



# Journal of Commerce

VOL. XLIV. No. 24

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1917

Price, 10 CENTS

## The Journal of Commerce

Devoted to

CANADIAN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Published every Tuesday Morning by

The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited.

Head Office: 35-45 St. Alexander Street, Montreal. Telephone: Main 2662.

Toronto Office: 263 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. Telephone: Adelaide 917.

HON. W. S. FIELDING, President and Editor-in-Chief.

Subscription price, \$3.00 a year.

Advertising rates on application.

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#### Canadian Agricultural Statistics for 1917.

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### A New Name Wanted

"A ROSE by any other name would smell as sweet," sang Shakespeare some centuries ago. The question now agitating the world's woolen manufacturers is to find another and a better name to describe what is popularly known as "Shoddy." To the man on the street the name is suggestive of waste products, an inferior class of goods, rubbish, trash, and everything else but a first class commodity.

Manufacturers admit this prejudice against the term "shoddy" and are anxious to find a new and better name to describe what they regard as a very necessary and proper ingredient of the clothing industry. In England the term "shoddy" to the manufacturer means the longer fibre which is recovered from the disintegration of woolen cloth. In other words shoddy is good, serviceable stuff. The manufacturers, however, admit the universal prejudice against the name and none of them are courageous enough to designate their finished materials as having been made from shoddy. In other words they are anxious to find a new and better name to replace a cognomen popularly regarded as being waste and rubbish.

In the United States the tremendous increase in the price of woolen goods has forced the Government to let down the bars and to permit manufacturers to put from 35 per cent to 50 per cent of shoddy into the cloth they are manufacturing for the government. The manufacturers there who use shoddy, and their name is legion, are agitated by the same desire as their brethren in England to find a better name than the present one of shoddy. Co-operating with them are the leading textile journals in the neighboring republic. It is of interest to know that a short time ago the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in the United States got together and abolished the term "junk," in so far as it applied to their operations. To-day a junk dealer is known as a small peddler or collector, while the real factors in the business are known as waste material dealers. Doubtless what has been done in the case of the name "junk dealer" can be done with the name "shoddy."

It is certain that shoddy will continue to be used to a greater and greater extent if the price of wool keeps on soaring. In the commercial world to-day the by-products are oftentimes more valuable than what might be regarded as the main or principal output. For instance, it was not so very long ago that cottonseed was regarded as a nuisance and burned or thrown into the rivers. To-day cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and other products made from cottonseed almost equal in value the cotton itself. The same is true in coal mining and various other mining activities. From coal we get aniline dyes, coal tar products, and various other useful commodities. In the pork packing

industry the original packers only cared for the better part of the carcass of the hog or cow. To-day a hundred and one by-products are utilized with a corresponding increase in the profits. Certainly shoddy will continue to be used. It is in a measure a by-product of a well known manufacturing process. It seems unfortunate that the name should have come into disrepute and to be regarded to-day as akin to rubbish or waste. Instead of that it is an important factor in the manufacture of all woolen clothing. It was simply a case of giving a dog a bad name. It now remains for somebody to coin a new and happier name.

### "Dulce Et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori"

"DULCE et decorum est pro patria mori." These words will be engraved on the tombstones of many of our heroic sons, or if they lie in unknown graves in France and Flanders, then on the hearts and minds of those who gave them to their country. Many parents will say over and over again, "It is sweet and noble to die for one's country."

It is to be hoped that steps will be taken as soon as possible to institute a Memorial Day in Canada. The Dominion is a young country and has not behind it the centuries of tradition and the whole background that makes the history of European countries redolent with memories. Because of this lack of a storied past there is all the more reason why we should have a Memorial Day to commemorate the heroic men who gave their lives that freedom might not pass from the earth. No better day could be set aside for this than August 4th, as that was the day when Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions entered the fight on behalf of the little nations and humanity at large.

### Shipbuilding in Canada

IN THE old days of wooden ships Canada was one of the world's greatest builders of vessels. When steel replaced wood as a material for shipbuilding Canada failed to hold her place and from that time until the present shipbuilding, in so far as the Dominion was concerned, was almost a lost art. Now comes an insatiable demand for ships of all kinds. Every yard that can build a boat, whether it be of wood, steel, or cement, is busily engaged turning them out.

At the present time there are fifty-one wooden ships being built in the Dominion; thirty-three of these in British Columbia and the balance along the Great Lakes and in Eastern Canada. In addition to these ships, there are hundreds of wooden trawlers and drifters being built which will be propelled by steam.



Besides the wooden vessels there are scores of steam boats being launched at the larger shipbuilding plants throughout the Dominion. Even cement is being pressed into use as a material for shipbuilding, a cement boat having been launched in Montreal a few days ago.

In the United States shipbuilding has been taken up as the most serious and important duty confronting that country. This was done at the request of Great Britain and the other Allied nations who early in the year saw that if the United States was to transport and maintain an army in Europe and the Allied nations be kept supplied with food and munitions a tremendous increase must be made in the world's shipping tonnage. It is estimated that by the end of 1918 the United States will have constructed four million tons of new ships. This added to what Canada, Japan, Great Britain, France, Italy and other Allied countries are doing, as well as what can be pressed into service through neutral countries, will more than make good the losses sustained by the submarines. The end of all this shipbuilding activity may be the creation of a new industry in the Dominion. There is no reason why this country should not resume its former place among the maritime nations of the world. It is to be hoped that development will take place along such satisfactory lines that the industry will be revived in the Dominion.

### What the Mark Tells

**D**ESPITE Germany's protests that she is in a sound financial condition her mark tells a different story. Her economic condition is being reflected in the quotations of her foreign exchange. At the end of 1915 the German mark was at a 20 per cent discount. A year later it had dropped to 30 per cent. In June of this year it was 44 per cent below normal; in August 50 per cent; and in September 54 per cent. Germany's neighbors, who are in the best position to judge of the condition of her financial standing, will only take German money at over a 50 per cent reduction. In other words, those who are in a position to know her the best show by their actions that they believe her to be only half solvent.

The world knows that Germany has followed a vicious circle in financing her war expenditures. She kept her printing presses going and issued paper money which later was discounted by the banks and thus formed the basis for additional credits. Things have gone on in this way until a huge pyramid of paper has been piled up with very little gold foundation as a basis. Just as long as the German Government can force their people to accept the paper money they issue and do not have to go out of the country to any extent matters may go along in a fairly satisfactory manner. A different tale is told when Germany crosses her border and buys from her neighbors. There they will only accept her money at a discount of over 50 per cent.

What will happen after peace is declared is not hard to foretell. Germany, with her huge accumulation of paper and her depleted stocks of gold, will then be forced to go out into the world's markets and buy raw material to start her factories going. Where she is to get her cotton, wool and the thousand and one other commodities she formerly imported with no better security than her inflated paper pyramid passes comprehension. Germany's financial structure and her trade are likely to crumble in a manner suggestive of the proverbial house of cards. The German mark at 54 per cent discount and the Austrian krona at a discount of 58 per cent tell their own story of internal conditions in the Central Kingdoms.

### A Worthy Work

**W**ERE it not for the efforts of a few public spirited citizens the Great White Plague would be allowed to continue its ravages unchecked, at least in so far as this Province is concerned. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, President of the Laurentian Society, for the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis, and Dr. Hugh Kinghorn, of Saranac Lake for the splendid services they and their associates have rendered to those suffering from this disease. For years a few faithful men and women have carried the whole of the very heavy financial and administrative burden associated with the maintenance of the Sanitarium at Ste. Agathe. It is high time that their work in preventing and curing tuberculosis received a large measure of government support.

Tuberculosis can be cured. It can also be prevented. In its case prevention is a million times better than cure. A huge publicity campaign of an educational nature carried on by the Governments, both Federal and Provincial, would do untold good. There is no disease so prevalent in this province as tuberculosis, and scarcely any that gets the same scant attention. We act as if the disease were a dispensation sent by Providence, fold our hands in resignation and do little or nothing to help ourselves or our fellow sufferers. If we acted the same way with smallpox or cholera the whole race would be wiped out with the first epidemic.

That the disease presents serious dangers is shown by the wholehearted way in which many provinces and states on this continent have grappled with the problem. In addition some of our largest life insurance companies have set aside large sums of money in an effort to combat and stamp out the menace. The economic loss resulting from tuberculosis probably surpasses that of any three or four other diseases put together, while the danger of contagion due to the ignorance of the sufferer and those with whom he lives make it a most insidious menace to the health of the nation.

The Sanitarium at Ste. Agathe is doing excellent work, both for our returned soldiers and for civilians, but it is in need of more generous support. The provincial government could well afford to do what so many states in the Union are doing. As a matter of fact nearly every state in the neighboring republic has a state sanitarium, the most famous and most successful being the one at Saranac Lake where Dr. Kinghorn is located. This Canadian-American has never severed his connection with his old home, but on the other hand has continued to assist Mr. McGibbon in the financing of the Laurentian Society and the Sanitarium at Ste. Agathe.

These men and their associates have done nobly. It is now up to the Government to "carry on" and "do its bit."

### Prussianism in Canada

**A**CCORDING to a report published in the Montreal Star a few days ago a most unusual request was made to an exemption tribunal on St. Catherine Street West. This was to the effect that a German father sought exemption for his son, who is registered as a German citizen and who renewed his allegiance to the Kaiser no farther back than 1912. The young man himself in appearing before the tribunal, "Did not hesitate to express his pro-

German sympathies and had little use for British claims in the present war." He claimed exemption on the grounds that his services were required by his employers. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt either the accuracy of the Star's report or the colossal nerve of any subject of the Kaiser, it is a most astounding situation. The military authorities should lose no time in having that loyal subject of the Kaiser lodged in an internment camp; we have shown far too great a laxity throughout this whole war. There has been a feeling everywhere that men of German or Austrian origin were not Anti-British in their sympathies. The recent demonstration in Kitchener showed that the leopard cannot change his spots. The German citizens of that town showed where their sympathies were, and there is not the slightest doubt but that 99 per cent of the remainder of the Germans and Austrians living in the country have similar views. The colossal nerve of a German subject of military age to appear before a tribunal and express pro-German sympathies is on a par with the best the Kaiser could do. Evidently the young man is a fine product of Prussian militarism and should be treated in exactly the same manner as any other Prussian. It is sincerely hoped that the military authorities will take prompt and vigorous action in regard to this outspoken Hun and either lodge him in an internment camp or have him face a firing squad. It is not hard to imagine what would happen if a Britisher of military age appeared before a military board in Berlin, Germany, and expressed anti-German views and announced that his sympathies were with Great Britain. It is surely time that we appraised Prussianism at its true value. That young man should be taught a very salutary lesson.

### Partially Loaded Cars

**T**RANSPORTATION plays a very important part in the war, not only in the countries where war is being waged, but in the lands from which the supplies come. For some months there has been a growing agitation on the part of railroad men, government officials and the more wide awake shippers to secure more heavily loaded cars. Some of the leading transportation men on the continent have pointed out that the sending out of a car insufficiently loaded is a serious economic loss. When this is duplicated in the case of thousands of cars it means an almost unbelievable shrinkage and wastage.

The situation is made more serious owing to the fact that there is an acute car shortage in the United States and Canada. For the two or three years before the outbreak of war business on this continent allowed their rolling stock to become seriously depleted. The war has caused a tremendous demand for all kinds of rolling stock in order that munitions, clothing, foodstuffs and the thousand and one other commodities used by Mars might be transported to the sea coast. When the thousands of cars necessary to transport these supplies are only partially loaded it is very evident that severe losses are entailed. It would be well for shippers to give very careful attention to this important matter, and in cases where a man has not sufficient to load a car arrangements might often be made with another shipper sending goods in the same direction, so that instead of a car going out half loaded it could go forward loaded to capacity. In this way shippers would be "doing their bit."



## German Press Admits Food Privations

Supply of cattle very insufficient—Artificial manufacture of food not successful—Egg price is 400 per cent above peace quotations—Go Bare-foot to Save leather

Evidences of the increasing pinch of hunger in Germany and the rapidly rising cost of food continue to multiply. An article in the Glasgow "Herald" says:

"Those who are concerned about the duration of the war will find much to interest them in the German newspapers. Military men do not consider the economic factor, but it is quite evident that this must play a very important part in the plans of enemy governments. Official reports on feeding which come from German Government Departments may be colored for neutral and foreign use, but the complaints that appear in the columns of the press at least bear the imprint of truth.

"In an August issue of 'Die Konjunktur' Richard Calwer demonstrates the worthlessness of his food index numbers by quoting current prices. 'Quite recently', he writes, 'according to an announcement made by the District Commissioner in Bergen auf Rügen the following prices have been paid there: For 1 cwt. of early potatoes, 50s to 75s; 1 lb. of sweet cherries 1s 1d to 1s 4d; 1 lb. of onions, 1s 1d to 1s 5d; 20 eggs, 10s to 15s; 1 lb. of butter, 7s 2d to 8s 11d; 1 lb. of bacon or ham, 8s 11d to 13s 6d. Quite high prices, it may be said; but they are not the highest. In Great Britain prices stand still higher. Thus, a pound of butter costs quite 13s 6d and one egg 9½d. Of course one's experience of such prices in surreptitious trading is so limited that one is not justified in drawing general inferences.'

"One thing is evident, that surreptitious trading does not show a reduction on these figures. Recently, he states, the prices of foodstuffs in the surreptitious trade have advanced considerably, this being chiefly a consequence of increasing risks. The bread card swindle continues to flourish, and in Greater Berlin 2s 6d to 3s is being paid for an extra week's bread card, which enables an individual to obtain from two to four loaves for himself. Without these extra illegal bread allowances, it is added, a great number of workmen could not keep themselves fit. Evidently the leakage is at the printer's, for it appears that the printing of bread cards is being withheld more and more from Berlin firms and entrusted to firms in small towns and villages.

### Potato Allotment, Small.

"These figures apply to the period before the harvest. In some districts more than half the harvest was threshed and delivered before August 31. The early threshing premium has resulted in much grain being cut in a damp state, so that its keeping qualities are impaired. As a result of the unexpectedly favorable harvest much of the grain had to be left in the hands of the farmers, whose storage accommodation is not satisfactory.

"The requirements of potatoes for the civilian population from the 1917 are to be reckoned on the basis of seven pounds per head per week as a maximum. The Welfare Commission at Dortmund passed a resolution demanding ten pounds as the very lowest ration the people ought to obtain. There were also protests against the use of potatoes in distilleries, but this was met by the reply that spirit was of great importance for war purposes. In Berlin the maximum retail price as from September was fixed at 10 pfennings (1¼d) per pound.

"The supply of cattle is very insufficient. 'Vorwaerts' on September 13 wrote: 'The deliveries of cattle by the cattle trading companies have almost completely failed during the current week. Only about 300,000 pounds out of 1,800,000 pounds required are available, so only a portion of the population can obtain meat this week. Owing to this circumstance the meat cards valid for this week will remain valid for the whole of the coming week.' The 'Berliner Tageblatt' three days later reported that the Berlin Administration had fixed the following retail maximum prices for beef, to take effect on September 17: Fillet or sirloin, 3 marks (3s) per pound; rib with bone, 2.60 marks; hind and fore quarters, 2.70 marks; other parts with bone, 2.10 marks; bones, 50 pfennings (6¼d); minced beef, 2.30 marks.

"Pork and bacon are steadily rising, notwithstanding the slaughter owing to scarcity of fodder. 'Vorwaerts' reports that 'in Hergesvoege, near Botterode, in Thuringia, a small farmer sold a ham to a tourist for 350 marks (£17 10s). For this sum he then pur-

chased a meadow which is now called the 'Ham Meadow.' There is a big surreptitious trade in fish, which are sold above the maximum prices. Supplies of carp, perch, tench and sturgeon from Roumania are now on the Berlin market.

### Complaints Over Mills.

Complaints are rife as to the poor quality of the milk. The Greater Berlin Fat Board has decided to reduce the allowance for cards entitling to 1 liter of whole milk to ¾ liter. Throughout Germany the ration of whole milk for children between 4 and 5 years of age on October 1 was still ¾ pint, but children born in the three months previous to September 30, 1911, are only to receive skimmed milk in the future. For children under two years the ratio of whole milk is now 1 1-13 pints (instead of 1¼) per day. An extra allowance of ½ pint is to be made to nursing mothers in respect of children born after October 1, 1917. During November and December cards for skimmed milk will be obtainable by every household with children of between 6 and 10 years, but only one such card is to be issued to each household. The ratio of skimmed milk to be thus obtained is 1¼ pints per week.

Since September 1 the prices which may be charged by the product for the sale of butter must not exceed the following, free Berlin and exclusive of packing: Dairy butter, first quality, 240 marks per 50 kilograms (£12 per cwt.); second quality, 220 marks (£11 per cwt.); inferior quality, 180 marks £9 per cwt.). Prices fixed for country-made butter must not exceed that chargeable for first quality dairy butter, but may be fixed by the authorities at a lower level. Certain additions are allowed to these prices on resale. When delivering butter to a Communal Union the wholesale dealer may charge 12 marks (12s per cwt.) above the foregoing prices; when to another wholesale dealer, 5 marks (5s per cwt.); and when to retail consumers, 18 marks (18s per cwt.). In the retail trade a further 6 marks per 50 kilograms (5s per cwt.) may be added where butter is sold in small packets to the consumer.

For the period September 10 to 23, one egg may be purchased at 39 pfennings (4½d) on handing over the proper coupon of the egg card. According to a further order the retail price both for foreign eggs obtained from the Central Purchase Company, and of home eggs obtained through the Berlin municipality, is fixed at 39 pfennings apiece. 'Vorwaerts' complains that eggs have increased already by 400 per cent. as compared with peace prices.

### Artificial Food a Failure.

"The artificial manufacture of food has not been successful. The efforts to increase the supplies of fat have dwindled down to a new method of extracting fat from bones. In August, 1915, much was expected from 'food yeast' as a result of a process of producing albumen from the atmosphere through the medium of the yeast plant. But the 'Berliner Tageblatt' of August 30 confesses rather sadly that 'food yeast has proved to be a modest source of albumen, and has added a quite perceptible relish to our tasteless war diet, and although this benefit is only small it becomes an important one in present conditions.'

"Rad tobacco has become scarce. The latest feature of the streets is the cigar queue, now to be seen daily before the shops of tobacconists selling special brands of cigars.

"The restriction of central heating, due to labor and transport difficulties in the mines, and of gas has been mentioned from time to time in our columns. Miners are now being released from the army. Berlin tramway service has been considerably reduced, the price of electric light at Leipzig has been raised 30 per cent. Rhine steamboat companies have had to reduce their services, and doctors are asked to limit the prescription of medicinal baths. As to firewood 'unheard-of extortion has been practiced on the wood market.' Timber suitable for mines, carving, or paper must not be used for fire-wood.

"The Imperial Clothing Board has urged the people to abstain from wearing mourning clothes, the sale of used household linen is forbidden where any gain is made by the sale, acquisition or working up of such articles. Apparently valuable articles were being torn up to be utilized as lining for corsets, boots and shoes, etc. A nettle company is being formed in Ba-

varia to manufacture cotton substitute.

"Leather is extremely scarce. The headmaster of the Kaiser Wilhelm School at Neukölln, 'well known as the biggest school in Germany', has recommended the boys to come to school barefooted. This example has been generally followed, and, according to the 'Lokal-Anzeiger', in August 'boys belonging to good schools, as their caps show are, seen in the streets and squares barefooted. Only 400 out of the 1,400 German boot factories are at work. A war company for wooden soles has been formed."

### WASTE-PAPER COLLECTION.

In 1900 Glasgow established a cleansing department for collecting the city refuse and utilizing waste products. One of the principal branches of this department is devoted to the collection of waste paper. During the past ten years the city has profited to the extent of nearly \$44,000 from the sale of waste paper, the revenue from this source in 1907-8 having amounted to \$3,010; in 1908-9, to \$3,120; in 1909-10, to \$4,215; in 1910-11, to \$5,725; in 1911-12, to \$4,765; in 1912-13, to \$2,315; in 1913-14, to \$2,675; in 1914-15, to \$2,950; in 1915-16, to \$1,360; and in 1916-17, to \$13,590.

The collection of waste paper from the city offices, warehouses, and better-class dwelling was originally introduced, apart altogether from the financial phase, with a view to curbing as far as possible the nuisance inseparable from the removal of paper from the public streets and in order to get hold of the material before it reached the dust bins and ash buckets. Bags for holding the paper, measuring 32 by 40 inches, are issued to business premises, etc., and are called for regularly by employees wearing a departmental armband. The contents of these bags are emptied into larger receptacles for removal to the paper mills. By means of this system the paper is not only kept off the streets but, being collected separately from the refuse, it forms a marketable commodity and becomes a source of revenue, as set out above.

In view of the Government's prohibition of the import of wood pulp, and consequent scarcity and increased value of waste paper, steps have been taken by the local city officials to collect waste paper on a much more extensive scale, even to the extent of salving all material picked out of the refuse at the various city garbage plants. The department is receiving valuable assistance from an organization known as the Women's Volunteer Reserve, the members of which engage in a door-to-door collection in certain districts of the city. In return for the services thus rendered the organization receives 20 per cent of the revenue derived from the paper so collected. An effort is also being made to reach the dwellings of the working classes through the medium of the school boards and pupils.

The service in this city is absolutely free. No charge is made for the use of the bags or for carting the paper away. All waste paper is sold, at Government-controlled prices, to paper-stock merchants in the condition in which it is collected. The total quantity collected and sold during the past fiscal year was 835 tons, the revenue realized therefrom amounting, as stated, to \$13,590. It is interesting to note that about ten times as much paper was collected during the past fiscal year as during the preceding one. For the first three months of the current financial year 342 tons were collected, with a total value of \$11,155. It is reliably estimated that the total value of the paper collected during the present financial year will reach \$50,000.

### PLATES AND VICTUALS.

The Canadian Food Controller has issued a warning regarding the use of tin plate, which must be conserved. This would go to show that the department is gradually approaching its subject. After the plate question has been settled we may expect to hear something of the victuals.

One of the best stories concerning British weather is related by the bishop of Lydda. "Once, before I was bishop, I was on the top of an omnibus where were seated some Parsees," related his lordship. "A man said to me, 'What are they?' I replied, 'Indians—Parsees, you know. Men who worship the sun.' And the man replied, 'Oh, I see, and they have come over here for a holiday.'"

### DEVELOP PATRIOTIC SPIRIT (Birmingham Age-Herald.)

Universal training would not only provide a large body of defenders, but would develop in young men of all walks of life the true patriotic spirit and a most wholesome appreciation of heroic discipline.



## Rural Planning

Loan Planning is one of the things which is destined to engage the attention of the world

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

The little library of books which deal with practical social problems in Canada has received a notable addition in the volume just published by the Commission of Conservation on Rural Planning and Development. Canadians who attempt to study social conditions and remedies in immediate application to Canada have been accustomed to read the works written in Britain and the United States, and subject them to a process of accommodation. They have attained a measure of skill in this operation, wherein they figure the proportions of population, access climatic differences, extract the square root of divergent traditions, calculate the co-efficient of the domestic public opinion, and divide by the idiosyncrasies of the national type. It is not a very satisfactory method of discovering truth, especially as there are no logarithms one can use, and the whole thing has to be done by rule of thumb. Such volumes as the two by Mr. James Woodsworth and Dr. Macdougall's book on Rural Life may not attain to great circulation, but they receive an eager welcome from the few who concern themselves with the welfare of the communities of the Dominion. Fortunately there are many public reports, issued by the several governments, which are valuable. The civil servants manifestly care more for such things than the parliamentarians do. Perhaps, now that partisanship has been somewhat checked, Canada may swing into line with the civilized world in the matter of social legislation.

The volume before us is the production of Mr. Thomas Adams, who came a few years ago from Britain with the endorsement of a successful career in the very thick of old-country town-planning achievements. He had been Town Planning Inspector to the Local Government Board of England and Wales. He had been Secretary and Manager of Letchworth Garden City. He had received honors at the hands of his associates which showed that they held him in high esteem. And now, after ten years or so in Canada, during all of which time he has justified his appointment as Town Planning Adviser to the Commission of Conservation, he has given us this book as the best of his deeds so far. Looking over the table of contents of the latest annual report of the Commission of Conservation one could not fail to be struck by the pervading materialistic tone of the subjects considered. It was all woods, and waters, and minerals. Men and women seemed to have been forgotten. The reason for this apparent omission is shown in the publication of Mr. Adams' work. The Commission is justified. It did not forget the human side of its work. In fact, it counted it of such superior importance that it made a special publication to deal with it.

It is reported that as Bismarck drove through the streets of London he remarked, "What a city to plunder!" Mr. Adams' reflection on Canada evidently is, "What a country to develop!" He has planned three books, of which this is the first. The second is to deal with urban problems of planning and development. The third will treat in detail the solutions of both country and city problems, and the legislative and administrative reforms needed in connection with the planning and development of land. To those who are not familiar with the current use of the term "town-planning" it might seem that the subject of this book was nothing more than the running of streets. As a matter of fact, it has become the name of a well-recognized department of public service. It may be said to include all that goes to provide proper living conditions for a population. Its reach extends over housing, and has important relations with production and transportation. It has meaning and force for the economics, the health, and the social enjoyments of the people.

It is impossible, of course, to tell in a few paragraphs all that lies between the covers of a large cloth-bound volume. Nor would the titles of the chapters give a complete idea of the matter to be found in it. If any one is interested, he should write to the Commission of Conservation asking for a copy. I understand that he will be supplied, up to the point of exhaustion of the edition.

One of the early topics discussed is the relation between rural and urban populations. There has been much heart searching since the disclosure of the census of 1911. There we learned that the cities were growing much more rapidly than the rural districts

were increasing in population. Indeed in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces the farming regions lost population during the decade 1901-1911. And this in the face of an immense swelling of the cities! Mr. Adams discusses the question with much fairness and insight. He would draw the line between the urban and rural districts at a town population of 1,500, and not at the figure of 5,000 as the census does. This, of course, augments the spread between the two classes. But he allays our alarm by calling attention to the need of maintaining a balance between town and country, rather than adopting any policy which set the one against the other. The solution lies in a harmonization of farmers and factory-workers, not in conflict between them. Their interests, up to a certain point, are the same. And there is further encouragement in some of the suggestions made as to possible ways of solving the problem.

There are strong sentences in the book as to the evils of land speculation. But there is no noisy clamor of denunciation, nor any proposals to confiscate property. The picture of prairie settlement is well set forth, with its conditions of isolation and loneliness. One sees that the vast wheat lands might have been handled with more wisdom. But all is not yet lost. Instead of our rich heritage of fertile soil in the west having been irretrievably spoilt, as some maintain, we are shown that there are ways in which the errors can be remedied, and that, after all, we are just at the morning hour of our national existence and there are many things not yet begun, which we may expend our sagacity upon in beginning right.

There are some earnest and honest paragraphs about land taxation. For taxation can rarely be used to advantage as a means of punishing some economic

## Canada's War Position

Mighty as are the blows which have been dealt the enemy, there is as yet no justification for slackening in the national effort to strengthen the battle line. In the production of supplies for this purpose, nature has been more than usually helpful, and has favored us with good weather for harvesting and threshing. It is, therefore, possible to increase the assistance we have been giving to the United Kingdom and to our Allies in carrying the growing burden of the war, as the exportable surplus of this year's crops is very much greater, and our facilities for producing essential war material have become more efficient than they were a year ago. In the fiscal year ending 31st March last, we supplied the United Kingdom with merchandise amounting in value to \$742,000,000, by far the larger part of our total exports of \$1,151,000,000, and for the five months ending August her purchases from us were on a still larger scale. Last year, according to the Government estimates, the value of our field products was \$820,000,000, while present indications are that this year the value will be \$1,100,000,000, which will account for the increase in our exportable surplus. For the same five months, the exports of manufactured goods had a value of \$289,716,536, as compared with \$153,022,063 in the corresponding period a year ago. These, too, were to a large extent exported to the United Kingdom.

After three years of stress and strain, the United Kingdom has regulated her imports in such a drastic manner that only the most essential are now admitted. We should consider it a privilege to be in a position to supply so great a volume of these essential imports and should exercise it to the fullest extent in such a manner as to relieve, as far as possible, the strain upon the financial resources of the Imperial authorities. This can be done by extending further credit, the measure of which is not determined by the banks, or by the Government, but by the sacrifices of luxuries and non-essentials which Canadians as a whole are prepared to make, and by their readiness to place at the disposal of the Government the savings thereby effected. It does not indicate either a high or sincere resolve to render the utmost aid in winning the war if we live as in time of peace, demanding our customary enjoyments and conducting our affairs so as to oblige our Allies to draw upon their stores of gold in order to pay for their purchases from us. Failure to put at the disposal of the Government every possible dollar will

offender, or as a method of making some one else pay for the expense of government. Taxation is for revenue, and requires to come out of the individual revenues of those who are taxed. Some of the statesmen who are daily and hourly harassed by enthusiasts who propose to regenerate the earth by ingenious schemes of taxation would enjoy the calm wisdom of the chapter on taxation in this volume.

The returned soldier problem is also considered. So much has been said about putting him on the land, and it is so apparent that he is not over keen to go on the land, that the subject is very timely. The distribution of scrip and land grants to veterans of earlier wars has not resulted in any large number of them taking up farming, either. Mr. Adams points out that this question is essentially part of the whole question of land settlement and cultivation. The returned soldier is just like all other men in his capacity to farm successfully. And the considerations which make it desirable to place him on the land differ only in emphasis from those which apply to another man. The land needs to be tilled, and we want men to till it. That is the real and whole problem, of which the settlement of returned soldiers is a part.

Town-planning, using the term in the large and technical sense, is one of the things which is destined to engage the attention of the world. It has already won its place in Europe. Very little of the land of England is altered in respect to roads or buildings without having come under the administration of the town-planning legislation. In France every town and village is required to lay out its future developments according to the principles of modern town planning. It is certain that the areas which the war has wrecked will be reconstructed under the direction of expert town-planners. Thus one subordinate good will result from all the evil and savagery which has raged and raged in Belgium and northeastern France. The United States government organized the camps for its soldiers after this fashion. We in Canada cannot remain forever so far behind the procession of nations that we are lost in the distance.

add substantially to the difficulty of financing our part in the war and the sale of our crops.

The gold resources of the United Kingdom available to meet the enormous balances against her are not inexhaustible. Since the outbreak of the war they have been subjected to an extraordinary drain, as is indicated by the gold movement to the United States, which for the twelve months ending June last reached \$977,176,026, of which \$950,000,000 came from British sources. This large sum did not suffice to meet her adverse balances in the United States and to protect exchange, and as is so well known, it was necessary to arrange very large credits for this purpose. Her adverse balances in Canada are proportionately as large. Our total exports of merchandise in the last three fiscal years amounted to \$2,419,953,679, and imports to \$1,808,485,635, the difference being \$611,468,044, which is about equal to the total of our obligations abroad during the same period for current interest and other indebtedness. Trade balances alone, therefore, would not necessitate abnormal gold shipments, and the moderate increase in the holdings of the metal in Canada may be attributed to borrowing in the United States. As that country is now engaged in the war, and is faced with no small problem in financing its preparations, borrowing there is becoming more difficult, as is made evident by the terms of the last Canadian loan. It remains for Canada to turn to her own resources, which have not yet been drawn upon to the extent of causing her people to make any financial sacrifice.—Bank of Commerce "Bulletin."

Harry Lauder tells the following story about a funeral in Glasgow and a well-dressed stranger who took a seat in one of the mourning coaches. The other three occupants of the carriage were rather curious to know who he was, and at last one of them began to question him. The dialogue went like this: "Ye'll be a brither o' the corp?" "No, I'm o' a brither o' the corp." "Weel, ye'll be his cousin?" "No, I'm no' a cousin." "At ony rate ye'll be a frien' o' the corp?" "No, I'm not that either. Ye see, I've no' been very weel masel," the stranger explained complacently, "an' my doctor has ordered me carriage exercise, so I thocht this would be the cheapest way to tak' it."

From an account of an Oregon wedding: "The can offer it. We cannot return to a primitive sys- bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, together with many other beautiful things in cut glass."



# Canadian Agricultural Statistics for 1917

With the lifting of the potato, root, fodder and other late crops we are in a position to review the year's agricultural operations and to judge on the results in total yields and values.

By ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S.

With the lifting of the potato, root, fodder and other late crops we are in a position to review the year's agricultural operations and to judge on the results in total yields and values.

Before doing so, however, it will be well to describe very briefly certain new arrangements, the effect of which should be to inspire greater confidence in the agricultural estimates put forth on government authority. Hitherto, two sets of government statistics of the acreage and yield of field crops, and of the numbers of live stock, have been annually published for several of the provinces—including the three prairie provinces, which produce the bulk of our wheat,—viz.: those of the Dominion Government and those of the Provincial Governments; and it has been notorious that the two sets of figures have constantly conflicted; so much so that doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of both until the correcting influence of the decennial or quinquennial census has supervened. This year, for the first time, four of the provinces, viz., Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, have co-operated with the Census and Statistics Office in the joint collection of what are intended to be annual agricultural statistics, available for simultaneous publication by the provincial governments, and by the Census Office, and identical for the same province. Not only so, but the method of collection has been changed to one more statistically sound than that which has hitherto been employed. Briefly, the new method consists in the collection of returns from individual farmers, and employment of the returns so obtained as the basis for the estimation of totals for the whole province. In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Quebec, the schedules were distributed to and collected from farmers through the public school teachers and children, who entered very heartily into a work of so much national importance. In British Columbia the schedules were distributed through the post; but a similar method of estimating totals was employed. In Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the work of compilation was undertaken by the Census staff at Ottawa; but in British Columbia this was done by the provincial statistical office. In all cases the local knowledge and experience of the provincial authorities were utilized, and the final results were agreed to by both the Dominion and provincial statisticians. The experiment thus made has proved an undoubted success, and there is every reason to expect that the system will in future increase in efficiency as it becomes more widely known and appreciated, and is perfected in the details of its application. Its future extension to all the provinces will mean not only the elimination of discordant, and therefore perplexing, figures, but also the establishment of annual records of great positive value.

In the accompanying statement (Table I.) are shown for the whole of Canada the areas of the principal field crops for the two years 1916 and 1917. For 1916 the figures include the latest revisions according to the returns of the western census of that year and for 1917 they include the figures specially collected by the Dominion and provincial governments for the four provinces under the new arrangements just described.

### I.—Areas of Field Crops, 1916 and 1917.

Crops.	1916.		1917.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Fall Wheat	818,264	725,250		
Spring wheat	14,551,445	14,030,550		
All wheat	15,369,709	14,755,800		
Oats	10,996,487	13,313,700		
Barley	1,802,996	2,392,200		
Rye	148,404	211,870		
Flax	657,781	919,500		
Peas	151,790	198,881		
Beans	32,500	92,457		
Buck wheat	341,500	395,977		
Mixed grains	412,670	497,236		
Corn for husking	178,000	303,369		
Potatoes	472,992	656,958		
Turnips, etc.	141,839	218,233		
Sugar beets	15,060	14,000		
Hay and clover	7,821,257	8,225,034		
Alfalfa	99,350	109,825		
Corn for fodder	293,958	297,488		

It will be seen that the acreage under wheat is about half a million acres less this year than last. This was a consequence of the lateness of the spring, which made it very difficult to sow within the time available, and which compelled farmers to put more land under oats and later crops than they otherwise would have done. The scarcity and dearness of potatoes during the last two years caused special efforts to increase the acreage planted, and, as the table shows, the result was an acreage of nearly 657,000 acres in 1917, as compared with 473,000 acres in 1916, the increase amounting to 39 per cent.

The outstanding features of the past season as affecting the yields can be described in very few words. In the west the conditions which brought about last year's disastrous attacks of rust were absent; but a serious drought, broken only just before harvest, caused the yields of grain to be low and the straw short. These conditions were, however, largely counter-balanced by the excellent grading quality of the grain and its high price. Quebec experienced a cold, wet season, and the crops of nearly all descriptions yielded considerably below average; but Ontario proved a bumper year, and all crops, except corn and beans, gave excellent returns. The potato crop of Quebec was extraordinarily poor, and that of New Brunswick, one of the chief potato-growing provinces of the Dominion, was also below average. The average yield per acre of potatoes for the whole of the Dominion was one of the lowest on record; but the total yield, owing to the increased acreage planted was considerably above the yields of the two previous years and, added to the produce of vacant lots in cities and towns, need cause no apprehension of a repetition of the previous shortage in this important article of daily food. Finally, it should be mentioned that the hay crop was again a very abundant one, being exceeded only by the record crop of last year. This will enable larger numbers of live stock to be retained for winter feeding and should influence favorably the production of meat.

In Table II. are shown the total yields for Canada of the field crops, the totals being estimated by the application of averages per acre, as returned by correspondents, to the acreages as given in the first table. The results are at present only provisional, because final averages remain to be collected at the end of the year after the completion of threshing.

### II.—Yields of Field Crops, 1916 and 1917.

Crops.	1916.		1917.	
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	17,590,000	15,708,200		
Spring wheat	245,191,000	216,022,000		
All wheat	262,781,000	231,730,200		
Oats	410,211,000	393,570,000		
Barley	42,770,000	51,684,000		
Rye	2,876,400	4,239,800		
Flax	8,250,800	6,872,700		
Peas	2,218,100	3,372,600		
Beans	412,600	1,389,700		
Buckwheat	5,976,000	8,217,000		

### IV.—Values of Field Crops, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Field Crops.	1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Per Bush.	Total.	Per Bush.	Total.	Per Bush.	Total.
Wheat	\$0.91	\$356,816,900	\$1.31	\$344,096,400	\$1.95	\$451,874,000
Oats	0.36	171,009,100	0.51	210,957,500	0.60	236,142,000
Barley	0.52	27,985,800	0.82	35,024,000	1.00	51,684,000
Rye	0.77	1,921,900	1.11	3,196,000	1.50	6,359,700
Peas	1.65	5,724,100	2.22	4,919,000	3.00	10,117,800
Beans	3.05	2,206,800	5.40	2,228,000	7.00	9,727,900
Buckwheat	0.75	5,913,000	1.07	6,375,000	1.20	9,860,400
Flax	1.51	9,210,400	2.04	16,889,900	3.00	20,618,100
Mixed grains	0.57	10,062,300	0.88	9,300,900	1.00	16,461,400
Corn for husking	0.71	10,243,000	1.07	6,747,000	1.00	9,177,400
Potatoes	0.60	36,459,800	0.81	50,982,300	1.00	81,355,000
Turnips, etc.	0.24	14,588,700	0.39	14,329,000	0.46	29,253,000
	Per Ton.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.	
Hay and clover	14.37	152,531,600	11.60	168,547,900	10.40	142,320,300
Fodder corn	4.91	16,612,600	4.92	9,396,000	5.18	10,900,900
Sugar beets	5.50	775,500	6.20	440,000	6.75	793,800
Alfalfa	12.68	3,309,100	10.69	3,066,000	11.59	3,041,300
Totals		825,370,600		886,494,900		1,039,687,000

(Continued on next page.)

Mixed grains	3,250,800	6,872,700
Corn for husking	6,282,000	9,177,400
Potatoes	63,297,000	79,872,000
Turnips, etc.	36,921,100	62,451,000
	Tons.	Tons.
Sugar beets	71,000	117,600
Hay and Clover	14,527,000	13,684,700
Alfalfa	286,750	262,400
Corn for fodder	1,907,800	2,103,870

The preceding table shows that the total production of wheat this year is 231,730,200 bushels. Of this quantity 209,794,200 bushels is the estimated production of the three Prairie Provinces. After allowing for home requirements in the way of food and seed, and making the necessary deductions for loss in cleaning, as well as adding the "carry over" from the previous year's harvest, it is officially calculated that the exportable surplus will be at least 138 million bushels, as compared with 170,804,000 bushels, the actual export of wheat and flour in the crop year ended August 31, 1917. In this calculation, the food requirements of Canada are placed at the high rate of 6½ bushels per capita. A reduction of this rate to, say, 5 bushels, which would be nearly equivalent to the normal rate of wheat consumption in the United Kingdom and the United States, would make available for export from Canada at least another 10 million bushels. In view of the urgent necessity of supplying the food requirements of the Allied troops and of the European populations supporting them, as well as of the high prices now ruling for wheat, it would be both patriotic and profitable on the part of Canada to reduce its bread consumption by the substitution for wheat as far as possible of oatmeal, corn, potatoes, buckwheat, rice, etc., corn and rice being fairly abundant in quantity and consequently moderate in price.

### THE NUMBER OF FARM LIVE STOCK.

As in the case of the acreage under farm crops, the enumeration of farm animals in June last formed part of the collection of agricultural statistics by means of the compilation of individual schedules filled up by farmers, as undertaken by the Census Office and the provincial governments of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This work has necessitated a revision of the total results for Canada, and the new totals for 1917 are, therefore, as in Table III., with the figures of 1916 for comparison:

Description.	1916.		1917.	
Horses	3,258,342	3,412,749		
Milch cows	2,833,433	3,202,283		
Other cattle	3,760,718	4,718,651		
Total cattle	6,594,151	7,920,944		
Sheep	2,022,941	2,369,358		
Swine	3,474,840	3,619,382		

### GROSS VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The great struggle in which Canada is seeking to take her proper share, has naturally caused attention to be directed to the material resources of the country; and the financial obligations incurred by war loans and "Victory Bonds" give special interest to estimates of agricultural wealth. In the accompanying statement (Table IV.) are given for 1915 and 1916 the value of the field crops of Canada, as officially computed by the Census and Statistics Office. In the last two columns I have added a personal and tentative computation of the values for 1917, based upon the provisional estimates of production and upon market prices now ruling.



## Book Reviews

The table shows an estimated total value of the field crops of Canada for the year 1917 of \$1,088,687,000, as compared with \$886,495,000 in 1916 and \$825,371,000 in 1915. If this estimate should be confirmed by the official results issued after the close of the year, and based upon average values per unit collected from correspondents, Canadian agriculture will have established a new record by the production of crops exceeding in a single year the aggregate value of one billion dollars.

The items in Table-IV, however, do not represent the total value of the annual agricultural production of Canada, for there have also to be reckoned the annual values of farm live stock and the values of wool, cheese, butter, whole milk, fruit, vegetables and poultry. Any attempt to arrive at an exact computation of the total annual value of agricultural production is exceedingly difficult if not altogether impossible, for the reason that it is impracticable to distinguish between net and gross values by deducting the values of products used in the manufacture of meat and milk or other costs of production. But the following figures (Table V.) will give some idea of the gross total value of agricultural production in Canada for the year 1915 and 1916:

V.—Gross Values of Agricultural Production, 1915 and 1916.

Items	1915.	1916.
Field crops . . . . .	\$825,371,000	\$886,495,000
Farm animals:		
Horses exported . . . . .	1,842,000	4,701,000
Beef cattle . . . . .	30,500,000	41,300,000
Sheep . . . . .	3,262,000	4,200,000
Swine . . . . .	38,354,000	60,000,000
Wool . . . . .	3,360,000	4,440,000
Cheese and butter . . . . .	96,760,000	109,830,000
Whole milk . . . . .	49,245,000	42,986,000
Fruit and vegetables . . . . .	35,000,000	35,000,000
Poultry and eggs . . . . .	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total . . . . .	\$1,118,694,000	\$1,223,952,000

Thus, the gross value of the agricultural production of Canada is estimated to be \$1,223,952,000 in 1916, as compared with \$1,118,694,000 in 1915. The fact that the annual agricultural production of Canada exceeds one billion dollars without counting the value of other forms of production, such as forestry products, minerals, fisheries and manufactures, is surely a convincing proof of the soundness of the security which the Dominion has to offer for the investment of capital. It shows also with what comparative ease the burden of interest on the National Debt—although such interest now exceeds \$35,000,000 per annum—can be borne by the industry of a thrifty, energetic and increasing population when applied to the exploitation of magnificent natural resources.

## WAR INSURANCE.

The greatest selling campaign in history will be undertaken soon by the government to induce every soldier and sailor to buy life insurance policies, provided at low rates under the recent act of congress.

Thousands of insurance agents and other public spirited citizens will be enlisted in the movement to preach the gospel of government life insurance among civilian populations, on the theory that pressure from home will be necessary to persuade many soldiers to subscribe, and that most of America's future soldiers still are civilians.

Secretary McAdoo on his return to Washington from a vacation, will decide whether the nation wide campaign can be directed legally by the treasury's war risk insurance bureau, which has charge of administration of the insurance. If he decides the bureau's function should be limited to operating the insurance machinery, the solicitation work probably will be turned over to a committee of leading citizens, with headquarters in Washington.

The war department will have exclusive charge of distributing necessary application blanks within camps, and arranging meetings of soldiers to hear expositions of the government insurance scheme. Moving pictures, posters and pamphlets already are being prepared by the war risk insurance bureau in anticipation of these intracamp campaigns.

About 20,000 applications for insurance have been received, mainly from the Rainbow division of national guardsmen. Officials believe this number will be doubled within a few weeks.

The Swedish Government has requisitioned all supplies of bit props and directed that they be sold to the Royal Swedish Fuel Commission.

Corporate Organization and Management. By Thomas Conyngton, of the New York Bar, has just been issued by The Ronald Press Company, New York (\$5.00).

In 1903 the author's work "Corporate Management" was published, followed in 1904 by its companion volume, "Corporate Organization." Both these volumes went through a number of editions.

It is a sign of the times that the work of revision was done (largely) by Miss Helen Potter of the New York Bar. The author has furnished a compact, practical, and conveniently arranged manual of corporation law and procedure—one which meets the needs of lawyers, accountants, corporation officials, and business men generally. The books cover practically the entire range of ordinary corporate organization and procedure. As American company law is founded principally upon English law, as is our Canadian Company law, this useful book will likely be found upon the shelves of a considerable number of Canadian lawyers.

A Desk-Book of Twenty-Five Thousand Words Frequently Mispronounced, by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL.D. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York and London 1, \$1.60.

Indicates the correct pronunciation of English words, foreign terms, Bible names, personal names, geographical names, and proper names of all kinds current in literature, science and the arts. The preferences of the principal dictionaries of the English language, from Bullock's Dictionary issued in 1616 to Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary in 1916, are placed on record, and national peculiarities indicated and explained. The volume gives the recommendations of the leading lexicographers of three centuries, a task never before attempted by any orthoepist.

Health And the State, by William A. Brend, M.A., Camb.; M.D. (State Medicine), B.Sc., Lond., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, has just been issued by Constable & Company, Ltd., of London (10s 6d net.)

If we realized as fully as we should that a healthy population is the finest form of national wealth we would take more interest in and give more encouragement to our officials who look after our public health services. Dr. Brend advocates a Ministry of Health, the most important function of which shall be investigating the causes and distribution of disease. He examines the question of infection and claims the fear of it is unwarrantably exaggerated, and that segregation in fever hospitals is useless as a means of prevention. He claims there is little scientific foundation for the popular view that infant mortality is largely a result of adverse prenatal conditions or maternal ignorance and neglect, and gives reasons for believing it is mainly caused by post-natal factors over which the mother has little or no control. He urges that curative measures yield far less return to the State than those which remove conditions causing disease. The following striking statement is taken from the chapter on Infant Mortality:—

As a means of measuring the excess of such mortality in less favorably situated communities, a table is given of the deaths under one year per 1,000 births. In Cavan the rate is low as 46, in Leitrim it is 42. In Sutherlandshire 46, and in Argyllshire 50. The lowest rate in England is 54, in the rural districts of Berkshire—the same as in Ross and Cromarty. Dr. Brend thinks it probable that any rate over 30 should be regarded as preventable, but to measure the excess of deaths he takes provisionally 50 deaths under one year per 1,000 births. On this basis the annual loss of life due to preventable causes in the United Kingdom is 60,000.

Mortality is highest in industrial towns and mining districts. Ashton-under-Lyne has 184 per 1,000 births, Burnley 158, Middlesborough 151, Stoke-on-Trent, Nottingham, and Dublin 145, Belfast 143, Dundee 135, Glasgow and Paisley 133. For all Ireland the rate is 87.3, and according to the latest year available it is 51 in New Zealand, 65 in Norway, 71 in Australia, 71 in Sweden, and 78 in France, but it has to be borne in mind that in France deaths before the third day are regarded as stillbirths. He concludes that infant mortality is essentially a result of urbanization.

Dr. Brend quotes Dr. Kerr-Love's observation that children of the poorest mothers in Glasgow weigh on

an average of 7 lbs. at birth, the average weight of a healthy infant being 7 lbs., and this is held to support the opinion that if the infants of the working classes had the same surroundings as those of the wealthier classes during early life, they would develop into equally well-grown and healthy children. "It would be interesting to know," he writes, "how much infant mortality in the West-End of London would rise, relatively high though it is, if infants and their mothers saw as little of the country throughout the year as most of the mothers of Bermondsey and Shoreditch."

In the chapter, Public Health, Land and Housing, the author writes: "The only object here is to reinforce the economic arguments by showing that the land question is intimately bound up with that on national health. It will be of little avail to instruct mothers, or build school clinics, or establish schemes of insurance unless we recognize this fact both in town and country; and when we have recognized it and have acted upon our knowledge, there will be little need for palliative measures."

Your Part in Poverty, by George Lansbury, Editor of The Herald (London), sometime Member of Parliament. New York, B. W. Huebsch, \$1.00 net.

In all the tangle of human affairs,—the spiritual and the sordid, labor and capital, ideals and selfishness, war international and domestic,—any straightforward examination of life as we live it, any sincere attempt to find a path out of the maze of mankind's struggles deserves an equally sincere consideration. When the examination is an unflinching facing of facts and a searching analysis of the prevalent evils of modern life and the causes of those evils, a foothold is afforded for each individual to take hold and do his bit in new light and with tools ready to his hand.

In "Your Part in Poverty," George Lansbury has done even more than provide such a book. Very simply, with downright common sense, he has written fearlessly, impartially, and with that profound sympathy which the poor weary devilled world so needs, of the ills which underlie our whole social structure and of the great need the world has for each of us to look himself in the face and ask and answer questions for himself—each of us—if we would not cowardly contribute to the world's wrongs. "Your Part in Poverty" is a little book which every thinking man and woman will find a confessional of conscience and at the same time thrillingly emotive in the cause of a new social consciousness. It is simply and inspiringly human—keen, just and kind.

In his chapter on workmen Mr. Lansbury analyzes the condition of the worker in the social world of to-day; his problems, his struggles, his obstacles, and the new angles from which the war has caused him to view and be viewed. In a section devoted to women and children he discusses the domestic, economic, social and even political phases of the life of the greater part of humanity, and the necessity of a changed outlook on the world's affairs which has been challenged into being by recent developments. In the third part of the work he takes up Business, comprehensively attacking the evils life suffers from the present conduct of affairs and pointing out conversely how business suffers from the present construction of the social order. Then he draws together the threads of his investigation, pointing out how the individual whatever his class, suffers under the present social order, and points out the part each of us may play in bringing about a reorganization of society mutually co-operative instead of mutually destructive. The book is the voice of a new public conscience evoked by the demand of thinking people to apprehend intelligently the life we live and so to order it toward large creative ends that the future will be forever free of the great errors of the past. It is a carefully weighed statement of the social facts which must be dealt with to-day and tomorrow, without prejudice, but without hesitation in the search for the causes of the miseries and evils of the workaday world. The sincerity and depth of the appeal may be indicated by the fact that despite his merciless examination of the failure of the church to play its part socially, Mr. Lansbury's book is vouched for in a preface by the Bishop of Winchester, as a most deserving statement and one of unquestioned integrity. As such it has been badly needed and should fill a very real need in clearing the ground of much social controversy.



## The Case of the U. S. Express Companies by an Official

There are only three big express companies left in the United States. The fourth gave up the ghost two years ago and its territory was taken over by the others, says a writer in the New York Annalist. That was the United States. The survivors are the American, the Adams, and the Wells Fargo. They are just surviving, and that is all, under the prevailing rates. Whether they shall continue as collectors, carriers, and distributors of fast package freight depends on the country's willingness to grant them an increase in rates. They are asking this increase as a war emergency measure, and have gone on record in their application to the effect that they will not oppose an effort to restore the lower rates if at any time after the war the commission determines that the increase now requested is no longer needed.

The spectacle of the great express companies appearing before the country, hat in hand, to explain the need for increased rates is novel, or would have been before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Post Office Department set about the readjustment of their affairs. The impression undoubtedly lingers even yet in the back of the public mind that the express business is inordinately profitable. It was for many years, so that despite the inroads made by extravagant management the companies paid fat dividends. The parcels post, carrying packages at much lower rates, and the reduction in charges ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission changed all that.

So reluctant have stockholders of the express companies been to recognize the change that as recently as last year the shares of the American Express Company sold as high as 140, Wells Fargo at 144, and Adams at 154. Now the first named sells at 81, Wells Fargo at 76, and Adams at 80. All three companies now occupy their own buildings on lower Broadway, two of them costly skyscrapers put up for office renting. And all three are working hard to build up their money order and other non-transportation departments, for under prevailing conditions they are not deriving any benefit from handling express matter. The President of one of the companies tells why:

"We gladly lay all our cards face up," he said. "The more fully informed the public is about our business the better."

"In the first place, then, do you realize that it costs an express company more money to pick up your suitcase or barrel of apples, carry it to its destination and make delivery than you pay for the service? In the first six months of this year, from Jan. 1 to July 1, shippers paid the express companies \$99,613,999. The express companies paid in expenses and taxes \$99,658,848. We actually had an operating deficit of \$40,000 after handling that tremendous amount of business."

"That period ended with June. July was worse; August showed still widening disparities; September we are almost afraid to face. Not a dollar profit on one hundred millions of business, but a big cash loss. You can't dodge the question: Shall we get more pay or wind up business?"

"Our company got after expenses to adjust them to the new rates of pay and cut them pretty deep—too far, in some cases. We saved \$1,500,000 in one year by getting our employes to co-operate with us. Where there were four men at a station we would suggest that three assume the work, leaving one man to be transferred. His pay was divided, half going to the three who assumed heavier duties, and the other half coming out of the payrolls. Nearly every executive in the organization has come up through the works, and we had no trouble in getting the men to do their best to enable us to meet the new conditions."

"You don't think of the express companies as large buyers of materials, but we are. Feed for our horses has gone to the skies; so has harness and everything that goes with the maintenance of our delivery service. The terminal costs have increased about 50 per cent. We buy vast quantities of stationery, and that has doubled. Our men have never been overpaid, and when living costs jumped we had to look out for them. We increased all wages of \$2,000 or less by 8-3 per cent, but that had not been enough to hold the organization together against the bidding of other employers who have been able to add higher costs to their selling prices. We can't do that. Most of our men get from \$70 to \$125 a month, and they

have to be high-class men to handle the valuable merchandise entrusted to them. Then we have lost 2,000 men out of 15,000 to military service, and must lose a great many more soon. The men who have taken their places have to be trained at a great expense. When a shipper needs a good man he takes one of our \$75 drivers and pays him \$125."

"There is a thought that occurs to me in that connection as showing why we lose money on our package business. The loss and damage claims have gone up rapidly, partly because of the substitution of beginners and second-rate men for experienced handlers taken away, and partly because nearly everything that we handle has increased by perhaps 50 per cent in value. Take a case of shoes, for instance. A pair of shoes that used to cost us \$4 on a claim now costs us \$6 or \$7. Yet we still get the same rate for carrying them."

"The war has forced us to give up many through cars and to use box cars in place of the regular equipment. Where we used to load a baggage car to be sent through to destination we now have to hold it at an exchange point and transfer the contents. That explains the increase in terminal charges. The more you handle an express shipment the more the damage you have to pay."

"The express companies have had to assume much work that used to be left to the railroads themselves. We get heavy shipments that we are not adequately prepared to handle because the consignee wants a quicker delivery than he can get by freight under present congested conditions. A manufacturing plant which ordinarily has a machine in reserve is running to capacity when a breakdown occurs. Ordinarily the idle machine or part would be used while a new one was on the way, but under pressure the manufacturer telegraphs for a new casting or machine and asks that it be sent by express. It is an actual fact that some of the articles given us are too heavy for our biggest wagons and break down our platform trucks."

"The express companies do not want to make war profits. They would be well satisfied to get rates that would enable them just to hold their organizations together and keep the business moving. That is the attitude in which we presented ourselves to the commission. To facilitate a decision they asked that we notify shippers in advance to clear away as much of the discussion in advance as possible. We face an emergency and we ask for emergency relief. We may have to return to the commission for additional help if we get this advance, but we do not want to ask for anything more than the minimum on which we can get along while the present abnormal problems confront us."

"The increase will benefit the railroads as much as us, for they get 50 cents out of each dollar we receive. The movement of troops and supplies has taken away much of our equipment, and we feel that we are playing an important part in keeping the wheels of industry turning. If the 10 per cent is added to present rates, the changes will still be considerably less than those which prevailed until the reductions were put into effect early in 1914. And, as I said, the business interests of the nation are so dependent upon fast and reliable express service that they are co-operating with us in getting the increase. It is not an increase to protect dividends, but to cover the actual costs of our transportation department and allow us to keep it up."

### STANDARD CLOTHING PLANNED BY ENGLAND.

Standard suits of clothing are to follow the production of standard shoes under the supervision of the Government. The Director of Wool Textile Production, Charles Sykes, described to the Board of Control at Bradford the Government scheme for placing on the market standardized cloths for civilian wear. In the first instance, he said, there would be one type of cloth made at a fixed price, but it would be possible to introduce a reasonably large variety of patterns in order to avoid undesirable uniformity. It was thought that the cloth could be produced at about 6s per yard on a conversion cost basis, and orders would be arranged by the department with the manufacturer. The clothier would make the suits, supply the necessary linings and trimmings and sell them at a fixed price to the retailer, who would part with

them at a fixed price to the public.

Judging from the general information before him, he said, the price of a man's suit produced from standard cloth would allow no more than a reasonable profit to each necessary branch of production. He had considered the question of clothing for boys, and patterns were being prepared of suitable cloths. It was probable that they would be able to supply standard shoddy, and he hoped to arrange for suits for young boys at 22s 6d, for older boys at 30s, and for youths at 40s.

### STANDARD FLANNEL LIKELY.

He hoped also to arrange for standard flannel by fixing a price and inviting manufacturers to conform to a standard specification. To cover the difficulty of rising prices it was proposed to stamp the flannel every few yards with the retail price. He would report more in detail to the next meeting of the board, but he would be glad to be assured of support for the scheme on the lines indicated.

The report was adopted.

Commenting on the scheme, the Manchester "Guardian" says:

"The new standard clothing scheme of the Board of Control of Wool Textile Production differs from the standard boot scheme in one important particular. It is not subsidized. It will depend for its success upon the good will and co-operation of all engaged in the making of the clothing rather than upon the powers the board possesses of enforcing it. Officially it is described as a 'sympathetic' control."

"The prices given are only approximate and may have to be slightly varied from time to time in conformity with the price of the raw material, for it is on that price that the price of the cloth—about 6s a yard—is to be based. There will be a reasonable rate of profit and no more for manufacturer, maker-up and retailer alike, and a point insisted upon is that the standard rates of wages must be paid."

"The quality of the cloth will be quite good—much superior, in fact, to that put into the 50s suit now on the market, and there will be enough variety in color as well as in pattern to obviate any complaint of a distressing uniformity. Though the scheme is not intended to meet the requirements of women, there is nothing that will prevent them from using the cloth if they like it."

### TRADE APPROVAL OF PLAN.

"Perhaps the best surety for the success of the scheme is that it has the blessing of the trade. Within the last fortnight it has been approved by a strongly representative meeting of manufacturers and clothiers from all parts of Great Britain. Some such provision has become necessary because, with a gradually decreasing production of cloth for civil purposes, prices began to rise steadily on the unfettered market, and complaints were made that the quality of the material became worse at the same time."

"The plan of complete control was not adopted because it would have meant the creation of an immense department with a small army of officials, and would probably have proved more costly than it was worth. There is evidence that that has happened in Germany. The board, moreover, considered that the object may be achieved just as effectively by the production of a quantity of standardized cloth sufficient to keep down to a reasonable level the prices of most if not all other cloths on the market by providing a good basis of comparison."

"The full details of the scheme have not been worked out yet, but it may be stated that careful consideration is being given to the best means of securing an equitable distribution of the raw material for the making of the standardized cloth and of the cloth and the clothes themselves when made. The manufacturers and wholesale clothiers and their organizations will have a large hand in this. It is expected that the wholesalers will make greater use of the American 'bespoke' system, and that standardization will be carried into sizes and cuts as well as into the quality of the cloth."

"In the case of the flannel to be standardized the principle will only apply to the price, not to the specification. Each individual manufacturer, therefore, in free competition with his fellows, will be allowed to do what he can on the fixed margin of profit, and for the sake of his future success, if for no other reason, it is believed that he will do his best."

The War Office Contracts Department has commandeered all the men's garmets in stock in the Hebden Bridge and Todmorden wholesale clothing works. It is estimated that over 20,000 garments are held up through this action.

It is believed that when the War Office has ascertained the extent of the stocks in the country they will release all the garments they do not require for army purposes, and that a standard price for retailing these to the public may be fixed.



## Mentioned in Despatches

**NORMAN HAPGOOD**, who is acting as head of the American War Publicity League in France, is one of the best known journalists and magazine editors in the United States. Hapgood has been in turn editor-in-chief of Collier's Weekly and of Harper's Weekly, giving up the latter position a year ago. He is a graduate of Harvard, and after studying law turned to journalism, becoming in turn a dramatic critic and then specializing in problems dealing with social reform. His books on Lincoln, Daniel Webster and George Washington, as well as his "Literary Statesman" and "The Stage in America," have made his name familiar to the more thoughtful of the reading public.

**THE HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL**, who has announced his retirement from Parliamentary life, quits a saddened and pathetic figure. Up till the outbreak of hostilities Birrell was regarded as almost the ablest man in public life in Great Britain, as well as being one of the wittiest, best informed and most public spirited. Birrell was given the very unsatisfactory task of handling the Irish problem, but as a result of the Sinn Féin disturbances in Ireland, he was forced to resign the secretaryship for the country. In the subsequent investigations he was exonerated from all blame, but apparently he felt the disgrace very keenly. Birrell has written a score or more of books dealing with all kinds of activities. For the last few years he represented Bristol in Parliament.

**MAJOR EVELYN DE ROTHSCHILD**.—There seems to be something very tragic in the death of Major Evelyn de Rothschild, who was killed fighting to free the Holy Land from the rule of the Turks. Young Rothschild was a Jew, a member of the well known banking family, and joined the special Jewish regiment which was sent to Palestine some months ago to do their "bit" in the Allied cause. He fell at about the same time as his cousin and particular friend, the Hon. Neil Primrose, son of Lord Rosebery. Young Primrose's mother was a Rothschild. Major Rothschild was the second son of the late Leopold de Rothschild, who died a few months ago. His father was not only famous as a wealthy banker, but as a sportsman as well. On two occasions he won the Derby with his horses.

**ANDREW CARNEGIE**, who has just celebrated his eighty-second birthday, is probably the world's best known philanthropist as well as being one of its richest men. The Laird of Skibo was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835, but came to Canada with his family as a lad in his early teens. In turn he was a weaver's assistant in a cotton factory, a telegraph messenger boy, a telegraph operator, a railroad employee, and then turned to steel manufacture where he amassed a tremendous fortune. Finally in 1901 his interests were merged in the United States Steel Corporation, and Carnegie retired from active business. Since that time he has devoted his time very largely to the founding of Carnegie free libraries, peace movements, the establishment of college professors' pension funds, and various other philanthropic undertakings. In addition to his many other activities Carnegie has written a number of books dealing largely with business, social and economic problems. For the past few years he has spent most of his time at his castle in the north of Scotland.

**DR. JAMESON**, who has just died in London, changed the history of a large part of the South African continent. Some twenty odd years ago he led his famous raid into the Transvaal, but his little force was surrounded and forced to surrender. Dr. Jameson was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot, but was finally turned over to the British who tried him for taking part in an illegal raid and sentenced him to fifteen months' imprisonment. This was the forerunner of the Boer War and probably helped to bring matters to a crisis. A few years later Jameson had the satisfaction of seeing the states he raided become a part of the British South African possessions. Still later Jameson became premier of Cape Colony and was knighted in 1911. With the late Cecil Rhodes he will always occupy a large place in the history of the political and economic development of South Africa. As a very young man he went out to South Africa, where he practised medicine, but later came under the magnetic sway of Cecil Rhodes and joined with him in the latter's plan for the opening up of diamond mines, the building of railroads and other colossal schemes. Jameson was sixty-four years of age.

**SIR JOHN SIMON**, formerly Home Secretary in the Asquith government, who resigned as a protest against the adoption of conscription, has now donned khaki, although he is past the military age. Sir John has written his constituents informing them of his change of heart and stating that he sees no prospect of an early peace. He concludes that it is the duty of every able-bodied man to enlist and "do his bit." Sir John gave up a law practice of \$100,000 a year to enter the trenches. He is one of the ablest men in public life in Great Britain.

**NORTHCLIFFE** seems destined to become a second Warwick in Great Britain. He has driven man after man out of the Cabinet, and is generally regarded as the dictator of the nation's war policies. A short time ago Northcliffe was asked to join the Cabinet as Air Minister, but declined. Apparently he recommended that his brother be given the post. At any rate, Baron Rothemere, proprietor of the Daily Record and Mail of Glasgow and of the Leeds Mercury, has been appointed Air Minister in succession to Earl Cowdray. Like his more famous brother, the new Air Minister is a well known journalist, confining his activities, however, very largely to the out-of-London press.

**RODIN**, the famous French sculptor, who died recently, had a desperate struggle to secure recognition from his fellow countrymen. He was the son of a very poor man, and as a lad and young man knew what poverty of the most distressing nature could do. For years he "ghosted" for sculptors in France and Belgium, gradually learning the technique of sculptors by close observation and long hours of effort. His first and second efforts to have statues placed in the Salon in Paris failed. His work was so much out of the ordinary and so startling that his critics said he had cast his Age of Bronze from life. Later Rodin became the most popular sculptor in the world, and has left as a legacy some wonderful creations. His works, *The Age of Bronze*, *The Thinker*, and *The Portal of Hell*, are his best known efforts. He was born in Paris in 1840.

### GERMANY'S VITAL SPOT.

(The New York Journal of Commerce.)

It is not necessary to reduce the German people to starvation to end the war. That can be more quickly, and quite as surely, accomplished by cutting off at the source the German supply of iron and steel. Germany's military and economic power are alike dependent on her metallurgical resources. In 1880, Germany's output of iron and steel was only one-third that of Great Britain; 32 years later, the German output exceeded the British by two-thirds. During the same period, the output of the United States was increased by 800 per cent; Germany increased hers by 600 per cent. If she were to remain in possession of the basin of Briey which she has occupied since the opening months of the war, Germany would be in a position to contest the supremacy of the foremost metallurgical power in the world. Before July 31, 1914, she controlled a little less than one-half of the total European output; if she were to retain Belgium and the northeastern districts of France, she would dispose of two-thirds of the whole. Apart from Lorraine, Germany is a country with but a very limited supply of iron. Of her total production, Lorraine has provided her with nearly three-fourths. To be most specific: In 1913, French Lorraine produced 19,813,000 tons of iron ore, and German Lorraine 21,000,000 tons, but on the French side, the mines of the Briey region produced not less than 15,147,000 tons of the total. Briefly, the Lorraine basin lying between the Moselle and the Rhine, including both the French districts and those annexed in 1871, is the reservoir from which, at the present time, the whole continent of Europe may be said to draw its iron. In 1795, at the Peace of Basel, France possessed both the whole of the iron and all of the coal comprised within the upper angle of the Rhine and the Moselle. In 1815, she lost half the coal; in 1871, the whole of the coal and half the iron. Were the results of the invasion of 1914 to be perpetuated, France would be totally deprived of both coal and iron.

The Germans are under no illusions about the vital necessity of the ore deposits of Lorraine equally to their economic and military strength. We have had frequent occasion to quote in these columns

the programme of the six leading industrial and agricultural societies of Germany which were submitted in a confidential memorandum to the Chancellor dated May 20, 1915. This document set forth the requirements and expectations of its significance in regard to the terms of peace which was then believed in Germany to be imminent, and was to be concluded on the basis of a complete German triumph. Territorial annexations in the mineral and coal regions of France, Belgium and Luxemburg were very strongly insisted on, and this not merely as a further buttress to the industrial power of Germany. How distinctly they stood for military necessities was proved by the following consideration: The monthly production of pig iron in Germany, between August, 1914, and the date of the memorandum, had about doubled. The manufacture of shells requires the expenditure of such quantities of iron and steel as had up to that time been incredible. For cast iron shells alone, which are an inferior substitute for those of steel, an average production of 4,000 tons of iron per day had been necessary. If the German production of iron and steel had not been doubled, the war could not have been continued. As the material for the manufacture of such enormous quantities of pig iron and steel, the "minette" (phosphorus ore), of Lorraine had become doubly important, since it was the only ore that could be produced in rapidly increasing quantities. In 1915, that ore represented from 60 to 80 per cent of the entire German manufacture of pig iron and steel, and it was the frank admission of the memorialists that "if the production of minette were imperiled, the war would be as good as lost."

This is sufficiently explicit, but, to leave no room for misunderstanding, the German manufacturers went on to show that another slice of France was absolutely essential to the security of the German Empire and, inferentially, the protection of their own interests. They accordingly pointed out that the possession of the large quantity of coal, and especially of coal rich in bitumen, which abounds in the northern basin of France, is at least as important as that of iron ore for the decision of the war. Belgium and Northern France produce together over 40,000,000 tons of coal a year. The command by Germany of these resources has not only enabled her to produce in the requisite amplitude her munitions of war, but has placed a weapon in her hands by which she could induce her neighbors to preserve their neutrality. That is to say, as the industrial and agricultural societies ingeniously put it: Industrial neutral States are obliged to obey the belligerent which can best assure their needed quantity of coal. There can be no disputing the soundness of the view that with the whole of the Lorraine ore fields in the hands of Germany, and the coal fields of Belgium and Northern France added to those of the Sarre, which already belong to her, the countries of Western Europe would have to become her tributaries. The output of the Sarre coal fields in 1913 reached a total of 13½ million tons, and to that total has to be added the Lorraine output of 3½ million tons. Before the war, the close proximity of these coal resources to the ore fields, enabled German manufacturers to convert the Thionville region into one of high furnaces. But great as were the resources of Germany in steel production at the beginning of the war, its prolongation has only been rendered possible by the acquisition of the minette of French Lorraine and of the coal mines of Belgium and Northern France. With the slow, but inexorable advance of the British and French arms across the plain of Flanders, the day of compulsory surrender of this whole region is being always brought nearer, and with that surrender, will strike the hour of Germany's defeat.

### STEEL CONTROL IN UNITED STATES.

The fixing of the price of steel by the Federal Trade Commission and the president is a distinct victory for Secretary Daniels. The latter refused to be held up for \$85 and more a ton for steel plates for our warships which the patriots of the Steel Trust demanded. General Goethals thought \$85 a ton a fair price, but the secretary was obdurate, and the price of \$58 was temporarily fixed, subject to revision, and the trust signed up, under compulsion, for 700,000 tons. The revised price is \$58 per ton.—Secretary Daniel's original figure.—San Francisco Star.

Mr. George H. Smithers, of Burnet & Co., has been elected a member of the governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange. He succeeds Mr. F. C. Fairbanks, resigned.



## Public Opinion

### DOGGED DETERMINATION WILL WIN.

(Chicago Herald.)

The stronger Germany shows herself, the more imperative the necessity of subduing her. It may be that equal reverses are yet in store. There will be victories on both sides before this contest is ended. And it may be longer than we dream. But not single victories, dramatic though they may be, will win this war. Dogged determination, unflinching courage, readiness to stake everything on the issue of the struggle, coupled with superior resources, will inevitably decide in favor of the Allies.

### THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

The average citizen of the United States this year owes at least a thought of appreciation to the farm hand who stood by his rake and plow and refused the lure of higher wages in the cities and larger towns. There was surely something besides selfishness in the motives that caused these men to work, in many cases, from twelve to fourteen hours for a wage of \$3 a day, when unskilled labor was bringing \$5 for an eight-hour day within twelve hours' ride from the average eastern farm. Not only have the farm hands helped to sow and cultivate, but thousands of them are still at work on the soil, gathering in a record harvest. One seldom hears of strikes among farm hands, yet few laborers work so long and so energetically as do they.

### TEUTON PSYCHOLOGY.

(Boston News Bureau.)

The Teuton people, who are every so often bidden fly their flags when a "success" is scored and more "points" are piled up, have an almost equally automatic solace offered them whenever any adverse hint is veiled in the great general staff's bulletins.

"The enemy failed to attain his objective." Haig or Petain or Byng,—that formula fits them all!

The Teutons are strong on psychology—their own brand. This was quite a while ago evidenced on the sea, as now on land, when the United States was informed in 1915 and 1916 that the sole test of legality was a U-boat commander's interpretation of what a merchantman's guilt or innocence was, or what she intended to do in the way of maneuver, etc. Now in terms of land battles the Teuton staff's mind-reading of what any allied commander had in project must equally be deemed conclusive.

It is an infallible formula. It will prove handy for some time yet.

For it can be accurately used right up to the gates of Berlin!

### SIGNIFICANT NAMES IN RUSSIA.

(New York Journal of Commerce.)

There is little doubt that most of the worst trouble in Russia, especially in the Petrograd district, is instigated and fomented by a persistent German propaganda. Evidence of this is given by a Petrograd correspondent of a London paper in the assumed names of some of the most active leaders and instigators in what is called the Council of Soldiers and Workmen. The following instances are cited:

The real name of Tchernoff, formerly minister of agriculture, now strongly opposed to Kerensky, is Feldman. The real name of Parvus, one of the intermediaries between Lenine and the Germans at Copenhagen, is Helfand. The real name of his co-worker, who calls himself Ganetski in Russia, is Furstenberg. Lenine's three assistants, known in Russia as Zinoviev, Trocki, and Kamenieff, are really Apfelbaum, Bronstein, and Rosenfeld. Among others are Goreff, whose real name is Goldmann; Meckoffsky, whose real name is Goldberg; Martoff, who is really Zederbaum; Sukhanoff, formerly Himmer; Zagorsky, once Krachmann; Meshkovsky, formerly Hollander. Lenine himself was formerly called Zederblum.

These are but a small part of the Teutons who are masquerading as Russians under-assumed names, but a much larger number are exercising their malign influence in underhand ways without concealing themselves under false names. They are otherwise disguised in appearing as friends to their victims, who long for peace and are made to believe that they can have it without submission to renewed despotism if they refuse to fight which is a delusion and a snare.

### DEPOSITS WANTED.

Editorial opulence can occasionally be found in Saskatchewan, if we may believe the Dundurn Enterprise. We are glad to state that since our coming to Dundurn we have been able to be an exception to the rule in the tradition of printers and we have had a little bank account with a credit balance most of the time. September 1st the balance in our favor in the Northern Bank was 35 cents. We do not wish to boast, but merely to show our friends and patrons that we are, financially speaking, a sound institution, and assure them that when they deposit a dollar with us they may rest contented that it is in safe hands. We pay interest fifty-two times a year. Let us have your deposit.

### TECHNICAL FARMERS.

(American Lumberman.)

The farmer of to-day is rapidly becoming a technical man. Agricultural schools have made wonderful growth during the last five years, and it is there that many of the leading farmers of tomorrow are receiving their technical educations. The graduates in many cases do not farm, it is true, but in occupying the place of county farm advisors they exert a much more powerful influence upon the farmer. They disseminate near and far the knowledge that they gained at the agricultural school. No field presents greater opportunity for the use of wood than the farm; no better way of reaching the farmers than through the alert, aggressive, technical farmers turned out by the universities. The grouping together of lumber on the farm and its publication in lasting form for distribution among agricultural students at leading agricultural colleges ought to result in much good to the lumber industry.

If the graduates of technical courses are not fully informed upon the uses of wood whose fault is it?

### WHY NOT A CITY ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL?

(New York Tribune.)

Beauty is a word that somehow seldom comes to American lips. When we have thought of beauty it was usually as something extraneous and applied, a frame or fringe or extra gewgaw, seldom as a quality inherent in the structure of everything we see or touch or know. The decorations of our streets have been applied for an occasion. But they have served to bring out all the latent beauty in our buildings. They have converted our city of horrible contrasts into a thing of living, unified beauty. Why sink back into our lethargy of blindness? That is the question which New Yorkers ought to put to themselves. If beauty is so pleasant on a gala occasion, why not see to it that its essential spirit is spread over all our days? Why spoil our skylines with egregious signs? Why permit atrocities of architecture anywhere? Why not carry our city planning a step further, and open up the long-needed connecting highways with civic centers duly controlled as to architecture and yielding up vistas in every direction?

### THE MARKET BASKET.

(Meriden, Conn., Journal.)

Permit us to repeat a platitude: Times change. But yesterday nobody honored a market basket. No woman who pretended to "a place in society" ever dreamed of carrying one. Even the college girl with socialistic tendencies failed to recognize the market basket must be taken soberly. Not alone in daughter, after a month's residence in this country, saw to it that her little brother, and not herself went to the corner grocery when a market basket was required. But as aforesaid, Times change. Especially war times. Behold the apotheosis of the market basket. It now rides triumphantly in every motor car. It accompanies very fashionably dressed ladies into the street cars, subways and elevated of the land. It is a symbol of the new democracy that the market basket must be taken soberly. Not alone in Europe's trenches are the battles for world democracy to be won. Whenever in a street car you trip over the market-basket of a lady who is nobly doing her bit, you are reminded of the first great principles of democracy, "liberty, equality and fraternity," also sorority; and you are convinced that since carrying a market basket is now the height of fashion, world democracy is surely on its way.

### TUT-TUT!

(Buffalo Commercial.)

Captions come easy sometimes, as when we note that Mr. James Tutt of Cincinnati was recently married to Miss Alva Tutt of Cleveland.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES A MEDICINE?

(Southern Lumberman.)

War has been declared against whiskey to the end; beer and wine exist precariously; but there are left undisturbed 746 patent medicines containing alcohol, according to figures compiled by Representative Meeker, of Missouri. Of these tonics, compounds, cordials and elixirs, few contain less than 10 per cent alcohol; more than half of them contain 20 per cent and four contain actually over 90 per cent.

### INCOME TAXES.

(The Annalist.)

As a matter of fact, much can be said in favor of heavier income taxes for the man of moderate means. In Great Britain an income of \$6,000 is reduced to \$4,500 after the Government's share has been taken. That means compulsory saving of 25 per cent of earnings that before the war were in most cases fully spent. Such a tax here would mean that instead of forming good resolutions in the direction of economy and letting it go at that, the average American citizen would have to abstract a quarter out of every dollar he earned and live on the remainder.

### MY WORK.

(By Henry Van Dyke.)

"Let me but do my work from day to day  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
In roaring market place, or tranquil room.  
Let me but find it in my heart to say  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray  
This is my work, my blessing, not my doom,  
Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
This work can best be done in my own way.  
Then shall I see it not too great nor small;  
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;  
Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours  
And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall  
At eventide to play, and love and rest,  
Because I know, for me, my work is best."

### "THEY TAKE 'EM."

(Christian Science Monitor.)

To offer peace to Belgium is another "thoughtful" German stroke. It is very thoughtful, when you come to think of the way in which the German forces are falling back, in Flanders, before the powerful thrusts of the Anglo-French combination. And it is still more thoughtful when you read that American soldiers are now in the trenches on the western front. A little patience and Belgium will be freed, and it will be freed by just such methods as the Allies are now employing in restoring portions of the country. These methods were tersely described, recently, by an Irishman who had just returned from the trenches. He was telling of the elaborate erman dugouts, when some one interrupted to ask: "But how do the British build their dugouts?" "They don't build them," he replied, "they take 'em."

### OUR MOTHERS.

(Farm and Dairy.)

Homemaking as a profession is second to none. In the hands of mothers the world over, lie the destinies of nations. Not only are they dependent upon her for the boys and girls who in a few years will be the politicians, the captains of industry, the professional men and the farmers, but upon the training which these boys and girls receive in their homes, will depend the status of health, morality and religion throughout the world. And if mother is to live up to her responsibility to civilization in training her family, she must have her task well in hand.

There is perhaps no other profession in which so many details must be looked after. And every detail is important. In order that everything may get its share of attention, homemakers should carefully plan their work. If women will but stop and consider each department of the home, they will probably find that in order to give everything its proper share of their attention, some things will have to be cut down. It is to give the housekeeper time to spend on the training of their children and time for social, church and community duties that labor saving devices must be instituted if we are to get the greatest efficiency from the home.



# AMONG THE COMPANIES

## UNION BAG & PAPER CO.

Paper companies continue to show large earnings. While Union Bag and Paper net earnings of \$837,286 for the October 31 quarter kept pace with the remarkable showing the company made in the first six months of its fiscal year, when \$1,230,658 net was earned, surplus after charges for the October quarter showed a decrease of \$83,689 from that of the preceding period owing to the heavy write-off made for excess profits and other taxes.

The company in the past quarter set aside \$200,000 for war taxes, or \$75,000 over that of the July quarter, bringing total sum set aside for extraordinary taxes up to \$400,000 for the first nine months of the operating year.

Notwithstanding this reserve for excess profits taxes, Union Bag & Paper for its first nine months this year showed total net earnings of \$1,754,938, or nearly three times the annual dividend rate of 6 per cent on the \$10,000,000 common stock outstanding.

On August 23 last the company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and on October 22 declared an extra dividend 2 per cent payable in Liberty Loan bonds.

In line with its change of capital last year, about 96 per cent of new stock in the Union Bag & Paper Corporation has been issued, which cleans up all of the old preferred outstanding, leaving a small percentage of common unchanged into new.

The company's limits are largely in this province.

## McKINLEY-DARRAGH MINES.

Producing bullion at the rate of 86,174 fine ounces per month and with the quotations for bar silver so far in the year having averaged approximately 80 cents per ounce, the McKinley-Darragh is in a financial position quite on a par with the best days in its history. With the quotation for the product at 85 cents an ounce the gross annual yield at the present rate would aggregate approximately \$878,974. The regular dividend payable January 1, 1918, will bring the aggregate profit disbursements up to \$5,146,197.34, which is equal to 229 per cent on the company's issued capital.

## THE ANNUAL REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

The Annual Review Publishing Company, Limited, which for 16 years has published Mr. Castell Hopkins' "Canadian Annual Review," has been re-organized as The Canadian Annual Review, Limited, with \$75,000 capital. The officers are J. Castell Hopkins, President; Robert Glasgow, Vice-President; and J. Hamilton Brown, Secretary, with A. E. Ames, Col. J. Cooper Mason, D.S.O., and A. J. Russel Snow, K.C., as the other Directors.

## ONTARIO NATIONAL BRICK CO.

Bondholders of the Ontario National Brick Co., Ltd., met last week, and it was stated that more than half of the total outstanding bonds of \$1,600,000 favored the agreement providing for a reorganization of the company. The written consent of \$750,000 had been secured, and an additional \$124,000 are expected to sign. All the larger holders are said to be included in this total. As the circulars outlining the new scheme were only mailed a few days ago there has been little time in which to hear from the small holders.

Bondholders were asked to subscribe new money to the extent of 25 per cent of their holdings of bonds of the old company. If the organization becomes effective that would make the outstanding bonds of the proposed new company \$400,000, out of a total authorized issue of a \$500,000. Bondholders who subscribe for the new issue would receive common stock to the par value of their holdings of the old bonds.

## ILLINOIS TRACTION CO.

Illinois Traction October gross was \$1,226,336 compared with \$1,083,573 a year ago. Net was \$404,185 against \$440,377 a year ago, a decrease of 8.95 per cent. Ten months gross was \$11,032,660, compared with \$9,958,371 for the same period a year ago. Net in ten months gained 2.59 per cent from \$3,737,754 in 1916 to \$3,834,412 this year.



MR. E. R. WOOD,  
Head of the Toronto Victory Loan Committee.

## NEW COMPANIES.

The following new companies are announced in the various gazettes:—

### FEDERAL CHARTERS.

J. S. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, \$500,000.  
Renfrew Refrigerator Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Ont., \$100,000.

Le Berger, Limitee, Montreal, \$199,000.  
Canadian Marine and Commercial Co., Ltd., Montreal, \$500,000.

Gold Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, \$200,000.  
Fraser, Brace and Clarke, Limited, Montreal, \$500,000.

Corriveau Advertising Service Limited, Montreal, Montreal, \$50,000.  
Montreal Fruit Exchange, Limited, Montreal, \$50,000.

Goldfine & Channie, Limited, Montreal, \$40,000.  
J. Christin & Co., Limited, Montreal, \$50,000.

### QUEBEC CHARTERS.

Le Club Nautique de Sorel, Inc., Sorel, \$10,000.  
Porter Mallory Co., Ltd., Mont Joli, \$20,000.

### ONTARIO CHARTERS.

The Auto Printing Register Company, of Canada, Limited, Toronto, \$50,000.

Flanders Realty Company, Limited, Windsor, \$40,000.

Ideal Box Lunch Limited, Hamilton, \$40,000.  
Oakwood Amusement Company, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.

Silver Lake Ice and Fish Company, Limited, Hamilton, \$40,000.

## WESTERN CANADA POWER CO.

Western Power Company, of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., reports for October, 1917, operating revenues, \$40,775.36, an increase of 17.2 per cent compared with the same month last year, and net earnings of \$30,227.46, an increase of 37.1 compared with October, 1916.

The net earnings for the year 1917 to date, are \$269,716, compared with \$210,126 in 1916. For the twelve months ended October, 1917, the net earnings are \$338,378.97, an increase of 34.1 per cent over the twelve months ended October, 1916. Interest on bonds and debentures is now at the rate of \$285,000 per year.

## NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.

October net profits of the Nova Scotia Steel Co. were slightly better than \$400,000, which means in substance, profits for the \$15,000,000 common at the rate of \$30 a share. This balance is net for dividends because of the fact that in making up its figures the company does not strike its net until after deduction of the Canadian war taxes.

Nova Scotia Steel is expected to continue a \$5 a share dividend disbursement. This would entail the payment to stockholders of but \$750,000 per annum, leaving an estimated \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 to be used in the property.

## NEWSPRINT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION IS DISSOLVED.

With the assent of the United States Government, the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association, which represents about 85 per cent of the printpaper production of the United States and Canada was dissolved at New York on Tuesday, as an unlawful combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Under this decree, signed by U. S. Judge Mayer, and which the defendants' counsel said was accepted by the accused men because of patriotic motives, and a desire not to embarrass the Government engaged in war, evidence will be adduced before the Federal Trade Commission with a view to paper prices being fixed in the U.S. by the commission.

Pending the commission's decision, which under the decree may be reviewed by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals here, the price of paper is fixed at three cents a pound. This contract of which the United States Attorney-General is the trustee, is understood to be satisfactory to the American Newspapers Association, the members of which are included in the consumers of paper.

Under the decree, the three cent price will prevail until April 1 in the case of some of the individual and corporate defendants, and until January 1 in the case of others. The price finally fixed by the Federal Trade Commission will, it is understood, be for the period of the war.

Five of the seven individual defendants and all but a few of the corporate defendants accused under the federal indictment returned last April, entered pleas of "nolo contendere." The five individuals who thus refused to carry the case to trial are George H. Mead, president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., and other companies; Phillip T. Dodge, president of the defendant International Paper Company; Edward W. Backus, president of the defendant Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co.; George G. Chaon, Jr., president of the defendant Laurentide Company, Ltd., and an officer of the Canadian Expert Co., Ltd., and Frank J. Sensenbrenner, vice-president of the defendant Kimberley-Clark Company. The first four of these individuals were fined \$2,500 each, and Sensenbrenner was fined \$1,000.

The defendants were accused of creating a "complete monopolistic arrangement" whereby prices were fixed, the country divided into geographical districts for trade purposes, new mills suppressed to avert competition, and propaganda sent to newspaper publishers indicating increased manufacturing costs at a time when, according to the Government, it was actually lower than it had been in previous months.

### "SELF-DEFENCE" MEASURE.

Counsel for the defendants asserted they had not consciously violated the spirit or the letter of the Sherman law. The association, the attorneys held, was organized as a measure of "self-defence, to meet aggressions" by the American Newspapers' Association, which was described as being a "buyers' trust." The A.N.P.A. was responsible for the tariff on printpaper being lifted, as affecting importation from Canada, John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defence, asserted, and as the cost of manufacturing paper in the United States is greater than that in Canada, the manufacturers considered they were justified, he said, in taking reasonable protective measures.

Trial of the cases would bring the defendants nowhere, as neither conviction nor acquittal nor a jury's disagreement would change the newsprint situation, said Mr. Stanchfield, who added that the manufacturers were actuated, in consenting to assent to the price decree, by the same motives of patriotism as moved steel and sugar and other industries to reach understandings with the Government in time of war. In view of this attitude, Mr. Stanchfield pleaded, no fines ought to be imposed.

Herbert C. Smyth, of counsel for the Government, urged it would be "a serious thing if they go unpunished," as the principle of the Sherman law, he said, had been violated.

A newly joined recruit was being instructed on night out-post duty on Salisbury Plain, and he was impressively warned by his company sergeant-major that he must on no account allow himself to be overcome by the darkness and fall asleep. "Don't you worry about me, sergeant," he said, with a wink. "There ain't no fear of that. I was a poacher before I joined up."



# AMONG THE COMPANIES

## SUBSCRIBERS TO THE VICTORY BOND.

A classified list of subscriptions of the companies, provinces and counties, etc., subscribing to the Victory Loan, follows:—

### COMPANIES.

Canadian Pacific .. . . .	\$10,000,000
National Trust Co. . . . .	3,500,000
Dom. Steel Corp. . . . .	3,000,000
Canada Cement Co. Ltd. . . . .	2,000,000
Steel Co. of Canada . . . . .	1,500,000
Anglo-Can. Leather . . . . .	1,500,000
Imperial Oil . . . . .	1,250,000
Ogilvie Milling . . . . .	1,000,000
Hudson's Bay Co. . . . .	1,000,000
Canada Steamship Lines . . . . .	1,000,000
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods, Ltd. . . . .	1,000,000
The T. Eaton Co. . . . .	1,000,000
St. Lawrence Bridge . . . . .	1,600,000
Riordon Pulp & Paper Co. . . . .	1,000,000
Laurentide, Ltd. . . . .	1,000,000
Maple Leaf Milling . . . . .	500,000
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse . . . . .	500,000
Royal Trust and clients . . . . .	350,000
Major H. Molson, M.C. . . . .	250,000
Price Bros. Ltd. . . . .	250,000
Royal Securities Corp. . . . .	250,000
Can. Ingersoll Rand . . . . .	250,000
Dominion Copper Products . . . . .	250,000
Dominion Bridge . . . . .	250,000
Montreal Locomotive . . . . .	250,000
Bell Telephone . . . . .	225,000
Can. Cartridge Co. . . . .	200,000
Dominion Corset Co. . . . .	200,000
Elder Dempster & Co. . . . .	200,000
Lake of the Woods Milling . . . . .	200,000
Asbestos Corp. of Canada . . . . .	200,000
Burlington Steel Fdy. . . . .	200,000
Can. Foundry & Forgings . . . . .	200,000
Peter Lyall & Sons . . . . .	150,000
Montreal L. H. & P. Co. . . . .	102,500
L. A. Wilson & Co. . . . .	100,000
Keystone Transportation . . . . .	100,000
Montreal Cottons . . . . .	100,000
Montreal Trust . . . . .	100,000
Jas. Coristine & Co. . . . .	100,000
Drawn Steel Co. . . . .	100,000
John Morrow Nut & Screw Co. . . . .	100,000
Canada Bag (employees) . . . . .	100,000
Robin Adair . . . . .	100,000
Northern Electric Co. . . . .	100,000
Canadian Cottons . . . . .	100,000
Penmans, Ltd. . . . .	100,000
Nichols Chemical Co. . . . .	100,000
National Breweries . . . . .	100,000
Jas. McLaren Co., Ltd. . . . .	100,000
Gazette Publishing Co. . . . .	75,000
La Presse Publishing Co. . . . .	75,000
Can. Bronze (per R. E. Thorne) . . . . .	74,000
W. de M. & H. M. Marler (Clients) . . . . .	73,950
Mark Fisher, Sons & Co. . . . .	51,000
Southern Canada Power . . . . .	50,000
Donnacona Paper Co. . . . .	50,000
Dominion Oilcloth . . . . .	50,000
W. McNally & Co. . . . .	50,000
Eastern Trust Co. . . . .	50,000
L. G. Beaubien & Co. . . . .	50,000
Quintal & Lynch . . . . .	50,000
McIntyre Sons & Co. . . . .	50,000
Darling Bros. . . . .	50,000
Berliner Gramophone Co. . . . .	50,000
Cleett, Peabody & Co. . . . .	50,000
Drummond, McCall & Co. . . . .	50,000
Philip Morris & Co. . . . .	50,000
Montreal W. & P. Co. . . . .	50,000
F. H. Hopkins & Co. . . . .	50,000
McDougall & Cowans . . . . .	50,000
Henry Morgan & Co. . . . .	50,000
Directors Gault Bros. Ltd. . . . .	50,000
Canada Iron Foundries . . . . .	50,000
Can. Iron Foundries . . . . .	50,000
J. T. Davis . . . . .	50,000
La Prevoyance . . . . .	50,000
King Bros. . . . .	50,000
Williamson & Crombie . . . . .	50,000
Kingsbury Footwear Co. . . . .	50,000
A. C. Leslie & Co. . . . .	50,000
Dominion Wire Rope Co. . . . .	50,000
West India Electric Co. . . . .	45,000
Atlas Construction Co. . . . .	40,000
Crown Trust Co. . . . .	25,000



MR. J. W. McCONNELL,  
Chairman of the English Section of the Victory Loan  
Committee in Montreal.

Dominion Transport Co. . . . .	30,000
Burnett & Porteous . . . . .	30,000
Borden Milk Co. . . . .	25,000
John S. Metcalfe Co. . . . .	25,000
Caron & Freres . . . . .	25,000
W. R. Grace & Co. . . . .	25,000
J. B. Renaud & Co. . . . .	25,000
Shedden Forwarding . . . . .	25,000
G. Durnford & Co. (in trust) . . . . .	25,000
Rolland Paper Co. . . . .	25,000
River Quelle Pulp & Lumber . . . . .	25,000
E. T. Lumber Co. . . . .	25,000
Borden Milk Co. . . . .	25,000
Canada Linseed Oil Mills . . . . .	25,000
Lymans, Ltd. . . . .	25,000
Hodgson Bros. & Rowson . . . . .	25,000
National Acme Co. . . . .	25,000
J. W. Pyke & Co. . . . .	25,000
Union Bag & Paper Co. . . . .	25,000
James Robertson & Co. . . . .	25,000
The Garth Co. . . . .	25,000
Munderloh & Co. . . . .	25,000
Debenhams, Canada, Ltd. . . . .	25,000
J. Kellert & Sons . . . . .	25,000
Dominion Iron & Wrecking Co. . . . .	25,000
Miller Bros. . . . .	22,000
Canadian Converters . . . . .	25,000
Revillon Freres . . . . .	20,000
A. Racine & Co. (employees) . . . . .	20,000
Belding-Paul Corticelli . . . . .	20,000
Belgo-Canadian P. & P. Co. . . . .	20,000
A. Hetherbridge & Co. . . . .	20,000
Standard Iron Co. . . . .	15,000
Tooke Bros. Ltd. . . . .	15,000
Grant Johnston & Co. (client) . . . . .	15,000
Robert White & Co. . . . .	11,000
Webster & Sons . . . . .	11,000
S. B. Foote & Co. . . . .	10,000
B. & S. H. Thompson . . . . .	10,000
McLean, Kennedy, Ltd. . . . .	10,000
G. W. Reed & Co., Ltd. . . . .	10,000
C. H. Johnston & Sons . . . . .	10,000
W. F. B. Curry & Co. . . . .	10,000
Dominion Paper Co. . . . .	10,000
John Farquahar & Son . . . . .	10,000
Leonard Bros. . . . .	10,000
L. E. Waterman Co. . . . .	10,000
Maritime Fish Corp. . . . .	10,000
J. H. Bessette Ltee. . . . .	10,000
Daoust, Lalonde & Cie. . . . .	10,000
Sorel Mechanical Shops, Ltd. . . . .	10,000
J. H. Douglas & Co. . . . .	15,000
Gilmour Bros. & Co. . . . .	10,000
P. P. Martin & Cie. . . . .	10,000
La Cie P. Tremblay . . . . .	10,000
Royal Baking Powder Co. . . . .	10,000
Gardner & Co. . . . .	10,000
McArthur, Irwin, Ltd. . . . .	10,000
B. R. Wharton Co., Ltd. . . . .	10,000
J. H. Blumenthal & Sons . . . . .	10,000
Dufresne & Locke . . . . .	10,000
The B. B. B. Co. . . . .	10,000
La Traverse de Levis . . . . .	10,000

The B. Houde Co. . . . .	10,000
Codere & Sons . . . . .	10,000
A. Gravel Lumber Co. . . . .	10,000
Carter's Ink Co. . . . .	10,000
Rail Joint of Canada . . . . .	10,000
Consumers' Cordage Co. . . . .	10,000
R. J. Mercure & Co. . . . .	10,000
Stuart Wyeth, Philadelphia . . . . .	10,000
Quaranty Securities Corp. (N.Y.) . . . . .	10,000
Mercure & Co. . . . .	10,000
Merck & Co. . . . .	10,000
J. E. Frost & Co. . . . .	10,000
Rubin Bros. . . . .	10,000
Guarantee Securities Corp. . . . .	10,000
Century Coal & Coke Co. . . . .	10,000
Phoenix Bridge & Iron Works . . . . .	10,000

### INSURANCE.

Canada Life . . . . .	5,000,000
Sun Life . . . . .	5,000,000
Metropolitan Life, N. Y. . . . .	5,000,000
Mutual Life of Canada . . . . .	3,000,000
New York Life . . . . .	2,000,000
Great West Life . . . . .	2,000,000
London Life . . . . .	1,300,000
Law, Union & Rock . . . . .	350,000
Aetna Life . . . . .	300,000
North British & Mercantile . . . . .	300,000
Royal Insurance . . . . .	250,000
Eagle & British Dominion . . . . .	200,000
Lon. & Lancashire Life & Gen. Assurance . . . . .	150,000
Globe & Rutgers Fire . . . . .	100,000
Mount Royal Assurance Co. . . . .	100,000
Mount Royal Assurance Co. . . . .	100,000
Aetna Casualty and Surety . . . . .	100,000
Lon. & Liverpool & Globe . . . . .	100,000
Automobile Insurance Co., Hartford . . . . .	100,000
La Sauvegarde . . . . .	70,000
Guarantee Co. of North America . . . . .	55,000
Caledonian Insurance . . . . .	25,000

### MINES.

Nipissing . . . . .	500,000
Mining Corporation . . . . .	500,000
Granby Consolidated . . . . .	300,000
Coniagas Mines . . . . .	50,000
McKinley-Darragh . . . . .	50,000

### PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.

Leeds and Grenville Counties . . . . .	314,000
Renfrew County . . . . .	126,900
Frontenac County . . . . .	250,000
Oxford County . . . . .	160,000
Hastings County . . . . .	136,300
Kent County . . . . .	150,000
Lambton County . . . . .	106,300
Durham County . . . . .	79,750
Huron County . . . . .	72,000
Lincoln County . . . . .	63,000
Lennox and Addington Counties . . . . .	55,450
Muskoka County . . . . .	30,000
Elgin County . . . . .	27,750
Middlesex County . . . . .	25,300
Haldimand County . . . . .	14,350

### CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Pert. Ont. . . . .	107,300
North Waterloo . . . . .	109,550
Norfolk . . . . .	81,000
Westmount . . . . .	50,000
Parry Sound . . . . .	92,300
Peterboro . . . . .	50,000
Fort William . . . . .	50,000
Sudbury . . . . .	50,250
Galt, Ont. . . . .	29,600
Port Arthur . . . . .	10,700

### SOCIETIES, ETC.

Canadian Order of Foresters . . . . .	600,000
Sulpician Seminary . . . . .	100,000
Societe d'Administration Gen. . . . .	95,500
Dominion Com. Travelers Ass'n . . . . .	55,000
Police Pension Fund . . . . .	35,000
Soc. a Administration Generale . . . . .	25,000
Queen's University . . . . .	25,000
Board of Trade . . . . .	10,000
Montreal Ass. for the Blind . . . . .	10,000


### DULUTH SUPERIOR.

Duluth Superior Traction gross passenger earnings for the third week of November were \$31,856, a gain of \$2,655 or 9.1 per cent. This gives the month to date \$96,284, a gain of \$10,761, or 12.6 per cent and for the year to date \$1,407,030, gain \$185,107 or 15 per cent.



**ESTABLISHED 1832**

**Paid-Up Capital**  
**\$6,500,000**



**Reserve Fund**  
**\$12,000,000**

**TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$110,000,000**

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

**STATEMENT OF BANK OF ENGLAND.**

London, November 29.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased, £46,000; circulation, increased £604,000; bullion, increased, £650,320; other securities, decreased, £610,000; other deposits, increased, £146,000; public deposits, decreased, £649,000; notes reserve, increased, £98,000; government securities, £79,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability last week was 19.40 per cent; the previous week it was 19.32 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

**BRANCH BANKS, OCTOBER, 1917.**

**OPENED.**

Toronto, Ont., Exhibition Camp. (Temporary).  
Bank of Montreal.

Quebec, Que., Belvedere, Banque d'Hochelega.

**CLOSED.**

Camp Borden, Ont., (Temporary), Bank of Montreal.

Camp Borden, Ont., (Temporary), Home Bank of Canada.

\*Cherry Valley, Ont., Standard Bank of Canada.  
Montreal, Que., St. Viateur St., Royal Bank of Canada.

\*Montreal, Que., St. Viateur St., Royal Bank of Canada.

\*St. Adelphe, Que., Banque d'Hochelega.

\*St. Edouard de Napierville, La Banque Nationale.  
Valcartier Camp, Que., (Temporary), Bank of Montreal.

\*Sub-branches.

**BRANCHES OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS.**

October 31st, 1917.

In Canada	3,312
Ontario	1,170
Quebec	821
Nova Scotia	119
New Brunswick	83
Prince Edward Island	17
Manitoba	203
Alberta	266
Saskatchewan	445
British Columbia	185
Yukon	3
In Newfoundland	28
Elsewhere	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,429</b>

**BRITAIN'S FINANCES.**

The Treasury statement of national finances for the week ended November 24, with comparisons for the week preceding:

	Week ending	
	Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.
Expenditure	£ 49,593,000	£ 48,368,000
Total outflow	102,341,000	108,783,000
Treasury bills repaid	45,549,000	57,421,000
Advances repaid	5,000,000	3,000,000
War loan depreciation fund	2,149,000	2,000,000
Revenue	8,411,000	10,659,000
Total inflow	102,264,000	107,380,000
Treasury bills issued	40,475,000	59,163,000
War saving certificates	900,000	900,000
Other debt incurred	19,172,000	12,246,000
Temporary advances from		
Bank of England	23,500,000	12,000,000
National war bonds	9,647,000	12,173,000
Treasury balance	20,304,000	20,380,000
Treasury bills outstanding	1,001,559,000	1,006,663,000

The fact that the amount of Treasury bills repaid exceeds the amount sold indicates that the Government considers it undesirable to go very far beyond the billion sterling mark.

**RUSSIAN EXCHANGE.**

At last week's prevailing rate, exchange on Russia was depreciated 70½ per cent from parity. How much of this was due to the present abnormal excess of Russia's imports over her exports, how much to the partial blockade of her coasts, and how much to the utter confusion of her Government, is a question which causes as much difference of opinion as does the lesser depreciation of exchange on other European belligerents, under the same or similar conditions. But it is no longer contended anywhere that the course of the exchange does not reflect the condition of the currency.

The wife of the director of the Russian Ministry of Labor, in a talk last week, remarked that beef in Petrograd now costs \$1.25 a pound, milk 30 cents a quart, apples from 10 to 20 cents a piece, while boots which before the war cost \$10 could now not be obtained under \$60. A recent letter from Russia stated that an ordinary suit of clothes costs \$200 in Russian currency. Probably these prices are rising day by day; for the Russian State Bank increased its paper note circulation \$154,000,000 in the third week of August, \$120,000,000 in the fourth, \$142,000,000 in the first week of September, and \$218,000,000 in the next—the last week for which a statement has been received.

This is not fiat money in the usual sense. Against the increase of \$3,250,000,000 in the Russian bank's note circulation during the twelve months up to last August, its holdings of "Treasury bonds" increased \$3,760,000,000. But the money must have been forced into circulation in much the same way as actual Government paper would have been. Similarly, the increase of \$880,000,000 in the French Bank's note circulation, during the twelve months ending with September, was offset by \$760,000,000 increase under the account of "advances to the state for the war," and \$280,000,000 reported as "Treasury bonds held in respect to advances to foreign Governments."

How much has been the total paper inflation of belligerent Europe during the war? Eliminating Austria (which has refrained from making any statement of banknote or currency issues since July, 1914) the outstanding paper currency of Russia, Germany, France, and England on August 1, 1914, was \$3,112,000,000; it is now \$17,000,000,000. Of this increase \$6,356,000,000 came in the last year.

Russia's increase has been greatest both absolutely and proportionately. The Imperial Russian Bank's circulation increased from \$817,000,000 at the war's outbreak, to \$7,335,000,000 last month. Germany follows, with an advance in the notes of the Imperial Bank from \$473,000,000 before the war, to \$2,334,000,000 at the end of last August. In addition to that, the German "Darlehenskassen," or "loan bureaus," have issued \$1,486,000,000 currency.

Notes of the Bank of France grew from \$1,337,000,000 at the war's outbreak, to \$4,264,000,000 this present week. Just \$857,000,000 of this increase was made in the last year. In the case of the Bank of Italy, where notes in circulation advanced from \$337,000,000 at the beginning of the war in Europe to \$906,000,000 last July, more than 40 per cent of the increase came in the last year. The increase in the Bank of England's circulation has been small—from \$148,000,000 at the outbreak of hostilities, to \$203,000,000 early last month; but the "currency notes," of which none existed prior to the war, aggregated \$873,000,000 at the beginning of September; \$304,000,000 of these were put out in the past twelve months.—N.Y. "Evening Post."

**WHEAT REGULATIONS.**

The regulations re Ontario winter wheat prices, just issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors, were necessitated by the misunderstandings and evasions of order No. 16 of the Board, said C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association of Toronto, on Thursday. Millers have been paying farmers as much as three cents over Montreal basis, and dealers and brokers have been charging millers two or three cents commission, because millers had flour sold to the Allies and could not get the winter wheat to fill their contracts.

The Board has asked millers to report any case where a dealer asks more than the prices fixed to either dealer or farmer, which renders both buyer and seller subject to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or one to five years' imprisonment, or both.

The Board intends to see that its orders are enforced.

It is said to be the death penalty in Germany to impersonate an army officer, remarks the Washington Post, but so far the Crown Prince has escaped.

**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 its suburbs the Director contains lists of

**EXPORT MERCHANTS**

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

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of leading manufacturers, merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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**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

**REMITTANCES TO SOLDIERS.**

Special attention is given to remittances by cable or by transfer to the soldiers overseas. The most convenient method of sending a small present is by way of British one pound or ten shilling notes, or by five franc notes, which can be obtained from any of the branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.



**CLEARINGS FOR NOVEMBER.**

The bank clearings at eighteen Canadian cities for the month of November aggregated \$1,185,498,722, an increase over those for the corresponding month a year ago, of \$52,935,743. This increase is composed of a decrease of \$50,000,000 in the clearings of eastern cities, and an increase of \$103,000,000 in the clearings of western cities, with Winnipeg's increase of \$65,876,615 leading. Montreal showed a decrease of \$45,541,450 from a year ago, which was the record month locally.

The following are the clearings for the past month, with the changes from a year ago:—

	1917.	Increase.
Montreal .. . . .	\$351,626,954	*\$45,541,450
Toronto .. . . .	256,019,252	*10,218,494
Ottawa .. . . .	24,105,206	*676,447
Hamilton .. . . .	22,341,652	1,548,021
Quebec .. . . .	20,751,038	255,276
Halifax .. . . .	14,237,854	2,339,583
London .. . . .	9,959,196	712,587
Kitchener .. . . .	2,729,030	361,477
Winnipeg .. . . .	336,048,611	65,876,615
Calgary .. . . .	44,451,931	13,347,589
Vancouver .. . . .	42,660,326	11,502,262
Regina .. . . .	21,596,458	4,165,425
Edmonton .. . . .	16,822,473	4,721,218
Victoria .. . . .	7,395,243	571,995
Brandon .. . . .	4,101,824	1,040,166
Fort William .. . . .	4,028,798	1,100,406
New Westminster .. . . .	1,549,543	262,567
Lethbridge .. . . .	5,073,333	566,947
Totals .. . . .	\$1,185,498,722	\$52,935,743

\* Decrease.

**WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.**

The Canadian bank clearings for the week ending Nov. 29, 1917, aggregated \$262,354,530, of which the eastern cities aggregated \$151,064,983, a decrease from those for the corresponding week a year ago of \$8,726,174. Three eastern cities showed decreases, Montreal \$7,000,000, Toronto over \$2,000,000, and Ottawa nearly \$250,000.

Clearings from Canadian centres compare with last year as follows:—

	1917.	1916.
Montreal .. . . .	\$78,244,242	\$85,339,725
Toronto .. . . .	53,841,647	56,534,145
Winnipeg .. . . .	75,293,821	63,950,023
Calgary .. . . .	9,893,200	7,409,849
Vancouver .. . . .	9,316,037	7,378,753
Ottawa .. . . .	5,017,469	5,254,512
Hamilton .. . . .	5,015,046	4,578,654
Quebec .. . . .	4,471,218	4,160,483
Regina .. . . .	4,750,577	.....
Edmonton .. . . .	3,513,204	.....
Victoria .. . . .	1,463,502	.....
Halifax .. . . .	2,971,033	2,831,255
Saskatoon .. . . .	2,395,938	2,300,446
London .. . . .	2,027,111	1,912,660
St. John .. . . .	1,846,287	1,652,360
Lethbridge .. . . .	1,102,971	1,017,558
Fort William .. . . .	967,679	657,752
Brantford .. . . .	900,290	648,452
Medicine Hat .. . . .	768,157	.....
Peterboro .. . . .	685,903	512,740
Kitchener .. . . .	579,336	.....
Sherbrooke .. . . .	549,853	536,648

**WHY STOCKS ARE FALLING.**

Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York City, in an address before the Buffalo Credit Men on "Guarding the Nation's Credit," said that the simple fact of the situation is that there is no purchasing power in the market to stay the downward trend. This lack is caused, he said, first by Government competition; second, by private needs, and third, by uncertainty as to future developments. These causes are all entirely outside the possibility of any one, or of any group, to control. The bankers of New York had done their utmost to stem the tide, but without any great effect, for the very simple reason that neither they nor any one group can stay the operation of economic laws or alter the effects arising from causes which they cannot control.

**MONTREAL CUSTOMS RETURNS.**

The Montreal Customs returns for the month of November, 1917, show an increase of \$135,273.53 over the same month in 1916, was announced by the Customs Office recently—the figures for the month being \$3,148,159.72. During the same period last year the receipts were \$3,012,886.19. In the Inland Revenue Department an even greater increase was announced, the difference in the returns between November, 1917, and November, 1916, being \$321,316.71. During the past month the Inland Revenue Department returns were \$1,631,106.28. In November last year the returns were \$1,309,789.57.

Every month during 1917 the returns of the Customs Department and those of the Inland Revenue have shown an increase over the identical periods of 1916.

**THE DOMINION BANK**

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

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

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

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

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



THE  
**STANDARD BANK**  
OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

To-day and  
To-morrow

The certainty of success lies in one's ability to make provision for to-morrow, to-day. A Savings Account guarantees protection for your future. Deposit your surplus earnings systematically with this Bank. Interest is allowed at current rate and compounded or paid half-yearly in our Savings Department.

**MONTREAL BRANCH**  
E. C. Green, Manager, 186 St. James Street

ESTABLISHED 1872

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

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.



# THE Molsons Bank

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

Head Office - Montreal

Branches in 98 of the leading cities and towns in Canada. Agents and correspondents in leading cities of the United States and in Foreign Countries throughout the World.

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

# THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - \$25,000,000  
Capital Paid up - \$12,911,700  
Reserve Funds - \$14,324,000  
Total Assets - \$300,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

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

365 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 53 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA and BRITISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, E.C. NEW YORK  
Fifteen Street, E.C. Cor. William and Cedar Street

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

(ESTABLISHED IN 1836)  
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.  
— THE —

# 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 Home Bank of Canada



Branches and Connections Throughout Canada.

Montreal Offices: Transportation Bldg. St. James Street.

Hochelaga Branch: Cor. Davidson and Ontario Streets.

Verdun Branch: 1318 Wellington Street.

Head Office and Eight Branches in Toronto.

Original Charter 1854.

## THE VICTORY LOAN.

Without the returns from the Sunday and Monday canvas the Victory Loan on Saturday night was \$350,000,000 with very nearly 500,000 subscriptions. As very special work was put forth by the various committees on Sunday and Monday it is quite safe to assume that the final figures will total \$400,000,000 from approximately 600,000 subscribers. This is over 2 1/2 times the amount originally asked for and must be regarded as a tremendous success.

From Montreal it is expected that at least 75,000,000 dollars will be subscribed, while from the remainder of the Province the total will be much higher than was at first anticipated.

Sir Thomas White, who spoke to the workers on Friday at the noon luncheon, was most profuse in his thanks for the splendid work performed by the various teams. He frankly admitted that the results more than exceeded his expectations. The following are the totals reached by the teams to the end of the week:—

## VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

The Census and Statistics Office issued on Friday a preliminary estimate of the total value of the field crops of Canada for the year 1917, as compared with the finally revised estimates of 1916 and 1915.

The estimated values for 1917 represent the prices received by farmers, and are calculated from current market quotations; they are subject to revision after the compilation of returns from correspondents in December.

According to the preliminary estimate, the total value of all field crops for 1917 is \$1,089,687,000, as compared with \$886,494,900 in 1916, and \$825,370,600 in 1915. This is the first time that the estimated value of the field crops of Canada has reached one billion dollars, this large figure being due to the high prices now ruling. The total of \$1,089,687,000 is made up of \$451,874,000 for wheat, as compared with \$344,096,400 in 1916, of \$236,142,000 for oats, as compared with \$210,957,500 of \$145,361,600 for hay, clover, and alfalfa, as compared with \$171,613,900, and of \$81,355,000 for potatoes, as compared with \$50,982,300.

The aggregate value of other grain crops is \$136,006,700, as compared with \$84,679,800, and of other root and fodder crops \$40,974,700, as compared with \$84,165,000. The final estimates of value for 1917 will be published in January.

## NOVEMBER TRADING.

The record of trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange for November is as follows:—

	Stocks.	Mines.	Unlisted.	Bonds.
Nov. 1.	1,174	460	54	100
Nov. 2.	2,712	155	79	000
Nov. 3.	1,702	325	59	500
Nov. 5.	2,246	885	43	500
Nov. 6.	689	20	13	600
Nov. 7.	735	50	30	200
Nov. 8.	2,312	140	66	500
Nov. 9.	2,268	35	4	080
Nov. 10.	714	20	2	100
Nov. 12.	1,130	20	59	100
Nov. 13.	868	20	15	300
Nov. 15.	818	100	1	600
Nov. 16.	693	25	9	300
Nov. 17.	509	35	20	000
Nov. 19.	675	119	300	000
Nov. 20.	675	119	300	000
Nov. 21.	713	200	14	400
Nov. 22.	380	40	18	200
Nov. 23.	414	26	300	000
Nov. 24.	86	3	500	000
Nov. 26.	572	37	100	000
Nov. 27.	1,231	8	300	000
Nov. 28.	575	8	300	000
Nov. 29.	585	8	400	000
Total	25,171	310	749	780

## BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

The loss of British merchantmen through submarine warfare shows an increase during the past week, fourteen vessels of over 1,600 tons having been sunk, and seven of smaller tonnage. This is an increase of four of the larger category. Italy's shipping losses during the week ending with Saturday were one ship of more than 1,600 tons, one under that tonnage, and one small sailing vessel. A report that thirty-nine submarines were sunk during the period between November 1st and 15th would be more convincing if it came from official sources.

## U. S. BANK CLEARINGS.

Total clearings this week, according to Dun's Review, amount to \$4,232,309,429, a decrease of 10.8 per cent compared with the same week last year. New York again reports a falling off from a year ago, but almost all cities outside the metropolis show substantial improvement and the aggregate of these centers is 16.9 per cent larger than for the same week in 1916. Comparison with two years ago is affected by the fact that in 1915 the week included six business days, against five this year. Nearly all outside cities report increases over one or both years, but the expansion, as contrasted with 1916, is especially noticeable at Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, and San Francisco; average daily bank exchanges for the year to date are given below for three years:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
November.	\$958,710,000	\$964,367,000	\$734,810,000
October	933,111,000	886,545,000	704,278,000
3rd Quar.	865,553,000	711,328,000	510,310,000
2nd Quar.	902,921,000	702,943,000	495,973,000
1st Quar.	827,235,000	698,970,000	460,832,000

## ACTIVE FEATURES IN NOVEMBER.

Dominion Steel, Steel of Canada and Brazilian were the more active stocks on the dull market of November. Dominion Steel, with 6,665 shares, Steel of Canada, with 3,743 shares, and Brazilian with 3,701 shares. The steel stocks scored small advances from the minimum quotations, finishing with net gains of 1 1/2 and 3/4 respectively. Brazilian advanced a small fraction, but lost the gain later.

Monthly aggregates of the business done here in listed stocks and bonds so far this year follow:—

	Shares.	Mines.	Bonds.
January	186,020	15,910	\$1,607,825
February	149,110	10,300	2,078,237
March	132,213	2,278	560,100
April	78,067	300	348,600
May	101,243	1,600	538,900
June	94,808	....	416,150
July	47,252	....	417,925
August	92,695	....	1,722,800
September	63,972	160	1,450,100
October	74,633	801	1,256,825
November	26,574	....	842,000

## FAILURES LAST WEEK.

Commercial failures last week as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., in Canada numbered 19, against 20 the previous week, 15 the preceding week, and 28 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 91 were in the East, 27 South, 34 West, and 33 in the Pacific States, and 80 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 86 last week.

## KIRKLAND EXPANSION.

With the completion of the installation of mills already under construction in the camp the mines of Kirkland Lake will have facilities for treating approximately 530 tons of ore every 24 hours. Taking into consideration the average gold content of the ore as so far determined, the gross yield should amount to about \$200,000 per month, or not far short of \$2,500,000 annually. The greater part of this wonderful expansion will have taken place within only a little over two days.

## CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA.

Canada is the "Wood Pile" of the Empire.

Canada holds the only large forests in the whole British Empire. Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa have sacrificed most of their original timber to the fire fiend and ruthless exploitation. These facts emphasize Canada's strategic position as containing the only "wood pile" available to the Empire except those of Russia. Sixty per cent of John Bull's huge timber demand is supplied by the Russian people to-day, for the British Isles provide only one log out of eighty actually needed for home use. What part Canada's forests will play in British trade after the war is problematical, but there is no lack of prophets to predict that every square mile of growing timber will double in value under the strain of post-bellum demand from the devastated districts of Europe. Meanwhile Canadian governments can prepare to take full advantage of increasing timber values by thorough fire protection and scientific control of wasteful lumbering.



## 'A Little Nonsense Now and Then'

"Edith says she would rather dance than eat."  
"Well, she'll find plenty of men who would rather sign a dance program than a dinner check."

A college graduate was walking down the street one evening with a friend of Irish descent, and, pausing to look up at the starry sky, remarked with enthusiasm:

"How bright Orion is to-night!"  
"So that is O'Ryan, is it?" replied Pat. "Well, thank the Lord, there's one Irishman in heaven, anyhow!"—London Opinion.

A young sub, just arrived in the trenches, turned to a man who despite his spick-and-span appearance, had been out since the beginning.

"Is this your baptism of fire?" he asked.  
The old-timer glanced scornfully upon the newcomer.

"Baptism be hanged!" he said disgustedly. "This is my blooming golden wedding!"

Time flies in the trenches, and one day is often so like another that one gets a bit fogged about the date. Young Private Conkers sat down to write a letter. He pulled out his copying-pencil, chewed the end, and asked his chum:

"What day is it, Joe?"  
"Saturday," said Joe.  
"Saturday the what?"  
"The thirteenth."  
"October."  
"Saturday, the thirteenth of October—er—1917 or 1918, Joe?"

They had a terrible scrap over whether the Bible should be in or out of the schools. Finally it came to a vote. It was a tie. The president of the school board was a Swede. Both sides were afraid of him. Neither side knew which way he would vote. A school trustee against the Bible, suggested that the president take a week to think it over before casting the deciding vote. A Baptist minister, on the other side, a school trustee, jumped up and offered a Bible he had in his pocket to the president with the suggestion that he read it and see if there was anything objectionable in it. The next week the board asked for the president's decision. He replied: "My wife and I sat up five nights to read that book. It is a good book! Not one word about Minneapolis in it. I read a lot about Saint Paul. I vote no."

Secretary McAdoo, before Investment Bankers' Association convention at Baltimore, told this one:  
"When I was in the South the other day I was told a story about two negroes who had been drafted into the army, and one of them said to the other, 'Pete, what part of the army are you gwine to join?' Pete says, 'I am gwine to jine the cavalry.' 'Well,' he said, 'what do you want to do that for?' 'Well,' he said, 'I likes to get up some; I likes to sit on a horse and be above people,' he says, 'that appeals to me. What part of the army are you gwine to jine, Sam?' He said, 'I am gwine to join the infantry.' He said, 'What do you want to do that for?' 'Well,' he says, 'I wants to be on the ground; I wants to know where I am, and,' he says, 'I tell you something else,' he says, 'if that big white general ever gives that word 'Retreat,' I don't want no hoss in my way.'

During Harry Lauder's visit to Montreal he told a number of very excellent stories, but the one which won the greatest popularity with the audience at His Majesty's Theatre was the old yarn regarding an argument between the Scotchman and the Jew as to which race had produced the greatest number of famous men. The argument became somewhat heated until finally the two men agreed that as they named great men belonging to their particular race they would pull a hair from the head of the other individual. The Jew was given the first opportunity to name his man so, reaching out, he shouted, "Abraham," and pulled a hair from the head of the Scot. "Rabbie Burns," answered the Scotchman as he countered on the Jew's head. "Solomon," said the Jew, as he pulled out a hair from the Scotchman. "Sir Walter Scott," came the reply of the Scotchman, as he pulled another hair from the Jew's head. "Joseph and his brethren," shouted the Jew, as he grabbed a handful from the Scotchman's woolly top. Reaching over with both hands the Celt seized the Jew by the whiskers and giving a terrific yank, shouted "The Highland Brigade."

## WASTE BY FIRE.

The New York Chronicle, in a recent issue, deplores the fact that people do not more readily realize the importance of preventative methods in combating not only fire wastage, but the wastage of practically everything that enters into the vast network of things that make a nation great—foodstuffs, gold, property, etc. The article says, in part:

"This apathy and heedlessness have grown out of our misleading abundance, out of failure to perceive that fire works an absolute destruction, and out of our habit of looking to insurance to take the risk and make good to the loser. Distribution of loss is not restoration, but because we have not yet been made to feel the loss we go on throwing away at least half a million per day, as an average, by fires which could be prevented. Express this in wheat, in other food stocks in ships, in clothing, and it might attract attention; expressed in the familiar form of dollar-loss and as 'covered' by insurance it has slight effect upon the public apathy. Yet it is a condition which has become unendurable, and therefore a remedy must be found and applied.

## EARNINGS ON CAPITAL SMALL.

"The figures which show that insurance is not a profitable business should be familiar, and need not be repeated; a sufficient testimony is the observed fact that demand has long exceeded supply, yet capital persistently avoids this wide-open field, and judges shrewdly in so doing, inasmuch as fire insurance capital earns hardly one-half the rate on Liberty bonds. On the other hand it is indisputable that rates are high and are a very considerable burden.

"The one and only way to reduce the cost of insurance is to reduce the fire waste; do this and nothing could hold rates from declining, to the great benefit of the whole public, underwriters included. How are we to set about doing it?

"By carrying the appeal to the final tribunal of self-interest, while not ceasing the appeal to ethical, and patriotic considerations.

"Imagine that all the companies simultaneously exercised their contract right of cancellation, a business panic such as the country has never known would be precipitated; the granting of credits would be halted, the desire to collect debts would be general, there would be a clamor for some form of substituted protection, and property owners all over the land would begin to examine their premises and try to reduce their fire hazards. The sudden necessity for self-insurance would set self-preservation actively at work. This imaginary touchstone reveals the fundamental fact that everybody is relying upon insurance and taking practically no trouble about the danger otherwise; this is shown the point of approach for any genuine reform.

"A few modern high-cost office buildings could survive the crucial test of setting the contents of a room on fire, closing the room, and leaving it to itself; other than these, our buildings are in effect stoves, subject to destruction by the burning of their contents, the wooden walls adding to the fire, but the brick one just as effectually destroyed. In cities, the worst constructional faults are large unbroken floor areas and vertical openings from floor to floor.

"It is impracticable to replace the present quick-burning construction in this country by slow-burning except quite gradually; but it is entirely practicable to quickly correct the worst habits of occupancy, to install protective devices, and also to use protective care. When the appeal properly reaches his self-interest, the property owner will begin to clean up rubbish and stop its further accumulation, to stop heedless smoking and the reckless handling of matches, to see that his electric wiring is safe, to look after his fires, his flues, his shingle roofs, his hundred other causes of so-called 'accidental' fires. As to all large structures there are two devices of commanding value; wire glass, and the automatic sprinkler."

"A conflagration begins as a very small fire, and when the small fire starts in a springlered room its little heat waves rise to the ceiling, melt the link on the nearest sprinkler head, and a rain of water descends. Each of these heads is figured to protect about eighty square feet, and the area so protected should overlap somewhat. The pipes can be entirely concealed, and the heads can be made inoffensive to the eye. With a proper installation and with some periodical attention to keep the apparatus in order and the water pressure always 'on,' this is a fireman always on the spot with hose in hand and a watchman to give the alarm, so that the case may have attention and a continuous water flow may be prevented."

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1711

Canada Branch, Montreal:  
T. L. MORRISEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.  
North-West Branch, Winnipeg:  
THOS. BRUCE, BRANCH MANAGER.  
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

## YOU LOOK FOR SECURITY

Whether with the intention of taking out insurance or associating yourself with some Company, you look for security.

The latest figures emphasize the unexcelled financial position of this Company.

Business in Force over	- - -	\$59,600,000
Assets over	- - -	16,400,000
Net Surplus over	- - -	2,600,000

These are reasons why the Company is known as "SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"

**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, CAN.

Founded in 1801

## 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.

Canada 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 Field Men  
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION  
WE PARTICULARLY DESIRE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CITY OF MONTREAL

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164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.  
ALEX. BISSETT - - - Manager for Canada

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851  
Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance.  
Assets Over - - - \$4,000,000.00  
Losses paid since organization, over - - - 63,000,000.00  
HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.  
W. R. BROCK, President. W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.  
QUEBEC PROVINCE BRANCH:  
61 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL  
ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

## The Independent Order of Foresters

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your family and cannot be bought, pledged or sold. Benefits are payable to the beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.  
Policies Issued From \$500 to \$5,000.  
TOTAL BENEFITS PAID (Over) . . . . \$53,000,000  
FRED. J. DARCH, Secretary. W. H. HUNTER, President.  
S. H. PIPE, F.A.S., A.I.A., Actuary.  
Head Office - - - - - TORONTO.



# A Satisfied Customer

The greatest asset a retail merchant can have is a satisfied customer.

There are three ways by which a customer can be really satisfied,—

- (1) Good goods at the right prices.
- (2) Courteous treatment.
- (3) Prompt service.

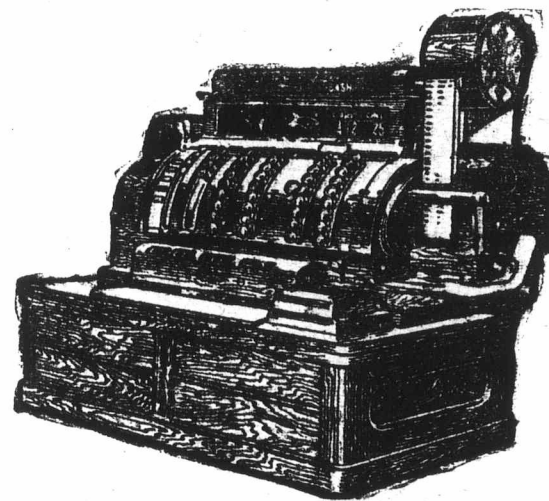
Good goods at the right prices can be supplied by turning your stock over as frequently as possible and by figuring on a fair margin of profit.

Courteous treatment is due all your customers. Your clerks should treat your customers with the greatest civility and respect.

Prompt service can be given customers by employing the most efficient methods of handling sales.

A National Cash Register System is the most improved method in the world. It eliminates delays, disputes, errors, and creates a friendly rivalry among your clerks. It conserves your profits and keeps down overhead cost.

Write us for further information. This will place you under no obligation.



The National Cash Register

Company of Canada, Limited

350 Christie St.

TORONTO CANADA



## The "Piggly Wiggly" in the Grocery Trade

Unique Plan of a Memphis Man to Reduce the High Cost of Living by Giving the Customer a Chance to "Do It Yourself" Without the Aid of Clerks.

"Piggly Wiggly" is the latest comer in the grocery trade. Born in Memphis, its field of endeavor has gradually broadened till it has invaded Texas and Louisiana and is said to be meeting with a success that portends further extension.

"Piggly Wiggly" is nothing more or less than a highly original scheme for reducing the high cost of living by eliminating virtually all the clerical help appertaining to the average grocery store. It is the "cash and carry" system worked out to the "nth power" of "do it yourself and save paying someone else," which is, after all, the chief element in all the increase in our modern cost of living, especially in the merchandizing of groceries. If the overhead of a grocery store is—and statistics show that such is the case—17 to 20 per cent and that the biggest element in that cost is service and delivery and credit, then the more the customer undertakes to do for himself the more the costs are reduced.

Clarence Saunders of Memphis appears to be the originator of the scheme and the name; also of a patented system of fixtures and other essentials for that type of store. He has protected the name carefully, after first having selected it with a view to having "something different," which could not be counterfeited without palpable intent at fraud and deception. Manifestly he got a name that is new—distinctly new, but perhaps not especially attractive on its face—but in the light of experience valuable as representative of an idea. He started the stores in Memphis, but after evolving the type of fixtures, the trade-marked name and one or two other features, he is selling the rights, along with the equipment to others, and the stores are now blossoming in Houston, Tex.; Lake Charles, La., and Birmingham, Tenn. Mr. Saunders has issued an interesting booklet on the subject, which by permission (it is copy-righted) is the basis of this story.

The "Piggly Wiggly" system of store-keeping is simply the cafeteria idea enlarged and standardized. The store is a series of aisles, separated and defined by bins, shelves and counters of patented design, each compartment containing a particular article, plainly marked as to price and available for the customer to help himself. On entering, the customer may purchase a basket, or he may bring his own, then pass through the various aisles and select his purchases at will. Near the exit he passes a cash register, where the assorted lot of goods is inspected and checked by the cashier and payment made. After paying for the goods, the customer may wrap his parcels at a counter provided for the purpose or not as he chooses. From start to finish, however, the customer is his own clerk, and the only attendants are the cashier and the porters who fill the bins.

Some of the most noteworthy working units of the "Piggly Wiggly" system which form constituent parts thereof are: The Saunders' patented store furniture; mirrors in diamond pointed ends of the main display cases of the Saunders' apparatus; swinging price tags used as a price marking for each compartment division of the Saunders' apparatus; a special price holding device for use on sack flour; a two-sided display refrigerator; a two-sided display case for cured meats; specially designed ham rack, sugar bins, bins for package goods, candy case, mince meat and pickled stand, fruit stand, bread case, school supply and stationery stand, basket rack, broom and mop rack and bargain display rack, all of which are constructed with the view of securing the highest efficiency; a detail scheme for displaying stock in the sales rooms; baskets for use of customers while in the store; a checking and settlement counter adjacent to the exit; an entrance and exit turnstile by means of which customers are controlled.

A diamond grill mesh work running crosswise and connecting two main sections is also included, thus preventing ingress or egress to that portion of the apparatus while at the same time affording a view from without and from within. A grill work of similar design runs lengthwise on each side of the checking and settlement counter for the purpose of preventing ingress and egress at the points thus protected, while at the same time affording a view from without and from within.

Specially constructed stock-room furniture has removable tray combinations in connection therewith. Specially constructed potato bins, orange and lemon bins and meat and lard counters for stock room. A specially constructed stock room counter has bins underneath and above providing a dual capacity for economy of time in assembling at one point articles to be weighed on automatic weighing machine and also those articles than can be weighed only by hand methods.

It is intended that the reputation of this particular kind of store shall so radiate as to be a part of every town and city. A certain standard of excellence must be maintained in every unit forming the "Piggly Wiggly" system, so that the acquaintance of a customer with the merits of one store shall be the same acquaintance with all.

In neighborhoods where the idea of service has been highly emphasized, it may be that the "Piggly Wiggly" system would not be a success, but in the places where it has been installed it is reported to be making not only economies in the cost of living but also developing a high degree of competitive force against the chain stores and similar institutions. The first store in a city is fancifully called the "King," the next the "Prince," and the others are designated by numbers. In every way there is an attempt at originality, which seems to possess a certain advertising value. To quote Mr. Saunders on his experiences in Memphis:

"The construction of the apparatus makes it possible for customers in large numbers to pass throughout the entire display portion of the store room by a forward movement, without confusion and with a certainty of reaching a particular well defined point known as the checking and settlement counter, before they make their exit from the store, and while making this circuit of the store they are required in every instance to pass in close proximity to every article offered for sale, and in coming in close touch with the merchandise offered for sale, which is designated in price by swinging price tags, each customer is allowed to make his selections of merchandise according to his own bent and inclination, without, by argument, persuasion or otherwise, being constrained to buy something that possibly he does not want to buy.

As an illustration of the immediate success incident to the first "Piggly Wiggly" store opened for business in Memphis, the following is interesting:

"Occupying the same building for more than two years prior to the establishment of 'King Piggly Wiggly' there was a store known as 'United Store No. 20.' This United Store No. 20 was known as the headquarters store of a chain of retail grocery stores operating under that name by different numbers, twenty-one being the total number. This store, for the six months' period immediately preceding its occupancy by 'King Piggly Wiggly,' had sales of approximately \$34,000 at an approximate expense of \$5,200. In the same building, with practically the same clerks and management, the sales of 'King Piggly Wiggly' immediately following the six months' period referred to, amounted to approximately \$144,000, with an expense account of approximately \$3,400.

"Thus it will be seen that the 'Piggly Wiggly' system saved in store expense \$300 per month for a period of six months over the store expense of the United Store No. 20 for the six months preceding the 'Piggly Wiggly' period and, in addition to saving \$300 per month in store expense, had a gain in sales of approximately eighty thousand dollars, with a store expense against the total of 'King Piggly Wiggly' sales for that period of a little more than 3 per cent, as compared with an expense account under United Store management in the same building of more than 15 per cent store expense.

"There are eight 'Piggly Wiggly' stores in Memphis, and one in a Memphis suburb, which had sales for week ending Oct. 6, 1917, of \$25,455.73, at an average store expense, exclusive of royalty, of 3 12-100 per cent on each dollar of sales.

"Since the establishment of the first 'Piggly Wiggly' store, which is designated as 'King Piggly Wiggly,' these stores have grown in popularity with the consuming public of Memphis. Even though seven competing 'Piggly Wiggly' stores have been launched in competition, the sales volume of the 'King' store has not diminished one dollar, but, on the contrary, are much larger than they were without the competition.

"According to the most authentic information obtainable, the ordinary chain cash grocery store has average sales of between \$400 and \$500 per week, at

an expense of between 12 1/2 and 17 1/2 per cent on each dollar of sales. The record of the 'Piggly Wiggly' stores operating within Memphis city limits is an average weekly sale volume of of \$3,000 per store unit, with an average store expense of approximately 3 per cent.

"This extraordinary sales volume and low store expense have been accomplished in the face of very keen and long established competition with a system of ordinary chain cash grocery stores that number forty-three. Notwithstanding this competition, eight 'Piggly Wiggly' stores in Memphis, and one in Birmingham (a suburb of Memphis) are producing a volume of sales which exceeds by a considerable volume the combined sales total of the forty-three."

### THE VITAL FIGURES.

United States Government statistics reveal these facts which every life insurance agent should have on the end of his tongue:

358,000 only out of 100,000,000 people report incomes in excess of \$2,500 per year.

Ninety per cent of estates of over \$5,000 are entirely dissipated in seven years.

Nineteen out of every twenty fail to provide either for their old age or families.

Over 8,000,000 women must work to live.

Ninety-five per cent of men engaged in business fail.

Ninety per cent of children who enter school at age six have to stop before completing the eighth grade to go to work.

One in every two men at age twenty-five will be dependent upon some one else at sixty-five.

Nine out of ten men leave no estate.

Life insurance companies are distributing more than \$2,000,000 per day.

Life insurance has decreased pauperism more than thirty-three and one-third per cent in thirty-five years.

Less than seven per cent of the value of American lives is covered by life insurance.

Life insurance saves the nation more than \$30,000,000 per year in maintaining the poor.

### ADDITIONAL BRITISH IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

From November 16 the importation of the following goods is prohibited: Abrasive wheels; binder and reaper twine; brass rod and brass wire; cycles other than motor cycles; electric meters; electric motor's over one-half horsepower; electric hand lamps and torches; magnetos; measuring tapes and rules of all descriptions, including Vernier's micrometers; pens, penholders, pencils, and all other stationery of which the importation is not already prohibited; vegetables in brine.—(Cablegram from American consul general, London, Nov. 17.)

### THE MOTHERS OF MEN.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!  
Shall I tell you where and when?  
On the maps of the world you will find it not—  
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with canon or battle shot,  
With sword or nobler pen!  
Nay, not with eloquent words of thought  
From mouths of wonderful men,

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—  
Of woman that would not yield,  
But bravely, silently, bore her part—  
Lo, there is that battle field!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,  
No banner to gleam and wave;  
But, oh! their battles, they last, they last,  
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,  
She fights in her walled-up town—  
Fights on and on in endless wars,  
Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, ye with banners and battle shot;  
And soldiers to shout and praise,  
I tell you the kingliest victories fought  
Were fought in those silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame,  
With splendid and silent scorn  
Go back to God as white as you came—  
This kingliest warrior born.

—Joaquin Miller.



**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that the City of St. Hyacinthe will address the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain the passing of a law amending its Charter "Law George V., Chapter 95," in such a manner as to: (1st) Make certain articles of its actual charter agree between themselves and to abrogate others that are useless; 2nd, To define certain powers which have been granted to it; 3rd, To obtain new powers relatively to the expropriation of certain properties actually exempted from expropriation; 4th, To change the date of its municipal elections, to transfer them to July instead of February, and to keep in function aldermen already elected and to be elected at next municipal elections, in a manner as their term of office expires, but in July; 5th, To obtain the power to close hair-dressing parlors or barbers' shops at an hour being not sooner than seven o'clock at night, every day of the week, or any day of the week it will please the Council to fix or determine; 6th, To fix the land qualification for Mayor and aldermen; 7th, To establish a system of municipal assurance; 8th, To determine the weight, measure and sale of coal, lime, stone and other building materials, and to stop accumulating of fuel and foodstuffs of every kind within the limits of the city; 9th, Power to pay bonds, obligations and debentures to registered bearer or holder; 10th, Power to maintain and establish posts in the streets of the city, and to oblige all telegraph, telephone and electric companies to install its conducting wires, pipes and conduits; and, to this end, to pay at the City a rent determined by it for the use of its posts by such telegraph, telephone or electric companies; 11th, Power to impose a tax on all the transactions of companies of public utilities, tax being based either on the number of apparatus, the quantity of units sold, or on the receipts of the companies; 12th, Power to force proprietors of houses bearing several lodgments, to install, at a place fixed and determined by the Council, in the cellar of that house, stopcocks, approved by the superintendent of water works; 13th, To fix annual business rate for liberal professions, less, however, bookkeepers, oculists, artist-photographers, from ten to fifty dollars; 14th, Power to establish a uniform rate of taxation for certain special ends, concerning works already made and to be made; 15th, To adopt, as being a whole of the charter, articles 5636, 5637, 5638, 5639 and 5640, of Refunded Statutes of Quebec, 1909, and their amendments; 16th, To give certain powers to the Mayor of the city, and to the Clerk of Recorder's Court, concerning said Court; 17th, And for all ends concerning the Administration of the said City.

J. O. BEAUREGARD,  
Counsel and Procurator of the  
City of St. Hyacinthe,  
St. Hyacinthe, November 14th, 1917.

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 192.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fourteen Per Cent per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of January next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
H. A. RICHARDSON,  
General Manager,  
Halifax, N.S., November 20th, 1917.

### 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.

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C. EUGENE R. ANGERS  
**ROSS & ANGERS**  
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS  
Cristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

## BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

Established 1863

Incorporated 1897

Highest Awards at Twelve International Expositions. Special Prize, Gold Medal, Atlanta, 1895

**G. & H. Barnett Co.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by  
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

## News of the Week

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mounted British troops have taken Bitter Station and Ainkun, 3½ miles west of the Holy City.

Rome reports the checking of desperate enemy attacks, repeated many times between Brenta and the Piave Rivers.

British forces hold their gains in the Bourlon area of the Cambrai sector, the enemy having abandoned his attempts to recover them after his failure of Sunday. This is probably only a temporary quietness, because the loss of these positions means much to the Germans above and below the salient the British have made toward Cambrai.

Voting among the Canadian soldiers overseas will begin on December 1.

Dr. Jamson, of the Transvaal, is dead.

A Turkish attack in Armenia was repulsed by the Russians.

The American newsprint paper makers' organization was dissolved and a temporary price for their output was fixed.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Five determined counter-attacks on the left wing of the Italian forces holding the positions between the Brenta and Piave Rivers were defeated after another sanguinary engagement. The fighting on this front is on a scale which equals that of any of the areas of the war in its intensity and bitterness. For more than two weeks now Italian armies that the Germans believed were so demoralized that they could not offer effective resistance have fought the Teutons to a standstill.

Hard fighting is continuing in the Cambrai area, where, it is recorded, the British have made another advance, and have captured the northwestern portion of Fontaine Notre Dame, which they took last week but were afterwards compelled to relinquish. In spite of the enemy claims, they have failed to win back the important high positions in the Bourlon Wood.

On the Russian front the situation created by the acknowledged fact that German officers are negotiating with Lenine is one that must cause great anxiety in the Allied Capitals, notwithstanding the information that many Russians disapprove of the negotiations and the reports that counter-revolutions are pending.

French bread cards are to be issued shortly.

Austrian troops in Albania were again repulsed by the Italians.

Thousands of refugees are pouring through Milan from northern Italy.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

"The Italian crisis is passed, and the credit is due to the Italians alone." This is the comment of General F. B. Maurice, director of operations at the British War Office, who adds: "Anglo-French troops are now available in sufficient quantities to satisfy us that the situation is secure."

There is no real light on the situation in Russia. The best elements in the country are against the move of Lenine and his crew, but the latter are for the present in control of the negotiations with the foe. The armies on the Northern front, having been deprived of supplies of bread and other foodstuffs, no doubt by the manipulation of the Bolsheviki, are likely to give their adherence to the extremists, who are guided by German Staff officers from Berlin.

In France and Flanders the fighting recently seems to have been confined to artillery duels, with some indication that a new offensive may be launched in the Passchendaele region.

Turkish troops around Jerusalem occupy strong positions, and the British must wait until more of their guns and new supplies of ammunition and other essentials are brought up and their present somewhat disconnected lines are again linked together. This is, in brief, the view of General Maurice in outlining the position in Palestine.

The price of No. 2 Ontario winter wheat has been fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors at \$2.22 per bushel in store at Montreal.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, has accepted the office of Food Controller for the four Western Provinces, and Robt. Kelly, Vancouver, has been appointed a member of the Federal Food Board.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

The British are pounding hard along their front in the Cambrai sector. The town of Cambrai is now directly under the fire of the British cannon.

The battling of the infantry for the possession of Fontaine Notre Dame and between Moeuvres and Bourlon has ceased temporarily, but at times the artillery fire is of great intensity in these regions.

Along the entire Italian front the batteries of the

contending armies are maintaining a violent bombardment, but no infantry actions are reported in this theatre of the war world. The German War Office reports that Italian attacks against the Austro-German mountain positions on the west bank of the Brenta and on Monte Tomba failed.

Count George F. von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, told the Reichstag that he was ready to enter into peace negotiations as soon as the Russian Government sends representatives having full powers to Berlin.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Strong forces of Germans attacked the British on a 15-mile front in the Cambrai sector this morning, but were repulsed after heavy fighting, in which the attackers sustained great losses, according to the official statement issued to-night.

The Germans delivered a pretentious assault this morning on the British positions between Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres toward the west. Under cover of a tremendous artillery fire directed on the British lines and the back areas, the Germans in their first rush pushed over the crest of the ridge west of the wood and down to the vicinity of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, just north of Graincourt. Eventually they were repulsed.

All along the front in Palestine from northwest of Jerusalem to the Mediterranean coast, the Turks are making demonstrations, but have not affected the British positions, it is announced officially.

It is announced officially that the Supreme War Council will begin its sittings at Versailles at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It will be attended by Premier Lloyd George and General Wilson for Great Britain, Premier Clemenceau and General Foch for France, Premier Orlando and General Cadorna for Italy, and Colonel House and General Bliss for the United States. While this council is an advisory body for the formulation of strategic plans for operations on the Western front, including Italy, it is expected its suggestions will bear great weight with the commanders of the Allied armies, and will result in that unity of control which is so much desired. No official statement was issued from the conference to-day.

An answer has been received from the German commander-in-chief on the Russian front respecting the conduct of peace negotiations launched by Lenine's commander-in-chief, Krilenko. Lenine's proposal is agreed to and committee asked for.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

The British forces in German East Africa are preparing to make their final drive at the single remaining German force in that colony, which is estimated to number about 2,000 rifles.

The attempt of the Bavarian Crown Prince Ruprecht by an encircling movement to make nil the brilliant advance of the British General Byng towards Cambrai was unsuccessful.

The British made a local attack in moonlight on the German positions north and northeast of Passchendaele, and about the same time a minor assault against the enemy front northwest of Goeberg. Both successful.

Sir Thomas White announces the subscriptions to Victory Loan will aggregate \$350,000,000.

Turks attack British line in the neighborhood of Beit-liset-Tahta and Bir-el-Buri, but were repulsed. British taking many prisoners.

Nine separate counter-attacks launched against Masnieres by strong German forces were all repulsed after most sanguinary fighting by the British. An intense battle raged all day and it is stated that the British killed more Germans between daylight and dark than in any similar period since the war began.

The new Chinese cabinet appointments are announced.

Bolsheviki's peace representatives make report to German staff.

### THE CANCER INCREASE.

Dr. Davis, medical director of the Amicable Life Insurance Company, says: "What are the doctors going to do about cancer? It is getting to be more and more prevalent and is a disturbing problem for life insurance companies; our losses are far greater than a generation ago. Can we keep any of these losses off our books by more thorough examination? In the United States there are about 80,000 deaths a year from this disease. In 35 cities the death rate from cancer in 1906 was 79 per 100,000 of population; ten years later, in 1916, it had grown to 92 per 100,000. . . . Some day men will be wise enough to have their physicians examine them thoroughly once or twice a year, to detect the earliest hints of insidious diseases so they may be subdued in their very incipency."



**New Minimum Schedule**

Prices as fixed by Montreal Stock Exchange.

Minimum prices as fixed by the Montreal Stock Exchange with closing quotations on Oct. 31, when any, follow:—				Spanish River .....			
	Minimum price.	Asked.	Bid.				
Abitibi Power .....	48	..	..	Do. pref. ....	50	50	..
Do. pref. ....	90	..	..	*Steel Co. of Canada .....	49½	49½	..
Ames Holden .....	15	..	..	*Do. pref. ....	85½	..	..
Do. pref. ....	47	47	..	Toronto Ry. ....	60	..	..
Asbestos Cor. ....	15	..	..	Tooke Bros. ....	19	..	..
*Do. pref. ....	44%	..	..	Do. pref. ....	72½	..	..
Bell Telephone .....	130	130	..	Tucketts Tobacco .....	18½	..	..
B.C. Fishing & P. ....	40	..	..	Do. pref. ....	80	..	..
Brazilian T. L. & P. ....	32	32½	32½	Wayagamack .....	50	..	..
*Brompton Paper .....	39	..	..	West India Elec. ....	77	..	..
Can. Car. & F. ....	18½	..	..	Winnipeg Ry. ....	48	..	..
Do. pref. ....	49½	..	..	<b>Banks—</b>			
Can. Cement .....	57	57½	57	British North America .....	112	..	..
*Do. pref. ....	92	..	..	Commerce .....	185	..	..
*Can. Converters .....	43	..	..	Hochelaga .....	140	..	..
Can. Con. Rubber .....	90	..	..	*Merchants .....	167	167	..
Do. pref. ....	97	..	..	Molsons .....	179½	179½	..
Can. Cottons .....	48½	..	..	*Montreal .....	210	..	..
Do. pref. ....	76	..	..	*Nationale .....	148	..	..
*Can. Forgings .....	143	..	..	Nova Scotia .....	248	248	..
Can. Gen. Electric .....	102	102	..	Ottawa .....	201	201	..
Can. Locomotive .....	61	..	..	Royal .....	208	..	..
Do. pref. ....	84½	..	84½	Union .....	136	..	..
Can. SS. Lines .....	39½	39½	..	<b>Bonds—</b>			
Do. Voting Trust .....	39½	39½	..	Asbestos Corp. ....	72	..	..
Do. new Vol. Trust .....	39½	..	..	Bell Telep. ....	92½	..	..
*Do. pref. ....	76	76	..	Can. Car & Fdy. ....	97½	..	..
Carr. Factories .....	15	..	..	Can. Cement .....	96½	96½	..
Do. pref. ....	58	..	..	Can. Converters .....	82	..	..
*Civic Investment .....	68½	68½	..	Can. Cottons .....	81	..	..
C. Mining & Smelt .....	25	25	..	Can. Forgings .....	105	..	..
Crown Reserve .....	23½	..	..	Can. Locomotive .....	88	..	..
Detroit U. Ry. ....	104%	104%	..	Can. Con. Rubber .....	94	..	..
*Dom. Bridge .....	128	..	..	Can. SS. Deb. ....	78½	..	..
Dom. Canners .....	23½	..	..	Carriage Fact. ....	90	..	..
Dom. Coal, pref. ....	94½	..	..	Cedars Rapids .....	84	..	..
Do. Iron, pref. ....	88	..	..	Dom. Canners .....	89½	..	..
Do. Steel Corp. ....	52	52½	52	Dom. Coal .....	81	..	..
Do. Textile .....	80%	..	..	Dom. Cotton .....	99½	..	..
Do. pref. ....	100	..	..	Dom. Iron & Steel .....	86½	86½	..
Gould M'fg. ....	100	..	100	Dom. Textile A. ....	97½	..	..
Do. pref. ....	100	..	100	Do. B .....	97½	..	..
Goodwins, Ltd. ....	..	11	..	Do. C .....	97½	..	..
Do. pref. ....	45	..	..	Do. D .....	..	..	..
Hillcrest Collieries .....	15	..	..	Do., War Loan 1937 .....	..	94%	94%
*Howard Smith .....	65	..	..	D. War Loan 1931 .....	..	95%	95%
*Illinois Traction .....	35	..	..	D. War Loan 1925. ....	..	96%	96%
Do. pref. ....	80	..	..	Lake of Woods .....	..	99%	..
Laurentide .....	152	152	..	Laurentide .....	101	..	..
Lake of the Woods .....	120½	..	..	Lyll Cons. ....	93	..	..
Lyll Con. ....	62	..	..	Mont. Power .....	82	..	..
MacDonald .....	13½	..	..	Mont. Street Ry. ....	97	..	..
Maple L. Milling .....	99	..	..	Mont. Tramways .....	95%	..	..
Mont. Cottons .....	50	..	..	Nat. Breweries .....	81	81	..
Do. pref. ....	99½	..	..	N.S. Steel & Coal .....	82	..	..
Mont. Loan & Mortgage .....	152	..	..	Ogilvie Milling .....	102%	..	..
Mont. Telegraph .....	120	..	..	Do. Series B. ....	102%	..	..
*Mont. Tramways .....	150	..	..	Do. Series C. ....	102%	..	..
Do. Debentures .....	72%	..	..	Ont. Steel Prod. ....	86%	..	..
N. S. Steel & Coal .....	79½	..	..	Penmans Ltd. ....	86	..	..
Ogilvie Milling .....	140	..	..	Porto Rico .....	80	..	..
Ont. Steel Prod. ....	22½	..	..	Price Bros. ....	81½	..	..
Ottawa L. H. & P. ....	77	..	..	Quebec Ry. ....	60	62	..
Paton M'fg. ....	130	..	..	Riordon Paper .....	95	..	..
Penmans, Ltd. ....	65	..	..	Sherwin Williams .....	97	..	..
*Do. pref. ....	81%	..	..	Spanish River .....	81%	..	..
Price Bros. ....	120	..	..	Wayagamack .....	80	..	..
Quebec Ry. L. H. & P. ....	15	15	..	West Kootenay .....	100	..	..
Riordon Paper .....	117½	..	..	Winnipeg Elec. ....	92	..	..
Do. pref. ....	92	..	..	Winnipeg St. Ry. ....	90	..	..
Shawinigan .....	107	..	..	Windsor Hotel .....	80	..	..
Sherwin Williams .....	60	..	..	<b>United Securities.</b>			
Do. pref. ....	99	..	..	Dom. Glass .....	26	..	..
Smart Woods .....	53½	55%	55½	Do. pref. ....	81½	..	..
Do. pref. ....	86	..	..	Laurentide Power .....	50	..	..
				Mont. Tram. Power .....	23	24	23%
				*Ex-dividend.			

**A HUNDRED MILLION MORTALS.**

One hundred million people compose the population of the United States. During the next twelve months, one hundred thousand of them, one per cent., will die. They will succumb to myriad causes — to illness innumerable and to accidents inconceivable in variety.

No one now living can possibly foretell who will prove to be the individuals that death has marked. But this we do know, as established by the incorable Law of Mortality: Of each 1,000 now living, 25 years old, eight will die before another year goes by;

of each 1,000 now living aged 40 years, ten will die; of each 1,000 aged 55, eighteen will die; aged 65, forty will die; aged 76, one hundred will die, and so on. No period or condition of life can bar the entrance of death into the house where live that 1 per cent.

Many of them are not insurable; but most of them were insurable only a short time ago. Delay has been their undoing. But for those that are still acceptable risks, what a blessing it would be if they could have the wisdom to buy the life insurance that will be needed so surely before the year is out!—By John F. Forester, in Insurance Independent.

**NEW RECORDS**

Results secured during the past year re-affirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the largest life assurance organization of the Dominion.

Fair-dealing and progressive business methods have given it leadership in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Total Income, Premium Income and Payments to Policy-holders.

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

**AN IDEAL INCOME**

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

**Union Mutual Life Insurance Company**  
Portland, Maine

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 I. JOSEPH, Manager**  
Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.  
Suite 502 MCGILL BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.

**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 - - 76,591,535  
Total Annual Income Exceeds - - - 51,000,000  
Total Funds Exceed - - - 151,500,000  
Total Fire Losses Paid - - - 193,774,045  
Deposit with Dominion Government - - 1,245,467  
(As at 31st December, 1916.)  
Head Office, Canadian Branch:  
Commercial Union Bldgs., 232-236 St. James Street,  
Montreal, Que.

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.  
**J. MCGREGOR - Manager Canadian Branch.**  
**W. S. JOPLING - Assistant Manager.**

**A Free Course in "Salesmanship"**

We have thought about the young man who sees no prospects ahead. Would you like to be in a business that will give you

**A GOOD LIVING WAGE**  
**A PROFITABLE FUTURE**  
**A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE**  
We teach a man the Insurance Business, which offers permanent success, does not fluctuate, is a professional occupation, and has been truly named "The best paid hard work in the world."

This is done by a correspondence course and personal assistance, free of charge. When he is fully prepared for the work, we place him in a position and help him to make good.

The first two lessons of the Company's correspondence course will be sent to anyone interested. It will pay young men who desire to get on in the world to look into this. All correspondence strictly confidential.

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
Head Office, Toronto.





### MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS SAVING IN MILK DISTRIBUTION.

#### Food Controller Makes Public Report of Special Committee.

Ottawa, November 24.

An annual saving of more than \$429,000 in the cost of milk distribution in Montreal, and an aggregate annual saving of more than \$1,500,000 in seventeen of the principal cities throughout Canada is contemplated under a plan recommended by the Milk Committee appointed by the Food Controller.

The report which was made public last week contains a recommendation that the maximum "spread" or difference between the price paid to the producer and the price charged to the consumer, should not be allowed after December 1 to exceed 5 cents per quart in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and 5 1/4 cents per quart in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. These maximum "spreads" or distributors' margins, represent the present charge for distribution under average conditions and are intended to allow time for the adjustment of the milk-distributing business.

The Committee makes it plain that its recommendations do not involve sanction of an increase in the distributors' "spread" in any municipality where it is lower at present than the proposed maximum "spread." In the case of Ottawa the Committee recommends that the present "spread" of 3 1/4 cents per quart should not be increased. A plan is outlined for the subsequent reduction of such maximum spreads, wherever it may be found upon investigation that a saving could be affected by a reorganization of delivery and elimination of the heavy waste resulting from unnecessary duplication of services. The Committee estimates that, under present conditions, there is an average loss of 1 1/2 cents per quart, which could be prevented under a single or local zone delivery system.

In making public the report, Hon. W. J. Hanna stated that reorganization of milk distribution, as recommended by the Committee, would require action by the Provincial Government if it were to be put on a permanent basis. He explained that certain powers were vested in the Food Controller under the War Measures Act, and that when that Act was repealed there would be no machinery for the permanent reorganization of milk distribution which the Committee outlined, unless it be provided by Provincial authority. The Provincial Governments, he said, if they should deem it desirable to do so, might pass legislation to bring about such reorganization and to allow control of local milk distribution to be exercised by municipalities or private companies, under the plan proposed by the Committee.

The report states that the price paid for milk to the producers is not excessive, in view of present conditions. An average increase in the price of milk has been less than 30 per cent while the average cost of cows, feed and labor has advanced 50 per cent, 75 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. It is pointed out that, in order to secure an ample supply of milk, a reasonable profit must always be allowed to the farmer. Any price which did not allow a reasonable profit would result in decreased production and the necessary supply of milk would be endangered.

Taking an average for representative cities of Canada, the farmers are receiving from 6 to 8 cents per quart while the consumers are paying from 10 to 13 cents per quart. The increase in price added by the distributor ranges from 2 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents per quart, and varies in about the same ratio as the number of distributors operating in the different cities. The Committee reports that this "spread" is excessive and that the chief cause in an excessive number of distributors.

Provision is made in the report for the appointment of Provincial Committees to investigate the cost of distributing milk in any city and to recommend any adjustment of the distributors' spread which may be found advisable. Where it is decided that economic waste could be reduced by reorganization of distribution a local commission is recommended to deal with such reorganization. The results expected under the Committee's plan, are:

- (1) A reduction in the price of milk to the consumers or an increase in the price paid to the producers, or an apportionment of the saving between the two classes.
- (2) The release of a considerable number of men for military service or other important war work.
- (3) Economies to both producers and distributors by the co-operative purchasing of supplies and by standardizing of equipment.

(4) A better quality of milk would be assured to the consumers in many cities, with a consequent reduction in mortality and saving in expenditures to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases.

The report is signed by Mr. P. B. Tustin, Chief of the Food and Dairy Division, Winnipeg (Chairman); Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Regina; Mr. R. W. Wigmore, Commissioner, St. John; Dr. N. E. MacKay, Chairman, Board of Health, Halifax; Mr. J. Bingham, Manager of the Ottawa Dairy, Ottawa; Dr. T. Bourcher, Medical Health Officer, Montreal; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. E. H. Stonehouse, President Ontario Milk Producers' Association.

City	Daily Consumption		Yearly Consumption at 1/2 pint per Capita.	Saving at 1/2 pint per Quart.
	in Quarts	estimating Consumption at 1/2 pint per Capita.		
Quebec	19,677.5	7,182,288	\$ 71,822.88	
Montreal	117,620.0	42,931,300	429,313.00	
St. John	10,627.75	3,879,120	38,791.20	
Halifax	11,654.75	4,253,984	42,539.84	
Toronto	94,134.5	34,359,093	343,590.93	
Hamilton	20,492.25	7,479,671	74,796.71	
London	11,575.0	4,224,875	42,248.75	
Ottawa	21,765.5	7,944,408	79,444.08	
Hull	4,555.5	1,662,758	16,627.58	
Winnipeg	40,750.0	14,873,750	148,737.50	
Regina	6,531.75	2,384,089	23,840.89	
Saskatoon	5,262.0	1,920,630	19,206.30	
Moosejaw	4,233.5	1,545,228	15,452.28	
Calgary	14,128.5	5,156,903	51,569.03	
Edmonton	13,461.5	4,913,448	49,134.48	
Vancouver	25,100.25	9,181,591	91,815.91	
Victoria	7,915.0	2,888,975	28,889.75	
Totals	429,485.25	156,762,120	1,567,621.20	

### CANADIAN EMBARGO ON EXPORTATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The exportation of food products, feeding stuffs, fertilizers, and certain other articles of necessity to countries other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates is placed under strict control by an Order-in-Council of November 15. The prohibition upon shipments of such goods is to be modified by licenses issued by the Minister of Customs, under regulations framed by the Food Controller of Canada, in favor of countries in alliance with the British Empire and having armies in the European field. The articles named in the list are as follows:

Animal fats; butter; castor oil; castor beans; coconut, desiccated; cheese; cod liver oil; condensed milk; copra; corn (maize); corn flour; corn meal; corn oil; cottonseed meal; cottonseed oil; crisco; dry blood; dry paste flour; fats, all; fertilizers, including cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, podrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia; glycerin; glucose; grease of animal or vegetable origin; hoof oil; hulls; fodder; lard; lard compound; linseed oil; linseed; livestock; halt; meats, all; meat juice; meats and fats, including poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated coconut, butter, fish (fresh, dried, and canned), edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil, peanut butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, stearic acid, pigtails; fish; flax; flour; food grains, flour and meal therefrom; fodder and feeds; pigeons, carrier and others; pilchards (sardines), canned; poultry; rapeseed oil; rice; rice flour; rolled oats; rye; sago flour; samp Indian corn; sirup; milk, tinned and powdered, not fresh; molasses; neat's-foot oil; Nestle's food (infants); oats; oatmeal; oil cake; oil-meal cake; peanuts; peanut butter; peanut oil; soap, soap powder; stearine; stearine acid; stearine acid candles; sugar; sugar of milk; sulphurated castor oil; tallow; tallow candles; vegetable oils; wheat, wheat flour.

The instructions to the customs service for the administration of the above prohibition, issued on November 17 as Customs Memorandum No. 2189B, make special provisions for trade with the United States. Endorsement by the collector of customs at the port of exit will serve as a license for the exportation to the United States of the following quantities of goods specified: Less than 125 bushels of food grains; less than 25 barrels of flour; less than 125 pounds of but-

### UNITED STATES LICENSES FOR THE EXPORTATION OF TIN PLATE.

The following information regarding licenses for the export of tin plate from the United States, released for publication November 12, 1917, has been received from the War Trade Board, Washington, D.C.:

The War Trade Board, upon the recommendation of its Bureau of Imports and of the Committee on the Conservation of Tin Plate, had to-day made two additional rulings affecting the exportation of tin plate, which are set forth below in paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, in the following list of such rulings, which is complete to date, and includes in paragraphs (1) and (2) the rulings promulgated on October 24, 1917.

#### RULINGS CONCERNING APPLICATIONS TO EXPORT TIN PLATE.

(1) That no licenses will be granted for the exportation of tin plate for use for any other purpose than as food containers, except on satisfactory evidence that the plate will be used in such a way as to contribute to the military needs of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(2) That, as to applications for license to export tin plate to be used as food containers, preference will be given to those cases in which satisfactory evidence is presented that the food to be packed will be for the use of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(3) That no licenses will be granted for the exportation of articles (other than tin plate) containing tin, except on satisfactory evidence that the goods will be used in such a way as to contribute to the military and other vital needs of the nations at war with Germany and her allies. Preference will be given to those cases in which satisfactory evidence is presented that the goods will be used in such a way as to contribute to the production or transportation of foodstuffs for the use of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(4) That no licenses for the exportation of tin plate will be granted, except to the manufacturers of the plate, or to others who, either at the time of making application or before shipment out of the country, present satisfactory evidence that they have purchased the plate from a manufacturer on firm order from a purchaser abroad. This rule applies to pending, as well as to future, applications.

### CANADIAN EXPORT EMBARGO ON IRON AND STEEL.

A more complete embargo on the exportation of iron and steel products is established by a Canadian Order-in-Council of November 15, published as Customs Memorandum No. 2188B. The following articles are placed under prohibition of exportation to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates: Pig iron, steel ingots, billets, blooms, bars, and slabs, iron and steel plates, iron and steel shapes (comprising beams, channels, angles, tees, and zebs), iron and steel fabricated for structural work and shipbuilding.

Earlier embargo lists have included hematite pig iron, iron and steel plates, and iron and steel fabricated for structural work and shipbuilding, all of which were prohibited to be exported to foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

### HAY AND POULTRY MAY BE EXPORTED FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER LICENSE.

The Food Controller on November 21 announced that the export to the United States of hay as well as of live stock may be licensed until further notice by endorsement of the customs collector at the point of exit and the usual shippers' export entry. Live poultry is included under the ruling regarding live stock.

ter, milk, and cream in usual quantities; fresh fish in usual quantities. Certain shipments containing a number of different articles, each of small value, may be forwarded to the United States after endorsement by a collector of customs. Such shipments are not to contain an amount of one commodity exceeding \$100 in value. Wheat from certain Provinces may be delivered to elevators in the United States when conveyed in farmers' vehicles.

All goods laden on cars and in transit on November 19 are exempted from the provisions of the Order-in-Council.



**TO AID RUSSIA.**

A Washington despatch says United States Government has undertaken enormous project of double-tracking and re-equipping Trans-Siberian railway as a war measure. Work has been entrusted to George H. Emerson, general manager of Great Northern Railway, who is now on his way to Vladivostok at the head of a party of 400 picked men.

**MORE ALLIED SHIPS.**

The United States is about to add several hundred thousand tons of shipping to stream of ships carrying American troops and supplies to aid of the Allies. Negotiations with northern European neutrals and with Japan have reached a final stage, and vessels obtained will either go directly into transatlantic routes or will release American ships for this service. There are now in American ports more than 400,000 tons of neutral ships.

**CALIFORNIA OR FLORIDA THIS WINTER.**

If you contemplate spending a part of the coming winter in California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Bermuda, the West Indies, Cuba, Panama, Central or South America, or any of the many beautiful Gulf Resorts, consult M. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James Street, cor. St. Francois Xavier Street, for full information, tickets, reservations, etc. The Grand Trunk affords various routes. Round trip tickets to California and Pacific Coast Points are on sale daily.

**ALLIED SHIPBUILDING.**

If, as stated by Premier Lloyd George, the construction of 6,000,000 tons of shipping by January 1, 1919, will defeat the best efforts of the German submarines, the United States Shipping Board is satisfied that the feat can be accomplished. The drive is now on in earnest. Exclusive of 2,500,000 tons of shipping under foreign contract which was commandeered and which will soon begin to come from the ways in ever-increasing numbers, contracts actually let, with proviso that vessels shall be completed by date named by Lloyd George, are: 58 composite ships, 207,000 tons; 345 steel ships, 2,565,400 tons; 778 wooden ships, 1,330,900 tons; total to be delivered by January 1, 1919, 4,203,300 tons. Latter total, added to the 2,500,000 tons commandeered gives grand total of 6,703,300 tons, which will be assured before January 1, 1919.

**TO TRAIN WORKERS IN SHIPBUILDING SCIENCE.**

A school under official auspices for training shipyard workers was opened on November 15 at Newport News, Va. The first pupils consist of two hundred picked workmen from steel building yards in many parts of the country. They will be given a six weeks' intensive course in modern shipbuilding.

The school is established in the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., and instruction both in the theory and the practice of shipbuilding will be given. The men will be trained especially with a view to their teaching other men when they return to the plants in which they are employed. The school will be run by the Shipping Board's industrial service department, of which Meyer Bloomfield is head, and all those who attend will do so at the expense of their employers.

Employment managers of twenty-five shipyards on the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes met with the department in Washington November 9 and 10 to take up the problem of obtaining ship-yard labor and exchange views on how to choose and keep men.

The industrial service is enlarging its staff and extending its work, which in general is to handle the shipyard labor problem for the Emergency Corporation. Prof. Carrol W. Doten, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been engaged to organize the service's information and statistical bureau. Dwight D. L. Hoopingartner, director of employment of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, has consented to act as general secretary of the office. E. H. Fish, of the Norton Grinding Company, Worcester, Mass., will be the service's employment direction expert. Frank Muhlhauser has been appointed district superintendent for the Great Lakes district.

**OCTOBER EARNINGS OF C.P.R.**

The gross earnings of the C.P.R. for the month of October were the largest ever reported in any monthly statement of the company, \$14,733,774. The best previous figures were for the same month in 1913, when the total was \$14,480,206. With steadily increasing operating expenses, however, the net was lower than in some months when gross was reported two millions or more less.

The statement shows that while gross for the month increased \$1,496,687, or 11.3 per cent, as compared with the same month a year ago, operating expenditure jumped \$2,116,735, or 27.9 per cent. That left a decrease of \$620,087, or 10.9 per cent in net profits. Of every dollar taken in last month, about 65% cents went out to pay operating costs, against about 57 cents in the same month a year ago.

The October record of the company, gross and net, since 1910, is presented in the following table:

October.	Gross.	Net.
1917 . . . . .	\$14,733,774	\$5,054,701
1916 . . . . .	13,237,086	5,674,739
1915 . . . . .	13,443,214	6,579,434
1914 . . . . .	9,232,928	3,321,228
1913 . . . . .	14,480,206	5,602,858
1912 . . . . .	13,060,397	5,060,887
1911 . . . . .	11,207,991	4,681,104
1910 . . . . .	10,229,371	4,565,161

Net earnings for ten months are virtually on a parity with net in the same period of 1912, when the gross business reported was some \$14,500,000 less.

Comparisons of gross and net for ten months in each year since 1910 follow:

Ten months.	Gross.	Net.
1917 . . . . .	\$124,127,290	\$37,376,847
1916 . . . . .	113,900,875	39,891,110
1915 . . . . .	83,340,289	31,468,501
1914 . . . . .	94,965,464	29,944,471
1913 . . . . .	115,934,317	37,211,092
1912 . . . . .	109,697,419	37,305,286
1911 . . . . .	89,720,951	30,460,424
1910 . . . . .	82,733,107	29,363,133

**C. N. R.**

The Canadian Northern Railway earnings for the month of October, 1917:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total gross earnings . . . . .	3,941,600	3,716,800	224,800
Operating expenses . . . . .	3,350,500	2,496,500	854,000
Net earnings . . . . .	591,100	1,220,300	*629,200

\* Decrease.

**G. T. R.**

The Grand Trunk's October gross amounted to \$4,703,643, while expenses took \$3,930,582, which left net earnings of \$764,060, as compared with \$1,348,117 in October, 1916. Comparisons with previous months are as follows:

- Net, October, 1917, \$764,060; decrease \$584,057, or 43 per cent.
- Net, September, 1917, \$874,245; decrease, \$643,803, or 42.4 per cent.
- Net, July, 1917, \$1,214,730; decrease, \$61,415, or 4.8 per cent.
- Net, June, 1917, \$1,308,255; decrease, \$42,017, or 3.1 per cent.
- Net, May, 1917, \$810,541; decrease \$272,268, or 25 per cent.
- Net, March, 1917, \$948,299; increase, \$62,034, or 7 per cent.

**ELIMINATING THE RAILROADS.**

When a certain member of the original group responsible for development of Standard Oil first suggested use of pipe lines for transportation of crude oil from Pennsylvania field to refineries on the eastern seaboard he was given scant encouragement, and it is due chiefly to his individual efforts that a great interstate system was built up. Many thousand miles of eight-inch trunk pipe lines now continuously connect seaboard refineries with Appalachian and West-Continent fields, and it has been through this system that the oil refining and marketing industry has been able to develop.

Thus the oil industry has eliminated the railroads as its carrier so far as crude oil is concerned. Through its own energy the oil industry has evolved a system of transportation far cheaper than that of the railroads. For example, it costs 70 cents to bring a barrel of crude oil from the Kansas-Oklahoma field to Bayonne, about 1,200 miles.—The Wall Street Journal.

**U. S. NAVAL VESSELS.**

The United States is carrying out the greatest navy construction programme that has ever been undertaken by any nation. It is building 787 warships, ranging from superdreadnaughts to submarine chasers.

**MORE SHIPS.**

American shipyards, whose output has been commandeered by the government, last week completed 20,000 tons of merchant shipping, bringing total output since commandeering order was issued, August 4, to 28 vessels of 159,000 tons capacity.

**JAPAN'S RAILROADS.**

There are 5,985 miles of railroad in Japan, operated by about 110,000 employees, whose combined total compensation last year amounted to \$12,562,000. That is an average of \$114 a year, or approximately \$1 cents a day. Average daily compensation of American engineers is in excess of \$5.40.

**WORLD'S TONNAGE.**

On January 1, 1917, the available tonnage of the world's merchant marine was:

Great Britain:	Atlantic.	Pacific.
Liners . . . . .	4,860,000	650,000
Tramps . . . . .	8,540,000	457,000
Norway . . . . .	1,800,000	50,000
Sweden . . . . .	860,000	.....
Denmark . . . . .	690,000	.....
Holland . . . . .	1,290,000	275,000
United States . . . . .	2,000,000	400,000
France . . . . .	1,600,000	222,000
Italy . . . . .	1,250,000	70,000
Greece . . . . .	470,000	.....
Spain . . . . .	750,000	.....
Portugal . . . . .	150,000	.....
Russia . . . . .	850,000	200,000
Belgium . . . . .	280,000	.....
South America . . . . .	600,000	200,000
China . . . . .	.....	35,000
Japan . . . . .	100,000	1,900,000

Totals . . . . . 25,500,000 5,500,000  
This estimate is based on every ton afloat exclusive of warships.

**U.S. OUTLAY ON SHIPPING PLAN.**

Since the official statement of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, showing the number and tonnage of vessels under contract, requisitioned, and contracts pending, another contract for sixteen 7,500-ton boats is reported to have been placed. When the statement was issued, ninety-nine ships, totalling 610,000 tons capacity, were still under negotiation.

According to recent Washington estimates, the ships acquired by the Fleet Corporation have cost the Government, on the average, \$175 per ton. The Shipping Board, therefore, has become obligated to pay \$1,356,916,400 for the ships requisitioned or already under contract for construction. Including the nine ships, contracts for which are pending, the total expenditure for all types of cargo ships will be approximately \$1,464,000,000.

The building of the 1,409 vessels, being acquired by the Government, including 33 ships of 257,570 tons already completed and released, will require almost 2,300,000 tons of steel shapes and plates. In addition, the building of battleships, torpedo boat destroyers and other war craft by the navy will call for 450,000 tons of plates and shapes, or a grand total of 2,750,000 tons of steel to fulfill the Government's shipping programme.





# COMMODITY MARKETS

## Week's Wholesale Review

Dun's Bulletin says of Montreal trade: The spell of sharp wintry weather which has set in nearly a month earlier than for the past several years, has interfered with the plans of shipping men, and unless there be a reversion to milder conditions, a number of lake vessels designed for ocean service may not be able to reach the seaboard though the canals are still being kept open with some difficulty, and it is hoped to keep traffic moving up to December 6th. At the moment of writing there are sixteen vessels still in port, and a number leaving for sea this week had to have the assistance of a Government ice breaker.

The cold weather, however, has not proved an unmixed evil, as it has tended to materially increase the sales of furs and seasonable clothing. Conditions in wholesale lines do not present any very novel features. Sorting business in dry goods is brisk, and a number of buyers from east and central Ontario and Ottawa Valley points have been in town making personal selections, in some cases, of considerable size.

Cotton prices continue to stiffen, and the Canadian Cotton Co., and the Brunswick and York Cotton mills have withdrawn all quotations within the last few days. Advices from Belfast intimate that further supplies of linens will be practically unobtainable. The British Government has assumed control of forty-nine mills in Ireland, and has placed orders for forty million yards of linens, canvas, etc., for aviation purposes, and the general wants of the Allies. The flax crop for 1918 has also been commandeered.

No great activity is looked for in the leather market after the holidays, but some fair sales of manufacturers' run of Spanish sole have been made at 54 to 55 cents, pretty stiff figures.

In the grocery and provision lines there are no marked changes. The sugar situation is unchanged, and the opinion is freely expressed that sugars will be lower in the near future. Early cables from Barbadoes quote new crop molasses as likely to cost about 80 cents laid down. There appears to be some shortness in supplies of California dried fruits. Further business has developed in the butter market, but other lines of provisions rule high and firm.

In other lines there is nothing special of interest. The failure list is again a very light one, only four small district insolvencies being reported for the week with liabilities of \$21,000.

Bradstreet's Montreal Weekly Trade Report for November 30, 1917, says:—Dry goods houses report that orders for Spring delivery are very satisfactory, while travellers' orders and letter orders for immediate delivery have been voluminous. Certain lines of carpets have advanced about ten per cent. Blankets for next Fall delivery have advanced about twenty per cent. Underwear has advanced very materially. Grey blankets are very scarce, owing to the heavy demand from both the American and Canadian Governments. Woollen dealers say, that next year most of the imported woollens will be composed largely of cotton. Manufacturers of white-wear are asking ten per cent advance on goods for next Spring delivery.

The hardware business is active; wholesalers report business considerably ahead of the same period a year ago. There have been as many changes in prices in an upward direction, during the past few weeks, as during any similar period since the war started. Bakers have advanced the price of bread two cents per loaf. Consumers did not take very kindly to this action as there has been no advance in the price of flour. Millfeed is very scarce under a very good demand, prices are higher this week.

There have been some very heavy shipments of Canadian duty free wheat going into the United States, of late. Large quantities of Canadian eggs are stored throughout Canada. These were intended for export, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage, exporters could not secure the ocean space. The colder weather has brought in heavier receipts of dressed poultry, which are meeting with ready sale. The butter market is again weaker this week.

Navigation at this port is practically closed for this season, only a few steamers are now in port, and these will be cleared in the course of a few days. The retail trade has been very good. Remittances are coming in well. City collections are slowly improving.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

### BUTTER.

The receipts of butter for the week ending December 1st, 1917, were 3,104 packages, which show a decrease of 1,129 packages as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 3,447 with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 141,513 packages as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. According to the receipts of butter posted on 'Change at the Board of Trade daily, the arrivals in Montreal for the seven months ending November 30th, 1917, were 334,935 packages as compared with 474,274 packages for the same period in 1916, showing a decrease of 139,339 packages, but as there were 43,013 packages received from the United States last year for export account, as against nil this year, the actual shortage in the receipts of Canadian butter this season is 96,326 packages as compared with that of 1916. A weaker feeling prevails in the butter market, and prices declined 1c per pound. The trade generally was quiet, with a falling off in demand from all sources. We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Finest Sept. and Oct. Creamery	0.43½	0.44
Fine Sept. and Oct. creamery	0.42½	0.43
Current receipts, creamery	0.41	0.42
Finest dairy	0.37	0.38
Lower grades	0.35½	0.36

### CHEESE.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending December 1st, 1917, were 12,543 boxes, which show a decrease of 10,340 boxes as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 422 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 381,630 boxes as compared with the corresponding period in 1916. There was nothing new in the local cheese situation last week. The make for the 1917 season is practically over. There was only one board meeting held in the country, which was at Brockville, the last for the season. The offerings amounted to 1,857 boxes, of which 856 were sold on the board at 21c. At Gould's here about 3,500 boxes were offered, which sold at 20½c, 20½c and 21c per lb. f.o.b. country points.

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington, the war has revolutionized the country's foreign trade in cheese. During the fiscal year 1914, the last year before the war, the United States bought 63,800,000 lbs. of cheese from Europe, of which 26,500,000 lbs. came from Italy, 22,500,000 lbs. from Switzerland, 5,500,000 lbs. from France, 3,700,000 lbs. from Holland, and smaller amounts from other countries. The average monthly imports from Europe were about 5,300,000 lbs. In August of this year exactly 99 lbs. of European cheese was imported. It came from Italy. In September only 1,222 lbs. came from Europe. While Europe is wisely retaining this most valuable food for her own pressing needs, Argentina has turned to cheese making on a large scale and is now placing important quantities in the United States. In August, this year, she delivered 448,000 lbs. in this country and in September 279,500 lbs. These figures do not approach the imports from Europe before the war, but they are interesting in view of the fact that during the entire year 1916 not a single pound of cheese came from Argentina. More cheese is being exported than imported. In September 2,000,000 lbs. were sold abroad and was distributed to more than fifty countries. England took the bulk of it, 1,700,000 lbs.; Cuba, 109,000 lbs.; and Mexico, 39,000 lbs.

The Commission is paying the following prices:—  
No. 1 cheese . . . . . 21½c  
No. 2 cheese . . . . . 21¼c  
No. 3 cheese . . . . . 20¾c

### EGGS.

The receipts of eggs for the week ending December 1st, 1917, were 4,255 cases, as compared with 4,071 for the previous week, and 1,846 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st to date were 289,678 cases, as against 617,611 for the corresponding period in 1916. The egg situation remained unchanged during the week. Strictly fresh eggs were scarce, and prices were firm. The offerings of cold storage eggs are much larger than is usual at this season, owing to the fact that packers

and dealers were not able to secure all the ocean space they required this fall, and in consequence this surplus stock will have to be disposed of for domestic consumption sooner or later, and this is having a somewhat depressing influence on the market and prices are steadily being shaded, the outside figure obtainable now for selected cold storage eggs is 46c and for No. 1 stock 42c per dozen in a wholesale jobbing way. Recent cable advices report the British markets somewhat depressed owing to large arrivals of States eggs, and the fact that some shipments were delayed in transit which arrived in poor condition. The United States market for storage eggs continues unsettled and weak owing to the fact that movement out of warehouses has been insufficient to give any support to the market, and holders show increasing anxiety to move stocks.

We quote current prices as follows:

Strictly new laid eggs	0.60	0.65
Fresh eggs	0.54	0.55
Fall fresh eggs	\$0.50	\$0.52
Selected cold storage	0.00	0.46
No. 1 cold storage	0.00	0.42
No. 2 cold storage	0.39	0.40

### POULTRY.

Supplies of dressed poultry have been coming forward more liberally, and a good trade has been done. The tone of the market for the best quality was firm, but prices show no change from last week.

We quote prices as follows:—

Turkeys, per lb.	0.28	0.29
Chickens, per lb.	0.24	0.23
Fowl, per lb.	0.20	0.24
Ducks, per lb.	0.24	0.25
Geese, per lb.	0.18	0.19
Live turkeys, per lb.	0.23	
Live chickens, per lb.	0.18	0.22
Live ducks, per lb.	0.24	0.25
Live geese, per lb.	0.20	0.21

### BEANS.

The market for beans showed no change during the week. Supplies from Ontario continue to come forward very slowly. Quebec supplies are also coming forward slowly and as stocks on spot are small they meet with a ready sale.

We quote prices as follows:

Can. 3-lb. pickers	8.00	8.25
Can. 5-lb. pickers	7.50	7.75
Yellow eye beans	7.00	7.25

### POTATOES.

An easier feeling developed in the market for potatoes towards the close of the week for Green Mountain stock, and prices declined 10c per bag, with sales of car lots at \$2.10 to \$2.15 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track. This reduction in prices was attributed to increased arrivals and a falling off in the demand. Quebec potatoes in car lots are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2, Ontario stock at \$1.85, and Prince Edward Island at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track.

### HONEY.

The market for honey remains very quiet, and prices continue firm.

No. 1 white clover, in comb	0.21	0.22
No. 2 white clover, in comb	0.19	0.20
No. 1 brown clover, in comb	0.19	
No. 2 brown clover, in comb	0.17	
White extracted, in 30-lb. pails	0.17	0.18

### MAPLE PRODUCTS.

No improvement is shown in the demand for maple products and the trade remains quiet with only a few jobbing sales for domestic account.

We quote prices as follows:

Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.70	1.80
Choice syrup	1.55	1.65
Good syrup	1.40	1.50

### LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.

The Winnipeg option market for oats displayed decided strength during the first half of last week and prices scored an advance, the November option selling as high as 82½c, and the December 80½c, but later in the week, owing to the new regulations adopted by the committee of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the Board of Grain Supervisors with reference to the trading in future options and forbidding speculators entering into any new contracts in the old operations considerable liquidation and



evening up of old trades developed which created quite a weak feeling in the market, and prices for the balance of the week had a downward tendency, the November option selling 4½c below the above high figures and December 3½c. This naturally tended to weaken the local situation and prices responded to it to some extent for some grades.

Only a fair trade was done in oats on spot during the week for domestic and country account, but the market closed easy, with car lots of No. 3 Canadian western quoted at 86c, extra No. 1 feed at 86c, No. 1 feed at 83c, No. 2 feed at 81½c, Ontario No. 2 white at 81½c, and No. 3 white at 80½c per bushel, ex-store. The demand for Manitoba barley for export was good and during the week sales of quite a few cars of No. 3 and No. 4 were made, and considerable more business would have been done if buyers had been able to obtain supplies in the West. Some business was also done in Ontario rye for export, sales of 15,000 bushels of No. 2 being made on the basis of \$1.78 to \$1.80 per bushel, Ontario points. A fair trade was done in Manitoba feed barley for local account at \$1.21½ per bushel track here. The demand for American corn has been quiet and only a few cars of No. 4 grade were sold at \$1.82 per bushel, ex-track here, for prompt shipment.

Oats:	per bushel.
No. 2 C.W. ....	0.78%
Do., No. 3 C.W. ....	0.75%
Do., Extra No. 1 feed ....	0.75%
Do., No. 2 feed ....	0.70%
Barley:	
No. 2 C.W. ....	1.22
No. 4 C.W. ....	1.17
Rejected and Feed ....	1.08
Flax:	
No. 1 N.W.C. ....	2.98½
No. 2 C.W. ....	2.91½

**RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending December 1st, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter,	Cheese,
	pkgs.	boxes.
Receipts, Dec. 1, 1917 .....	844	1,270
Receipts Nov. 24, 1917 .....	1,478	1,920
Receipts Dec. 2, 1916 .....	1,909	1,029
Week ending Dec. 1, 1917 .....	3,104	12,543
Week ending Nov. 24, 1917 .....	4,233	22,883
Week ending Dec. 2, 1916 .....	6,551	12,121
Total receipts May 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1917 .....	335,779	1,796,271

**LOCAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.**

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

	1917.	1917.	1916.
Wheat, bush. ....	3,648,879	3,663,981	1,362,936
Corn, bush. ....	14,825	18,121	4,131
Peas, bush. ....	1,981	1,981	1,473
Oats, bush. ....	317,186	421,115	5,280,921
Barley, bush. ....	66,097	86,185	81,402
Rye, bush. ....	21,283	23,346	167
Buckwheat, bush. ....	9,000	.....	.....
Flax, bush. ....	2,066	12,266	.....
Flour, sacks .....	45,042	38,783	24,350

**CUNARD LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
HALIFAX and BRISTOL

For particulars of sailings and rates apply to Local Agents or to The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, and 23-25 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

**ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
PORTLAND, ME. and GLASGOW

For information as to rates and sailings apply to Local Agents or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street and 23-25 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

**LOCAL FLOUR.**

As a large amount of business was done in spring wheat flour, for domestic and export account, the market is active with a firm undertone. The market for winter wheat flour is quiet. Supplies are small but sufficient to meet all immediate requirements. The feature of the milling industry for the week has been the continued strong upward tendency of the market for jute, and, in consequence, manufacturers of jute bags have issued another price list announcing a further advance for flour bags, and 98-lb. bags are now quoted at 32c each, which is equivalent to 64c on a barrel of flour, as there are two bags to a barrel.

**ROLLED OATS AND MILLFEED.**

A much stronger feeling prevails in the market for rolled oats, due to the strength displayed in the Canadian oat situation, and prices advanced 35c per bag. The trade was brisk, both for domestic and export account.

**MILLFEED.**

There was a very strong feeling for all lines of millfeed last week, due to the increasing scarcity and the demand from all sources for large supplies. There was no advance in price, however.

We quote current prices as follows:—

Flour:	per barrel.
First patents .....	11.60
Second patents .....	11.10
Strong clears .....	10.90
Cereals:	
Rolled oats, 90 lb. bag .....	4.65
Feed:	per ton.
Bran .....	0.37
Shorts .....	40.00
Middlings .....	48.00 50.00
Moullie, pure grain grades .....	53.00 56.00

**RECEIPTS OF GRAIN IN WINNIPEG.**

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg for the week ending November 29th, and the week previous were:

	Same	W's end.	W'k end.	Date
		Nov. 22.	Nov. 29.	Last Y'r.
No. 1 Hard .....	.....	11	13	.....
No. 1 Northern .....	.....	2,783	2,522	.....
No. 2 Northern .....	.....	1,276	1,053	.....
No. 3 Northern .....	.....	832	706	.....
No. 4 Wheat .....	.....	286	286	.....
No. 5 Wheat .....	.....	159	193	.....
No. 6 Wheat .....	.....	120	150	.....
Feed Wheat .....	.....	35	35	.....
Rejected .....	.....	119	124	.....
No. Grade .....	.....	160	128	.....
Winter .....	.....	3	9	.....
Special .....	.....	0	0	.....
Totals .....	.....	5,784	5,229	6,393
Oats .....	.....	1,085	1,359	1,619
Barley .....	.....	256	231	339
Flax .....	.....	317	349	291

**TO EXPEDITE FISH SHIPMENTS.**

Arrangements made by Mr. Hanna with U. S. War Trade Board.

Ottawa, November 28.

Fish merchants on the Atlantic Coast of Canada will be enabled to ship supplies to American and other points promptly, under the new regulations of the Food Controller, through the authorization of collectors of customs at the points of exit. Their information was contained in the following telegram sent from the Food Controller's office to-day to Collectors of Customs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:—  
"Arrangements have been made with the Washington War Trade Board until further advised, and you are hereby authorized to issue licenses for dried, cured, prepared, salted and smoked fish to all points in the United States for local consumption or to foreign points if shipped direct from Atlantic ports, if routed via United States ports and shippers hold licenses from the War Trade Board at Washington, that will be sufficient authority for you to allow exportation by endorsement."  
(Signed.) "W. J. HANNA."

**P. E. I. POTATO SURPLUS.**

The Food Controller, with the assistance of Mr. C. A. Hays, general manager, and other officials of the Canadian Government Railways, has completed arrangements to facilitate the marketing in Ontario and in Quebec of the surplus potatoes from Prince Edward Island.

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**SUPERIOR COURT.**

MARY COCKBURN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN C. ROSS of the same place, newspaper representative,  
PLAINTIFF.

vs.

THE SAID JOHN C. ROSS,  
DEFENDANT.

An action in separation as to property has been taken against the Defendant, on November 10th, 1917.  
HENEKER, CHAUVIN & WALKER,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.  
Montreal, November 13th, 1917.

**Textile Mills**

throughout Canada are working overtime on military and regular business

Four mills are now under construction. Several plants have resumed operations during the past few months. A number of concerns have recently doubled the capacity of their plants. Practically all the mills are installing new equipment as quickly as it can be secured.

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**RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal for the week ending December 1st, were:

Wheat, bushels .....	959,992
Oats, bushels .....	141,802
Barley, bushels .....	35,036
Buckwheat .....	4,698
Flour, sacks .....	30,088
Hay, bales .....	17,349
Straw, bales .....	220



**NO. 2 ONTARIO WINTER WHEAT.****Order re price issued by the board of grain supervisors.**

Winnipeg, November 28.

In an order issued relating to the fixed price of No. 2 Ontario winter wheat, the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada says:

"Order number sixteen of the board provides that the price of No. 2 Ontario winter wheat shall be \$2.22 per bushel, basis in store, Montreal."

Under this order the following regulations shall apply:

1. To arrive at the price at shipping point, deduct:

(a) One cent per bushel to cover the cost of putting the wheat into store in Montreal, thus making the price \$2.21 f.o.b. car Montreal.

(b) The local freight charges plus whatever fraction of a cent per bushel may arise when deducting the local freight rate per bushel from the fixed price per bushel.

2. Eastern flour millers may pay a maximum of one cent per bushel in excess of the fixed price, but no other charges for brokerage, commission or diversion shall be allowed.

3. The prices fixed in the above order and regulations have now legal authority and any deviation from them will be regarded and treated as a violation of the orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

**FOR WESTERN PROVINCES.**

Winnipeg, November 28.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, has accepted the office of Food Controller for the four western provinces, with headquarters at Winnipeg. His acceptance was wired to Ottawa, following the receipt of the following telegram from Food Controller Hanna:

"As the production question is of such vital importance, I have decided to ask you to take charge of food control office in Winnipeg for all four western provinces, and hope you will accept as I feel you will be doing the Empire the best possible service."

**JOINS FEDERAL FOOD BOARD.**

Vancouver, B.C., November 28.

Robert Kelly, of Vancouver, has been appointed a member of the Federal Food Board, which has to do with the investigation of food supplies in Canada and the licensing of dealers. He leaves Vancouver for Ottawa to-morrow.

**NEW GRAIN RULES FOR CANADA.**

Winnipeg, December 1.

Following notices served on trade to-day on behalf of the Council:

That new oats futures for December, May and July be opened at 9.30 November 29, 1917, the contract grade will be No. 2 C. W. oats with the privilege of delivering on contracts, a higher grade oats, B-3 C.W. at 3c discount; C—extra one feed oats at 3c discount; D—No. 1 feed oats at 6c discount; E—No. 2 feed oats at 9c discount.

Further, that the Council of Grain Exchange prohibit all buying in old December and May oats, except in liquidation of existing contracts.

This gives the privilege of delivering one feed and two feed at the above named penalty differences.

Already it has had the effect of checking local speculation, which was becoming intensified by reason of the small percentage of contract oats grading.

The market was assuming what might have been a serious position by reason of certain control of contract oats credited to be in the hands of certain interests who were credited as buying for the Government, but the true effect of the new style trading suggests a gradual evening up of old style outstanding contracts and a more normal market for the balance of the crop than could otherwise have been expected, had the above-named additional grades not been given the privilege of delivery to the trade.

As it stands now, these two additional grades will act as a balance wheel inasmuch as elevator companies can safely hedge all of their interior purchases, whereas heretofore, it was only possible for them to hedge a portion of their daily deliveries in country such as they believed would surely grade contract.

The extreme views that have been spoken of on here, by local trade in particular, for some time, have been very decidedly modified, and the open interest in the old style contract we do not regard as very large.

True, there are some short sales, no doubt in December contract, old style, representing spreads with American markets, also short sales representing hedges on oats across the lakes at Canadian bay ports and in other positions, but we do not believe the volume large and the influence of the exchange, helped by Board of Grain Supervisors, will have a

**MAY SHIP BY PARCEL POST.**

Ottawa, November 28.

The Food Controller's office announced recently that the commissioner of customs had issued the following memorandum to collectors of customs and others:

"It is now ordered that sugar, refined and unrefined, including maple sugar, may be exported by parcel post up to regulation weight when consigned and intended for military and naval forces overseas, the limit of weight to the United Kingdom being eleven pounds, and for furtherance to France seven pounds."

**FURTHER INCREASE IN PRICE OF AMERICAN LARD IN ENGLAND.**

The Food Controller has again increased maximum wholesale prices of American lard. Prices now prevailing are: Pails, 136s. 3d.; boxes and tierces, 135s.; prime steam, 133s.

**EXPORT LICENSES NOT REQUIRED.**

Ottawa, November 28.

No export licenses will be necessary for shipments from Canada by the Wheat Export Company or the Allied Buying Boards, according to a communication issued from the office of the Food Controller. This communication, which has been sent to traffic officials and to the commissioner of customs, states:

"Please have telegraphic instruction issued to all concerned that licenses will not be necessary for any shipment whatever consigned to the Wheat Export Company, which, as you know, covers Government purchases. Also no license is necessary for any shipment for overseas account of the Imperial Government to order of Director Overseas Transport, Mr. A. H. Harris, Anglo-Canadian Fish Company, Boston, and Allied Export Provision Board.

"Commissioner of customs will instruct collectors of customs immediately at points of exit."

temporary effect on the trade, and it is reasonable to assume this market will take on more normal conditions than has been the case for some little time past.

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