticket. Also a delightful way to reach Western Canada. Ask any agent of the Grand Trunk for illustrated folder giving full particulars, or call on or write to M. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.

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

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The success which has attended the operations of the North American Life throughout its history has made association with the Company particularly inviting.

The year 1918 promises to be bigger and better than any heretofore. Some agency openings offer you an opportunity at this time.

Correspond with E. J. HARVEY, Supervisor of Agencies. NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY "SOLID AS THE CONTINENT" HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, Can.

Founded in 1806.

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

ASSETS EXCEED \$48,000,000. OVER \$12,500,000 INVESTED IN CANADA. FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canadian Head Office:

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

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable 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.

Monthly Income Policies a Necessity

A legacy of life insurance amounting to \$100,000 was completely dissipated in seven years by faulty investments and expensive living; in another case a beneficiary squandered the proceeds of a life insurance policy amounting to \$50,000 in a single year. To protect the beneficiary against inexperience in making investments and against extravagance the monthly income policy has been introduced providing an automatic, safe and profitable investment of life insurance funds. Supplement your existing insurance with a monthly income policy. It can be written on the life, limited life or endowment plan. Such a policy with our disability clause incorporated is without an equal in furnishing ideal household protection. We will gladly furnish full particulars and illustrations.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Company of Canada WATERLOO ONTARIO

Solid Growth

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

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

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

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AN IDEAL INCOME

can be secured to your Beneficiary with Absolute Security by Insuring in the

**Union Mutual Life Insurance Company
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on its

MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

Backed by a deposit of \$1,688,902.65 par value with the DOMINION GOVERNMENT in cream of Canadian Securities.

For full information regarding the most liberal Monthly Income Policy on the market write, stating age at nearest birthday, to

WALTER E. JOSEPH, Manager.

Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario,
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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 Bldg., 232-236 St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

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

\$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**

BURGLARY INSURANCE.

—By Kenneth H. Wood, Assistant Manager, Montreal, United States, Fidelity and Guarantee Co.)

When the criminal records of the large cities of this continent are examined it will be noticed at once that robbery, through effecting entrance into the premises of another, seems to be the most popular pastime. The average criminal has the idea the world owes him a living, and, jealous of his more favored brethren, attempts to obtain that which he believes is due him from their persons or their possessions, rather than through application of his labor. Every married man with household possessions, every wealthy bachelor owning valuable objects of art, every woman owning jewels, furs, or silver should have the protection of burglary insurance. The premium is so small the only answer seems to be the public's lack of knowledge of the entire question.

Generally speaking, burglary insurance may be divided into five groups, as follows: Residence, bank, mercantile safe, messenger and paymaster hold-up, and interior robbery. Residences may be protected under two forms of policies; one known as burglary only, and the other a much more popular form, known as burglary, theft or larceny. To commit a burglary there must be evidences of forcible entrance, and it is necessary under all burglary-only policies that such evidences, in the way of broken lock, or window, must be visible. Theft and larceny are included in order to broaden the protection to the policyholder. If the premises are entered without visible signs of force and the thief escapes there has been larceny committed, and the assured will obtain reimbursement under the policy. Theft will include abstraction of any article from the house by a dishonest servant as well as speak thieves or burglars, and the effects of guests may be included under this protection without additional charge. A burglary, theft and larceny policy on a private residence is probably the broadest form of insurance written today in any line, and it includes coverage on money and contents of a locked storeroom in the basement of a house or apartment without additional charge. A residence policy can be extended or amplified by the attachment of a highway robbery rider protecting the assured while on a public highway, including any member of his family. Banks, mercantile houses and large industrial corporations, usually carry burglary insurance, paymaster hold-up, or protection to premises from damage by a robber in blowing open a safe. A bank policy will include what is known as daylight hold-up during the hours the bank is open for business, or the contents of the safe or vaults at night, and, without extra charge, the damage done to furniture, fixtures or the safe or vault when the robbery is perpetrated, or an attempt to perpetrate a robbery is made.

Mercantile open stock insurance risks are governed by various laws. First, the moral standing of the concern; next, the physical aspect of the risk, whether the windows are protected, doors barred, proper locks applied, etc., all enter into the desirability of the risk, and, in addition, there are a few classes that are not written, such as junk shops or risks located in a section of the city inhabited chiefly by foreign-born population, etc. A certain percentage of the policy on the stock insured, either during the operation of business or after the store is closed, may be included to cover the contents of the safe located on the premises, or this percentage may be increased by endorsement to the policy granting a much larger coverage on the safe. This is arranged in order that the man who carries a very small amount of cash on hand does not pay unduly for the slight loss that he may actually sustain while he still has a protection of full insurance on his stock-in-trade.

Safes or vaults of mercantile establishments may be separately insured. These are divided into various classifications; burglar-proof, fireproof, etc., and the premium figured accordingly. All the foregoing mercantile policies, whether on open stock or safe, only include damage done to the premises of the assured by any robbery or attempted robbery, and practical experience, from the insurance company's standpoint, shows that a large percentage of claims arise from damages occurring to the premises when the robbers have been either unsuccessful in entering or frightened off from some cause. Whenever a business establishment sends an individual, or a collection of individuals, to collect and transport back to it a large sum of money, it should have the assurance that, if their messenger is waylaid or held up, they will secure the return of their money from other

sources, and to meet these conditions insurance companies issue messengers' hold-up policies. At one time the policy included medical care necessary to the employee attacked, but the claims in certain parts of the country became so heavy that this feature had to be eliminated from the original cost of the policy, although it can be added for a slight extra premium. Reduction and discounts are allowed if the messenger is armed, or if he travels in a private conveyance, or is accompanied by companions, etc.

This, in brief, is a resume of burglary insurance, although the rates differ with various localities according to their reputation, ability of their police force, amount of unemployed population, etc. All the rates are exceedingly low, and it is to be hoped that the public will in the near future realize the benefits of residence insurance to the same extent that banks, mercantile and industrial establishments have burglary insurance from a business standpoint.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Montreal-Portland Service.

Through sleeping car between Montreal and Portland on the Grand Trunk, leaving Montreal at 8.20 p.m., arriving Portland 7.30 a.m. Leaves Portland 7.30 p.m. daily arrives Montreal 7.25 a.m. Parlor and dining car service on day trains leaving Montreal daily 8.30 a.m. arriving Portland 7.45 p.m. and leaving Portland 7.35 a.m. daily arriving Montreal 6.50 p.m. No change between Montreal and Portland and baggage may be checked through to destination. Good connection for Old Orchard, Kennebunk, Biddoford Pool, etc. Illustrated descriptive publication of Portland, Casco Bay, and Atlantic Coast resorts, giving list of hotels and all information free at the Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum, write for full particulars to **AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.** (Capital £400,000 fully subscribed), 36, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2, England.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF per cent, upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Tuesday, the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1918.

By order of the Board,

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,

General Manager.

Montreal, 19th July, 1918.

PROFESSIONAL

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

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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,

A Cinderella of Metals

By STEPHEN BELL In Commerce and Finance

As a jewellers' metal platinum is quite modern. It is not its beauty that has created this demand for it, for silver is a handsomer metal. It is to its extreme rarity and consequent costliness that this demand is due.

It was not always thus. He who should now use this dull white metal to adulterate gold, to debase it, to counterfeit it, would be adjudged lunatic, yet this is what it has been used for, and because of the facility with which it lent itself to these uses it was placed under a ban which none of the baser metals have shared.

The early Spaniards noticed in the gold of Darien and Colombia, grains of a white metal. It was extremely heavy—heavier even than gold. It was quite impossible to melt it, though it was extremely ductile and could be hammered into shapes or drawn into wire as could gold and copper. It could readily be alloyed with other metals and its weight made it ideal for the debasing of gold without fear of detection save by the expert. For this reason its exportation to Europe was forbidden by the Spanish government. Thus it remained practically unknown until the middle of the eighteenth century, when it began to find its way across the water under its Spanish name of "Platina del Pinto," or "little silver of the River Pinto." It has also been known by the name of "white gold." Its chief value was as a curiosity. Its supply was too limited and its resistance to heat too great to arouse any particular interest save among chemical experimenters, and it was not an age of scientific investigation as we understand the term.

Its infusibility at any temperatures then possible to create by artificial means made it valuable in the laboratory as a crucible in which to melt other metals and ores, and its peculiar effect upon gases when heated was noticed, as well as the fact that acids produced no effect upon it. Its value to the chemist grew and broadened. It became par excellence the chemists' metal. His utensils and containers of platinum were esteemed above others, and by its use the chemical composition of many mineral compounds became known.

The world's richest deposit of platinum were discovered in the Ural Mountains between European and Asiatic Russia about 1823 and the Russian government operated them after 1828. With this accession to its supply the industrial use of platinum extended. It became possible to use it for the construction of stills for the concentration of sulphuric acid, but it now is used as a catalyst, or agent for producing chemical changes in other substances without itself undergoing change, in the manufacture of both sulphuric and nitric acids, so necessary in the making of explosives. This contact process of making sulphuric acid is a purely chemical one by which sulphur dioxide gas, obtained by burning sulphur or pyrites and water gas, is passed through contact chambers containing a platinum catalyzer. This catalyzer is prepared by coating asbestos, magnesia or similar material, in platinum chloride, drying and heating this mass, which results in the deposition of platinum in very minute subdivision throughout the material. The passage of the sulphur dioxide gas through this results in sulphur trioxide, which is mixed with water to form sulphuric acid. The platinum is not consumed or changed in this process, but is used again and again. We have not a sufficient quantity to use it on the scale desired.

Its use in high-grade magnetos in airplane and automobile engines is quite as vital as for making explosives. Telephone and telegraph instruments, the switchboards in telephone exchanges and relays in both telegraph and telephone lines have platinum contacts. Some electric light bulbs are still made with platinum "lead-in" wires, though most of them are now made with platinum-clad steel wires, almost as fine as a cobweb, but the millions made every year require a considerable amount of the metal. It is necessary, too, in making pyrometers, or instruments for measuring high temperatures, which in turn are essential in the manufacture of guns.

The melting point of platinum has been determined at about 3200° Fahrenheit, a temperature quite beyond attainment by ordinary means, but easily produced now by the oxyhydrogen blast or electric furnace. The metal welds easily at high temperatures, like iron, and its effects upon gases when heated are curious and varied, one of which we have seen utilized in the making of sulphuric acid. It resists all

ordinary single acids, even hydrofluoric, but aqua regia (a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids) dissolves it slowly as hydro-platinic acid. Alloyed with 30 per cent of rhodium, a kindred metal, it is proof even against aqua regia, but very expensive withal.

The ore in which platinum usually is found is called polyxene, and is, as its name indicates, a very complex mixture of mineral compounds, containing the whole platinum family of metals — palladium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium — gold, chrome iron, magnetic oxide of iron, zircon, corundum and sometimes diamonds. Occasionally platinum nuggets of considerable size are found, one in the Demidoff museum weighing twenty-one pounds, Troy weight. (Paul Gregoryevitch Demidoff was a Russian scholar and patron of science, 1731-1781.)

The Russian government used this metal for a time in its coinage, but its violent fluctuations in value caused its abandonment for this purpose. Its recent fluctuations may be seen in these changes: In 1901 it was worth \$14.12 per Troy ounce; in 1905, \$17.00; in 1914, \$36.00; in 1918, \$105.00.

One of the most fascinating stories the war has given us was that of a civil engineer who after the breakdown of Russia as a belligerent succeeded in bringing out of the country some 25,000 ounces of this metal of great price, then worth about \$2,000,000, which was published several months ago. This was promptly commandeered by the Government, but fell far short of filling requirements, and the War Board has commandeered most of the metal in the hands of manufacturing jewellers. Why all of it was not taken is a mystery. We have been getting some small supplies from Colombia, but that country has not been on the best of terms with us since President Roosevelt "took Panama," and the future of this supply is dubious now that the Colombian government has taken over the platinum industry, for it is feared that Germany will utilize to the utmost Colombia's unfriendliness to us and so succeed in corraling the whole supply in order to keep it out of our hands. This would be little short of a calamity, for it would tie us down to our present supplies while Germany, presumably, can get all that she needs from Russia. The ratification of the Colombian treaty which has been reposing in its pigeon hole in the Capitol at Washington for the past two years would do much to avert this calamity, and this is now urged by Representative Rainey of Illinois. It is also proposed that the duty of 15 per cent upon the importation of platinum and its kindred metals be repealed.

On the other hand, it was announced on July 25 that an American chemist has discovered a substitute

for platinum that will eliminate the absolute necessity for that metal in handling sulphuric acid in steel mills and munitions factories. Whether it is equally useful in making sulphuric acid was not stated. Details of the discovery are closely guarded. The campaign for the collection of platinum will not be abandoned, however, until ample tests of the substitute have been made.

There are said to be rich deposits—a mother-lode, in fact—of platinum in Alaska in form different from those in which it has been heretofore found and requiring a different treatment for its extraction. Beyond the allegation that it is in a remote part of that vast territory, that it will require government assistance in its development, and that the government has the matter under investigation, nothing more has been heard of the matter. Should the report prove true it would put a very different face on the platinum situation, though it would be a long time before the metal reached the factory.

How much platinum exists in the country can only be guessed at, but those supposed to be best qualified to guess think the amount to be somewhere between 250,000 and 500,000 ounces. And it has been asserted that the known Russian deposits at the pre-war rate of production cannot last more than a dozen years. These have thus far produced more than 90 per cent of the world's output. Colombia possesses a considerable reserve, but a more scientific method of working it will be necessary if she is to add greatly to the world's supply. Mr. Joseph Griswold Deane, chairman of the W. S. S. Metal Market, which is co-operating with the National War Savings Committee, has issued an appeal to owners of platinum in any form to sell it to the government at \$105 an ounce, and the hope is held out that when the war is over they may replace their trinkets at a lower price. The dental profession is said to use some 27,000 ounces of platinum annually, while 30,000 ounces have been used by telephone manufacturers every year. The former are said to be prepared to use an alloy containing but 10 per cent of platinum, while the latter have cut down their use of it considerably.

George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, thinks the most unpatriotic use of money that can now be made is the purchase of platinum gewgaws. He believes that when the men and women of the country who have invested in these come to understand the vital role the metal plays in the manufacture of explosives and airplanes for our military forces the solicitude of the War Industries Board for the welfare of the platinum jewellery trade will appear very petty as compared with their own solicitude for the lives of our soldiers.

Thus this Cinderella of metals, once despised and denied association with the other noble metals, then relegated to be the drudge of the chemical laboratory and the slave in the manufacture of corrosive acids, has arrived at the dignity of a metal both noble and useful, whose work it may yet be to save a civilization that once despised it.

GENERAL FOCH—A PEN PORTRAIT.

Foch is the typical French soldier. He was born on August 4th, 1851, at Tarbes, a little city in the Pyrenees, where his father held an administrative post.

His education was obtained in provincial cities and at the Ecole Polytechnique, which he entered in 1871. He passed through various garrisons as an artillery officer and in 1884 was admitted to the Ecole de Guerre as a student.

Twelve years later, ranking then as a Major, he returned to the Ecole de Guerre as an instructor. After five years in this professorship, in which he showed brilliant powers and exercised a great influence over the students, he was sent back to the line as a Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1907 he was transferred, as a Brigadier-General, to the post for which he was pre-eminently marked out, that of Commandant of the Ecole de Guerre, where for four years he worked to increase the efficiency of that institution. Later he was given the post of honor of the French Army, the 20th Corps, Headquarters, Nancy. There the war found him.

He was the great teacher who, more than any other man in the French Army, created the mode of thought under which its Generals and Staff entered the present war. Classes of young officers, selected from the whole of the army, sat at Foch's feet at the Ecole de Guerre, and carried away with them an

unbounded devotion to and faith in the man they had been privileged to listen to. He was an enthusiast, and his patriotism and his profession merged into a splendid effort of intellect in which his students delighted.

Later these young officers rapidly came to the front as commanders of French divisions, and this enabled Foch, in part, to realize one of his great ambitions, which was that the French Army should be permeated with the doctrine the Ecole de Guerre had taught of belief in the offensive, the offensive at all costs. General Foch will undoubtedly attempt to show us the working of this doctrine in its soundest aspects.

At the first battle of the Marne, afterward in joint control of the operations that saved the Channel ports, and during the following Winter, General Foch rendered the greatest services. From the first day of the invasion until the crisis of last Spring, when Foch was chosen Generalissimo of the Armies of Civilization, it stands out very clearly that, of all the subordinates of Joffre, Foch has had the most consistent record.

The American Army stands joyously under the orders of Ferdinand Foch. We know we shall find no better leader; whatever the issue, we shall cherish his long and proven record, as that of a great soldier and a great Frenchman. Our histories will record our pride at having fought under his orders. (Extracts from "General Foch: An Appreciation," by Major Robert M. Johnson.)

REPORT ON FREIGHT RATE INCREASE.**Sir Henry Drayton Recommends that Toronto Complaint be Dismissed.**

Ottawa, August 5.

In a report issued to-day from the office of the Dominion Railway Commission, Sir Henry Drayton, chief commissioner, recommends that the complaint of the Toronto Board of Trade against the recent Order-in-Council raising freight rates be dismissed. The complaint of the Toronto Board of Trade included a request that the Order-in-Council should be amended in certain particulars, and this application was referred to the Chairman of the Railway Commission by the Acting Prime Minister for his report.

Two questions were raised in the Toronto application. It was first urged that the new rates on sugar would place upon that food product an unwarranted burden, and that this commodity should not be called upon to bear a greater increase than others. It was also submitted that the new order should not become effective until August 27th, so as to give time to the public to adjust itself to commercial conditions.

Sir Henry draws attention to the fact that the basic cause of the new order's passage was a threatened strike of railway employees in Canada. This difficulty necessitated the adoption of the McAdoo scale of wages for Canadian railway employees, and in order to reimburse the railways for the increased outlay, freight rates had to be increased. The rates as fixed by Order-in-Council, he states, are war rates to meet a war emergency, and may bear no relation to what the final rates ought to be, having regard to different commodities, when the war is over and conditions become normal. The pressing necessity was to obtain revenue in order that strikes might be prevented and transportation carried on.

Dealing first with the complaint as to the rates on sugar, Sir Henry states that this article has moved at low commodity rates, and is carried at a lower basic charge than analogous commodities of probably similar value in the same group of the freight classification. This preference has the effect of accentuating the amount of the increase allowed. There is no question, he says, that the added receipts which will accrue from the increased rate on sugar are necessary, and he points out that the cost of transporting a pound of this commodity on the 330 mile haul from Montreal to Toronto has greatly increased. As a matter of justice sugar rates should be placed in their proper classification.

Dealing with the date on which the rates ought to become effective, the Chairman of the Railway Board says that it is true, as claimed in the Toronto Board's appeal, that in the United States the McAdoo order did not go into effect until thirty days after its date. It is also true, he points out, that in Canada, in some instances, the new wage scale dates back, but speaking generally, comes into effect on the first of August. The railway systems in Canada, therefore, whether owned by the country or by companies, receive added revenues, only 12 days after the added costs have been applied. They are thus put to a loss, which is serious in view of the large amounts involved.

Sir Henry goes at some length, into the condition of the Grand Trunk Railway, which he says carries a very large proportion of Toronto's traffic both in and out. After quoting statistics, he concludes: "It is absolutely obvious that the Grand Trunk is in such a position that at the earliest possible moment the full amount of increases which can be given to that company under the order should accrue to it. Had the Government not seen fit to pass the new order, increasing rates, the two other roads, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, would also have suffered financially, but as the amount of business which they do in Toronto is smaller than the Grand Trunk, they are not as directly affected."

MUNITION WORKERS.

Ottawa, August 7.

How important a place the manufacture of shells fills in the present day industrial life of the Dominion may be had from the fact that there are about 215,000 employees in the 450 Canadian plants now engaged in the production of munitions. Of this number approximately 5,000 are women.

The Imperial Munitions Board, the source of this tremendous activity, has placed no fewer than 6,420 contracts with Canadian firms up to the end of May last. This number, however, includes orders for steel and wooden ships, locomotives, cars, aeroplanes, engines and boilers, raw materials, etc., as well as for

munitions and their allied products.

To speed up production and ensure the continuous supply of necessary raw materials, in addition to performing the multitudinous duties of the board's activities, a highly efficient organization has been built up, the staff at the Ottawa headquarters numbering 892. Of this number more than fifty per cent are women.

It is the policy of the board to make all purchases, no matter what the commodity may be, in the open market, thus securing the benefit of competition, and, at the same time, placing the manufacturers on a fair and equal business basis. Upon receipt of tenders the purchasing agent examines the bids and allots contracts to the manufacturers, quoting the lowest prices consistent with rapidity of production, character of workmanship or other considerations. By this method, large sums of money have been saved for the Imperial Government, without having anything but a beneficial effect upon the commerce of this country.

The importance of a continuous and adequate supply of raw materials is fully recognized by the board, and in order that the machining plants, of which there are about 150, may be continuously furnished with an adequate supply of material and components, a system has been established whereby a working balance of component supplies, equivalent to eight weeks' supply of component parts, is shipped to the machining plants so as to ensure continuous operation in the production of shells.

During the last year 1,600,000 tons were handled inland to and from machining plants and 785,000 tons were shipped overseas by the transportation department of the board.

Owing to new export regulations which were put into effect early this year by the United States authorities at Washington, restricting the export of certain classes of materials from the United States to Canada, it became necessary for the board to establish a priority branch to deal with all matters governed by the new regulations and to act as an intermediary between the Washington authorities and the board's contractors in Canada. The function of this organization is that of assisting these contractors in securing prompt delivery of materials ordered by them in the United States, and which are required in connection with contracts for the board and also to facilitate and obtain the necessary export licenses and priority certificates. The priority branch only endorses applications for materials and commodities entering into the manufacture of munitions of war.

R. R. STATISTICS.

Ottawa, August 7.

Tonnage and mileage statistics of the Canadian railways which have recently been compiled, show that the Grand Trunk Railway Company during 1917 carried 25,272,449 tons of freight and the C.P.R., 31,198,685 tons.

The G.T.R., owing to the circumstances that its lines are confined to eastern territory, carried each ton of freight handled an average of 186 miles against a 470 mile average on the C.P.R. For the same reason the number of tons handled per mile by the G.T.R. was 6,305 tons as compared with 2,334 tons per mile carried by the C.P.R. Railway officials in commenting on these figures in conjunction with the traffic earnings of the two railway systems, state that they bear out statements frequently made in hearings before the Railway Commission that railroad operations when confined to eastern Canada are not productive of large net earnings.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE U. K.

London, August 7.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, in announcing the amount of the merchant ships constructed for the three months ending June 30, says the output of the United Kingdom and Allied and neutral countries exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons. The total output was 1,243,274 tons, as against 870,317 tons for the first quarter of the year. The United Kingdom built 442,966 tons, as compared with 320,280.

During July the United Kingdom constructed 141,948 tons, as compared with June's 134,159 tons, which, compared with July, 1916 and 1917, shows an increase of 174 per cent, and 71 per cent respectively. The United Kingdom's total output for the first seven months of the year was 905,194 tons. For the year ending July 31 the output was 1,490,025, compared with the same period of the previous year 865,147 tons.

The July figures were not as high as usual owing

BRITISH SHIP LOSSES IN JULY.

London, August 7.

The losses of British merchant shipping in July were lower than during June, Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

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The Secretary of the Admiralty says the July figures were not as high as usual owing to the holidays. The influenza epidemic had a transient but marked effect on shipbuilding, as it caused the absence of from 35 to 50 per cent of the employees of the yards.

"Having regard for all circumstances, I consider the July output reasonably satisfactory," the statement concludes.

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Throughout Manitoba
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Montreal.

COMMODITY MARKETS

Week's Wholesale Review

Dun's Bulletin says of Montreal trade: Crop reports from all parts of this province, as far east as Chicoutimi on the North Shore, and Rimouski on the South Shore, are of a very favorable character, and the grain acreage is larger than usual. From nearly all points in Ontario reports are also encouraging. Some cancellations are reported from districts in the Far West, which have suffered from drought and hail, but these are comparatively few, considering the amount of damage first reported.

With regard to wholesale trade conditions there is little new to be noted. While dry goods travellers are now mostly laid off on vacation, quite a volume of letter orders are coming to hand, and sales show a steady increase over last year. Both warehouses and textile mills are busy with deliveries, and some further considerable shipments have just come to hand from Britain.

In the leather market there is just a moderate movement, as boot and shoe manufacturers are not cutting much stock at the moment, but all prices are firmly held.

The distribution of general groceries is of the usual seasonable character, except that sugars are hard to get, jobbers complaining that they can only get about 25 per cent of their normal requirements, while refiners insist that from 30 to 50 per cent of deliveries shall be dark yellows. Predictions are made of a probable advance in rice, and buyers are advised to anticipate their wants. Receipts of butter are liberal and prices easier.

General payments continue to be well maintained, and money conditions have undergone no recent change. The general call rate remains at 6 per cent, with some private funds let out at shaded figures.

Only one insignificant district failure is reported for the week, with liabilities of about \$4,000.

Bradstreet's Montreal Weekly Trade Report: Our industries are all busy, but they have their troubles with the lack of raw materials, and the shortage of labor. In the wholesale trade midsummer quietness prevails. Our Government is urging all merchants to make their usual fall shipments at once, as cars will not be available in the fall, they being required by the Government to move the grain crop.

The fuel problem is far from being solved. Large consumers are only allowed seventy per cent of their requirements. The general crop situation has taken a more favorable turn, but in some sections, further damage is reported from frost. Potatoes and other vegetables in this province are coming into the market in large quantities.

Canadian manufacturers of floor oilcloth have almost exhausted their supplies of canvas, and have advised the trade that until they again have supplies of this material, they will have no more oilcloth or linoleum to offer. Some of the manufacturers are using felt lining, but this material is too heavy and makes it very difficult to handle.

Cotton goods are still going up in price. Manufacturers have sufficient orders on hand to keep the mills busy on full time till the end of the year.

Hosiery is higher than ever in price, and the quantities available very limited. For some years past, the fur markets have been going up in values, but this year prices will be higher than ever.

Linseed oil market is exceedingly strong. Prices have now reached the highest level ever known in this market. Refined sugars are scarce, the supply not being sufficient to supply the demand.

The embargo on shipments east of Montreal have now been removed on spring wheat flour, which has resulted in more active business, as a number of country merchants were short of supplies. The western wool clip is turning out better than was anticipated, both in quantity and quality.

Retail trade has been fair. Remittances are good, but city collections are still slow.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.

The receipts of butter for the week ending August 10th, 1918, were 15,583 packages which show a decrease of 2,413 packages as compared with the previous week and an increase of 5,986 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts from

May 1st to date show an increase of 47,784 packages as compared with the corresponding period in 1917. Prices remained unchanged, last week, and the tone of the market continued strong in spite of the fact that local trade was quiet and there was no demand from outside sources and also that supplies on spot are abundant. The offerings at the auction sales last week were larger, there being 3,368 packages, as compared with 3,261 packages for the previous one. At Monday's sale prices declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{3}{8}$ c per lb., and at Friday's they reacted $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The pasteurized creamery sold at 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 45 $\frac{7}{8}$ c per lb., finest at 43c to 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and fine at 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There were 900 packages offered at Gould's Cold Storage which sold at 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 43c per lb., delivered here. Apart from the above the trade was quiet as only a few round lots changed hands on spot at 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. for finest creamery.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Finest creamery	0.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fine creamery	0.43	0.43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Finest dairy	0.38	0.38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Finest dairy	0.36	0.37

CHEESE.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending August 10th, 1918, were 71,891 boxes, which showed a decrease of 8,035 boxes as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 4,207 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts from May 1st to date show an increase of 1,520 boxes as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Very little trading was done on the cheese market last week. At Brockville the best bids made were 22c and 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c which were refused and no sales were made on the board, while at Kingston, Napanee and Perth no bids were made, and the best price bid at Iroquois was 22c with no sales. The offerings at Alexandria were sold to outside buyers at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb., which was $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. higher than last week, and all the cheese boarded at Cornwall was taken at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. At Gould's Cold Storage 11,000 boxes were sold during the week at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. f.o.b. country points.

The Dairy Produce Commission is paying the following prices:

No. 1 cheese	0.28
No. 2 cheese	0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 cheese	0.22

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs for the week ending August 10th, 1918, were 7,026 cases as compared with 6,128 for the previous week, and 6,191 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st, 1918 to date were 164,541 cases, as against 185,266 for the corresponding period in 1917. The market for eggs was fairly steady with a firm understone and a good trade was done. Prices remained unchanged.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Selected new laid eggs	0.51	0.52
No. 1 stock	0.47	0.48
No. 2 stock	0.45	0.46

The United States situation is somewhat unsteady. The heavy movement in and out of storage under the thirty day continues, many firms evidently making a practice of placing their current receipts in storage when any slackening in current demand occurs. Consumption, while said not to be quite as large as it was, still continues heavy for the season. One report at hand is to the effect that consumption in the United States is at least seventeen per cent over that of last year. In Canada some dealers state that Canadian consumption is nearer twenty per cent in excess of last year. In confirmation of this one firm in the city of Quebec whose normal weekly sales were one hundred and fifty cases a week, one year ago, now claim to be selling over three hundred.

The following standardized war scratch and mash feeds were adopted at a meeting of the instructors and investigators of poultry husbandry held recently in New York. Standardized war scratch: Five parts cracked corn, one part feed wheat, one part heavy oats and two parts barley. Standardized war laying mash: One part wheat bean, one part wheat middlings, one part corn meal or corn feed meal or hominy, one part gluten feed, one part crushed or ground oats and one part meat scraps.—"Egg Reporter."

POULTRY.

The feature of the poultry situation is the heavy receipts at some centres in the western provinces particularly in Alberta. It is not the price of feed so much as the actual shortage that is given as the cause of the usually heavy movement at this time. Some districts where the growing grain suffered heavy frost damage are said to be shipping heavily. The movement into storage is brisk and with a prevailing price for fowl of sixteen to twenty delivered western centre. It is a question if it would be good business on the part of eastern feeders to look into the possibilities of bringing a few cars of live fowl east in much the same manner as poultry is transported from the western to the eastern States.

POTATOES.

The tone of the market for potatoes was easier last week due to large supplies. A fairly active trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way at \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store.

BEANS.

The condition of the market for beans showed no changes; trade was quiet and prices firm. Hand-picked beans in car lots were quoted at \$8.50 per bushel, and in small quantities at \$8.75, while Quebec beans sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and Japan beans at \$8 to \$8.25.

LOCAL FLOUR.

The demand for spring wheat flour from all sources was considerable last week, but millers were unable to meet all requirements due to the smaller production of the mills. Government standard spring wheat flour in car lots for shipment to country points sold at \$10.95 per barrel, f.o.b., Montreal, and to city bakers at \$11.05 delivered. The trade in winter wheat flour has been quieter, but the tone of the market is firm on account of the small stock on spot and sales of broken lots were made at \$11.60 per barrel in new cotton bags, and at \$11.30 in second-hand jute bags ex-store.

The market for rye flour showed continued weakness due to the fact that larger supplies are coming forward and prices scored a further decrease of \$1 per barrel. The demand was steady at the lower level and a fair amount of business was done in broken lots at \$13 per barrel in bags delivered. The tone of the market for other substitutes was steady and prices showed no change from a week ago. The demand was satisfactory for broken lots with sales of barley flour at \$12.50 per barrel in bags, delivered, oat flour at \$12, white corn flour at \$12, Government standard corn flour at \$11.60, Graham flour at \$11.05, and rice flour at \$8.75 per 100 lbs., put up in 220-lb sacks.

MILLFEED.

The millfeed situation remained unchanged last week. The demand for bran and shorts was in excess of supplies, but other feedstuffs were, in ample supply and a fair trade was done at firm prices. Feed cornmeal sold at \$68, pure barley feed and oat moulie at \$67, mixed moulie at \$55, shorts at \$40, and bran at \$35 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

ROLLED OATS.

There was a steady demand for rolled oats and the market ruled firm. Offerings were limited and sales of broken lots of standard grades were made at \$5.20 to \$5.30 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered to the trade. The trade in cornmeal continues fair for the season of the year and prices were maintained with sales of Golden grade at \$6.15 to \$6.25, and bolted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per bag, delivered.

LOCAL GRAIN.

The upward tendency of prices at other grain centres as well as an increasing local demand for supplies led to a very firm feeling in the grain situation here. The demand for oats was also good and sales of several round lots was made on spot, including one lot of 225,000 bushels of extra No. 1 feed, and, in addition to these lots, a large number of cars changed hands for both local and country account. Sales for car lots of No. 2 Canadian western were made at \$1.01, No. 3 C.W. at 98c, extra No. 1 feed at 98c, No.

1 feed at 95c, No. 2 feed at 92c, and sample oats at 89½c per bushels ex-store, which prices are compared with a week ago show an advance of ½c per bushel. Trade in American corn was also fairly active, but showed no change, sales of car lots of No. 3 yellow being made at \$1.88, No. 4 yellow at \$1.78, and sample grades of corn at \$1.40 to \$1.73 per bushel ex-store. There was also an improved demand for Manitoba barley and sales of some fair-sized lots were made on spot, including one lot of 60,000 bushels of sample barley at \$1.30 per bushel ex-store, and car lots of the same grade have sold at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Fluctuations in grain on Saturday at Winnipeg were:

Oats:	
No. 2 C. W.	0.90
Do., No. 3 C. W.	0.87
Do., Extra No. 1 feed	0.87
Do., No. 1 feed	0.84½
Flax:	
No. 1 N. C. W.	4.17
On track	4.08
Barley:	
No. 3 C. W.	1.25
No. 4 C. W.	1.20

GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

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

	Aug. 10, 1918.	Aug. 3, 1918.	Aug. 11, 1917.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	1,401,704	2,217,378	2,085,924
Corn	109,362	116,314	32,257
Peas	41,420	41,420	.....
Oats	1,837,993	1,941,818	3,755,883
Barley	716,818	626,123	225,617
Rye .....	.....	.....	53,975
Buckwheat.	2,411	5,251	.....
Flour, sacks	24,270	23,968	60,856

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending August 10th, 1918, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Week ending August 10th, 1918	15,583	71,891
Week ending August 3rd, 1918	17,996	79,926
Week ending August 11th, 1917	9,597	76,098
Total receipts May 1st, 1918, to August 10th, 1918	232,025	939,615
Total receipts May 1st, 1917, to August 11th, 1917	184,291	938,095

U. S. CROPS.

Washington, August 8.

Loss of 171,000,000 bushels of corn and 13,000,000 bushels of wheat from the prospective production of this year's important food crops, as indicated a month ago, was shown to-day in the Department of Agriculture's crop report resulting from a canvass made August 1.

Corn and wheat are bumper crops this year despite adverse weather conditions, which have curtailed somewhat the heavy production indicated earlier in the growing season. In June a crop of 931,000,000 bushels of wheat was forecast, but in July it was estimated to have lost 40,000,000 bushels and the prospective yield was placed at 891,000,000 bushels. That is 241,000,000 bushels more than produced last year, and is 82,000,000 bushels more than the average wheat crop for the five years 1912-16.

The first estimate of the great corn crop, issued last month was 3,159,000 bushels, and it was feared the July weather conditions were such as to have caused damage to the crop. A crop of that size would be a record one, but only about 500,000 bushels more than last year's record-breaking crop. The average corn crop during the first years 1912,16 was 1,761,000,000 bushels.

The new forecasts as of August 1st are:

	Bushels.
Winter wheat	556,000,000
Spring wheat	322,000,000
Total wheat	878,000,000
Corn	2,989,000,000
Oats	1,428,000,000
Barley	232,000,000
Rye	76,700,000

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FARM LABORERS
TO
\$12 WINNIPEG

Plus ½c. per mile beyond

Excursion August 15, 1918

From all Stations in the Province of Quebec, also stations in the Province of Ontario—Brockville, Smiths Falls, Pembroke and East.


FARE RETURNING: ½c per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

No CHANGE of CARS Between East and West on the C.P.R.

For information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent or to
Ticket Offices:—141-145 St. James St., Tel. Main 8125, Windsor, Westmount, Place Viger and Mile End Stations.
F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 141-145 St. James St., Montreal.

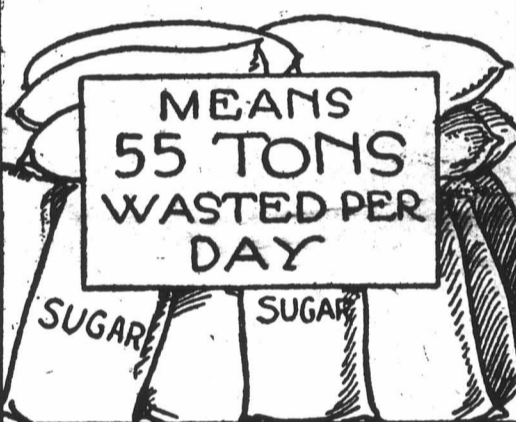
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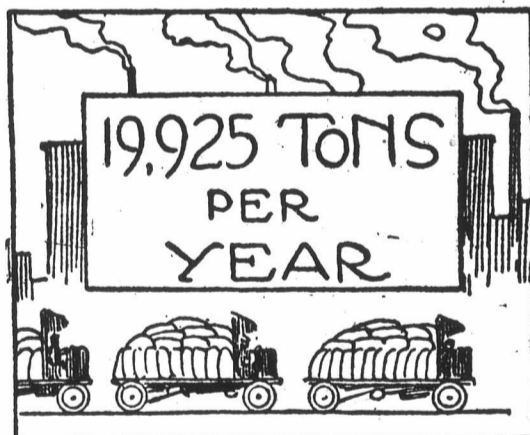


EACH
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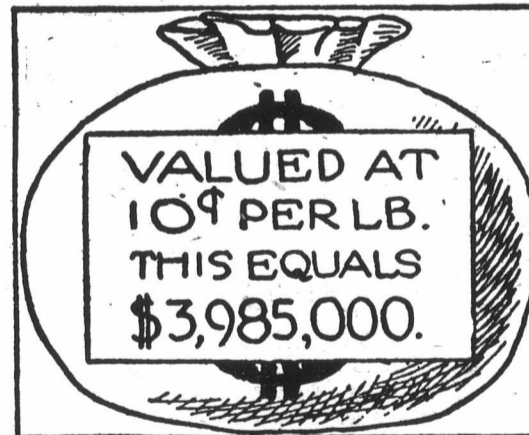
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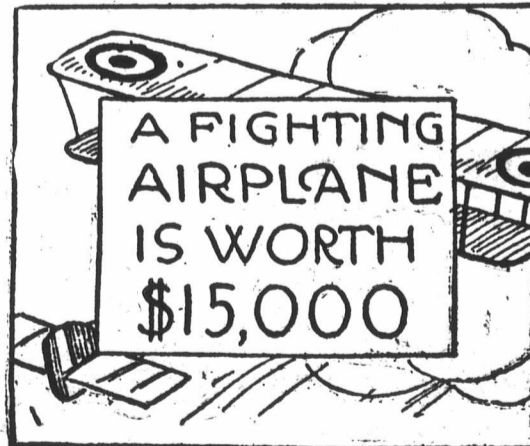
19,925 TONS
PER
YEAR



VALUED AT
10¢ PER LB.
THIS EQUALS
\$3,985,000.



A FIGHTING
AIRPLANE
IS WORTH
\$15,000



THIS WASTE
WOULD
PURCHASE A
FLEET OF 265
AIRPLANES

