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Special Articles

A Business Administration,
By W. W. SWANSON.

The Speedwell Plan,
By J. W. MACMILLAN.

England and Seed Supplies,
By GEO. E. SHORTT.

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Preference and Peace

PRESIDENT Wilson's fourteen principles that should govern a peace treaty included a mention of freedom of commerce which has been interpreted in various ways. Some of his opponents in American politics, seeking for useful points in the political campaign, have endeavored to arouse the hostility of the manufacturing interests by representing that the President has declared for free trade, an interpretation that Mr. Wilson has repudiated. Another question is the effect of Mr. Wilson's principles on British preferential tariffs. In some quarters it has been assumed that the President means no preference should be granted. There is no doubt that he means that all nations should have equal opportunity. He is clearly against the policy of boycotting any nation — even Germany. But it is not at all probable that he has any thought of interfering in the internal trade policy of any nation. Let us take our own Dominion for illustration. Canada led the way in preferential trade in 1897, and still applies the principle of preference in her tariff. That, however, is entirely a matter of trade between Canada and the mother country, or between Canada and other parts of the British Empire. The Empire, though composed of many countries—perhaps we might say of many nations—is a unit for all international purposes. If suited the purposes of Germany, at one stage, to treat Canada as a separate nation, and to claim that Germany was entitled to all the privileges which Canada granted to Great Britain. Against that claim Canada very properly protested. As a result of that protest the old treaties, which did grant such rights to Germany, and also to Belgium, were cancelled. Germany penalized Canada for a while, by applying her highest tariff to our products. Canada struck back, most effectively, with the surtax on German goods. Ultimately Germany sued for commercial peace with Canada, acknowledging Canada's right to make such trade arrangements as she pleased within the British Empire without reference to any foreign power. Some American writers at one time argued that Canada should give her preferential tariff to American goods. But this claim was incapable of being sustained by argument. If the American Government ever contemplated putting forward the claim they abandoned it. They were themselves granting preferential terms to their new overseas possessions, Porto Rico and the Philippines. How could they maintain a denial of Canada's right to grant a preference to another part of the British Empire? In both cases the affair was a family matter, in which outsiders could not properly meddle. There is no reason to suppose that

President Wilson, in setting forth what he thought was a proper basis for peace, had any intention of meddling in trade relations between the several parts of the British Empire. That question will be one settled among themselves by the representatives of Great Britain and the colonies. If they can arrange matters to their mutual satisfaction, it is not likely that any foreign nation will attempt to intervene.

Punish the Kaiser

THE glorious victory of the forces of civilization over the hordes of barbarism will be incomplete and very disappointing if means cannot be found to administer personal punishment to the German Emperor and his son, the Crown Prince. In the minds of careful observers of the events immediately preceding the outbreak of war, there can have been no doubt that on the German Emperor rests the chief responsibility for the conflict. He who had the power to maintain peace deliberately resolved to have a war which he thought would give him the domination of the world. On the surface the war was made to appear a result of a quarrel between Austria and Serbia; but the careful student of the time clearly saw, behind the weak-minded old Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the sinister figure of the young Emperor at Berlin. Austria, on no better ground than unwarranted assumptions respecting the cause of the murder of the Austrian Archduke at Sarajevo, made a demand on Serbia so insolent that only a refusal of it could have been expected. Serbia's relations with Russia were such that war against the smaller nation inevitably involved war with Russia. Germany wished to strike at Russia and at France, with which Russia was closely allied. Extension of the field of war was possible, even probable, but this much was clear, and to accomplish these ends the German Emperor would hesitate at nothing. His son, the Crown Prince, there is reason to believe, more than seconded his father's policy. He was even more ready than the Emperor to plunge the world into war.

The pretence of Germany that Austria acted independently in issuing the ultimatum to Serbia hardly deceived anybody at the time. There is less possibility now of any misunderstanding. The later admission of Prince Lichnowski, the German Ambassador at London, and now the testimony of the Bavarian Government, make it clear that the German Emperor deliberately plotted to bring on the war, that the insolent Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was planned by the German Government, and that it was because of this wicked German conspiracy that the noble efforts of Sir Edward Grey to maintain peace were unsuccessful.

Others there are who have bloody hands, men who, once the war was started, readily made

it a war of German brutality and atrocity. They, it is to be hoped, will be brought to account. But at the very foundation of the structure of horror that was raised stands the person of the German Emperor, William of Hohenzollern. Unless this man can be brought to trial in some form, and be made to suffer personal punishment for his crimes, justice will not have been obtained. It is not easy to say what is the best form of penalty to be imposed. No punishment that is possible will be adequate to the awful crimes the man is responsible for. But that, if such a thing be possible, he shall be brought out of his Dutch place of refuge and made to answer for his crimes, is a demand in which the whole civilized world will join.

Dangerous Militarism

THERE are writers and speakers who sometimes condemn in too sweeping terms what they call militarism. There is militarism that is good and militarism that is dangerous. The military spirit that enabled the usually unmilitary Canadian people to raise and send overseas nearly half a million men to fight for the world's democracy is something to be remembered with satisfaction and pride. Militarism in its best form, under order and discipline, has been the most powerful instrument for the maintenance of justice. Militarism of that kind will be required in the world for a long time, even if the dream of a League of Nations is realized. But militarism without its essential of discipline can easily become a menace to order. New York had an example of this last week, when soldiers over-ruled the civil authorities and endeavored to break up a public meeting of citizens. The meeting, as described by the reports, was not one that evokes sympathy from sensible people. It seems to have been part of a movement to preach the principles of disorder which are commonly spoken of as Bolshevism. Perhaps the meeting should not have been held. Perhaps the aims and utterances of its promoters were beyond the limits of free discussion. But that was a question for the civil authorities. The police—the instruments of the civil power—were on hand. Presumably they had their instructions and were ready to stop any proceedings that were deemed contrary to good order. That the meeting was not stopped by the civil authorities affords fair evidence that its promoters had managed to keep within the law. In any case, the situation was one that called for consideration by the civil authorities. Only upon their request could military interference be justified. When, in such circumstances, a body of soldiers, not acting under military authority, not under the discipline that is the very essence of military service, rushed in to overpower the police and break up the meeting, a step was taken which is entirely reprehensible and calculated to lead to trouble.

In several places in Canada there have been enough manifestations of the same objectionable form of militarism to give cause for some anxiety. The public must look to our military leaders, and to the chief men in our returned soldiers' organizations, to impress upon our soldiers the necessity of recognizing and submitting to the civil authority in all things not placed by law under the military department. No better service can be rendered to the community than in educating the returning soldiers along this line. There is everywhere in Canada a just and generous recognition of the splendid service that our soldiers have given in the great war. There is no lack anywhere of de-

sire to treat them with both justice and liberality. There is no claim in reason that they cannot enforce by fair discussion. Every incident that partakes of a disorderly character, in which the soldiers are concerned, takes away some of the lustre of the service abroad. The men who have done so much in Europe to bring honor to Canada, must become agents for the promotion of peace, order and good government at home.

Canada and Australia in London

A CANADIAN Associated Press despatch from London states that the Canadian Provincial Agents-General feel aggrieved because they were not invited to the Royal Gallery when the King addressed the Lords and Commons, whereas the Australian Agents-General were so invited. "Some time back," the despatch adds, "the Colonial Secretary explained that such differences were because the Australian Agents represented Sovereign States, and the Canadian Provinces did not come under that category."

It is hardly probable that any Colonial Secretary designated the divisions of the Australian Commonwealth as "Sovereign States," for they are nothing of the kind. The most material difference between these States and the Provinces of Canada is that the Governors of the States are appointed by the Imperial Government, while in Canada the Provincial Governors are appointed by the Federal Government at Ottawa. In the earlier days of the Canadian Confederation there were many students of the system who thought that the Provinces would have a more dignified status if the Governors continued to receive their appointments from London. Some difficulties were anticipated to arise from the appointment of local Lieutenant-Governors, and theoretically there was some force in the objections raised. In practice, however, these anticipations have not been realized. The Canadian system is certainly the more democratic.

It cannot be denied, however, that the system under which the State Governors of Australia receive their appointments from the Colonial Office in London gives these States greater prominence in London than the Provinces of Canada. The latter have no connection whatever with the Colonial Office, while the Australian States, through their Imperial Governors, are constantly in communication with that department of the Imperial Government. It is inevitable, we suppose, that under such conditions the Australian States should at all times be much in evidence at the Colonial Office, while only Canada as a whole is known there.

For a long time there has been occasional friction in consequence of this discrimination against the Canadian Provinces. We believe that to a considerable extent it could be removed by a larger degree of co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial authorities as represented in their London offices. It is not easy to see how anything but good to Canada could come from such co-operation. The representatives of the Dominion must as a matter of course have precedence. Subject to that there seems to be no good reason why the Provincial Agents General, though they may seldom have any business connection with the Colonial Office, should not receive more recognition than they have had in the past in the various public functions which come under the control of the Imperial Government.

Food and Fuel Control

THE regulations respecting food and fuel control are unavoidably troublesome. Now that the war is virtually over there is in many quarters a disposition to regard restrictions as no longer necessary. A little thought, however, must lead to the conclusion that it will be some months before we can hope to be able to return to the old time freedom. So far as food is concerned the demand for it has become greater rather than less from the suspension of hostilities. Hitherto our soldiers have been fighting the enemy. Now they are, in some cases, called on to feed those whom they have been fighting. Food production is not going to be increased in a moment. And a while, when the men come home from the war, there will be increased labor for the farms, and that will mean ultimately increased production. For the present only the supplies of war-time conditions are available to meet a demand that is greater than ever before. As respects fuel, there is a shortage of supply in all quarters, due to various causes. At the Canadian mines the output of coal has been much diminished. The influenza joined the war conditions to bring about reduced output. The quantity of American anthracite available for importation into Canada is strictly limited, and there is little probability that any better situation will arise later in the season. Economy in the use of hard coal at this stage is very necessary if there is not to be a coal famine before the winter ends.

Railway Names

THE painting department of the Government railways has a busy time in keeping track of the changes of the names of the railway cars. For many years the chief railway was known as the Inter-Colonial, sometimes the compound word, sometimes two distinct words. For purposes of abbreviation the name was considered as two words, and the road was commonly known as the "I.C.R.," these initials being painted on all cars where an abbreviation was convenient. Several years ago the point was raised by somebody that, when the cars went to the United States, as they often did in the course of truck and trade with the Yankees, the initials caused confusion, inasmuch as they stood also for one of the large American lines, the Illinois Central Railway. In the meantime the hyphen had disappeared from the name in the official records, and the name "Intercolonial" was found on all passenger cars. In conformity with this and to avoid confusion with the American road, the "I. C. R." was effaced wherever the short form was used, and "I.R.C.," meaning Intercolonial Railway of Canada, was substituted. The painters had a rest for a while. Then attention was drawn to the fact that the Intercolonial was not the only Government road; there was the Prince Edward Island Railway also. So to meet this situation the old name of Intercolonial was abandoned, and a new name, "Canadian Government Railways," "C. G. R.," was painted on the rolling stock. This alteration has not yet been fully made; some of the old cars have not yet reached the painters' hands. Now several other lines have been included in the Government system, and the Ottawa despatches tell us that hereafter the name to be used for all is "Canadian National Railways." So the painters must get busy again.

A Business Administration

Democracy and the civil service—Business methods vs. statesmanship

By W. W. SWANSON.

Much is being said these days, in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, concerning the need of a "business administration." Similar phrases and catchwords have been resorted to at election periods, and at times when certain interests feared that their privileges might be menaced. "Taking the tariff out of politics" is of a piece with the "business administration," the implication being that democracy has fatally failed in managing its own affairs. In the United Kingdom, indeed, there are those who do not scruple to assert that the Constitution is in the melting-pot, and that the war will not fail to bring as far-reaching changes in parliamentary institutions as in the nation's social and economic life. This distrust of democracy with its implied criticism is not something new. In 1831 Alexis de Toqueville, while on a visit to the United States to study "Democracy at Home," asserted that men of talent were conspicuously lacking in government circles, while the people as a whole showed a high order of capacity for politics. If one credited the critics the conclusion, perforce, would be reached that no political genius has been shown, in our day, in politics or among political leaders. A cursory examination of the indictment soon discloses, however, that it is extreme and practically without even an approximation to truth.

The battalions of "dollar-a-year men" who have descended upon Washington, and the leaders of industry who have given themselves to war work at London, have led some to believe that the nature of democratic institutions will be changed fundamentally at the close of the war. Visitors at Washington and London have not failed to be impressed with the truly remarkable achievements of these auxiliaries drawn from business life—of whom Sir Eric Geddes is a brilliant and shining example. It is assumed that the driving power of these business men will be utilized in government circles in post-bellum days, and that parliament will become merely a debating body shorn of real power. Comparisons are drawn between men in the civil service and these alert newcomers, to the decided disadvantage of the former. All of which must give serious citizens pause for thought.

An examination of what has been accomplished by the permanent civil staff, not to mention the naval and military officials, need not, however, cause one to become disturbed with that phase of national activity. It is a striking fact that the big business men who have accomplished wonders in perfecting war work at London have been the first to admit that, without the aid of permanent officials, who furnished details and reliable data, less than nothing would have been accomplished. To be sure, the British civil service is immeasurably superior to that of the United States and Canada; but that is true because civil servants in the Mother Country have been adequately paid, and have not had initiative and resource drilled out of them. The Under Secretaries hold positions of scarcely less importance than the Ministers, and are listened to with respect. Moreover, in the positions in the civil service worth while, the test of admittance is difficult, and only men of first-rate ability can find place there. Various journalists in Canada take a special pleasure in attacking civil servants in a manner that, in our estimation, is no less ignorant than unjust. Reward and opportunities considered, Canadian civil servants are giving splendid service to the nation. We should like to add that, notwithstanding the attacks upon the Hon. Mr. Crothers, recently Minister of Labor, the staff in the Department of Labour are rendering extremely valuable service to the country.

Usually the critics draw comparisons between the average level of achievement reached in the civil service with that in business. They neglect to take note of the fact, however, that of each hundred men entering business, 90 per cent. fail; and they conveniently forget to mention these failures. Business is a hard school that rapidly winnows out inept pupils. It may be affirmed that, if promotions in the civil service depended less upon seniority and more upon capacity and results effected, just as high a level of results would be reached as in the realm of business. It is idle to talk about dry-rot and bureaucracy in the civil service when the remedy lies so ready to hand. Dr. Adam Shortt rendered brilliant service to the nation in lifting the civil service out

of the rut; and it is a thousand pities that his work was not finished there.

Those who demand most vociferously a fundamental change in the political life of the country shift the attack, when pressed, from the civil service to the failures of party politics. Emphasis is laid upon the vice of partisanship; of corruption in political life; and of the lack of business ability among political leaders. By some method or other, not as yet fully made clear, all these disabilities are to be swept aside under a non-partisan business administration. The fact that committees have such great power in the United Kingdom at present, and that the Opposition, for political purposes, has disappeared for the duration of the war, appear to prove that responsible government has been submerged, and the Constitution fundamentally changed once and for all. It may be predicted with assurance, nevertheless, that Parliament will assert its full powers after the signing of peace; and that the British nation will never consent to surrender the management of its economic, social and political life to others than its representatives in Parliament.

It is to be noted that no clear-cut alternative plan has ever been presented by the assailant of parliamentary government, whereby the affairs of the people are to be conducted. So far as we are aware the only alternatives to responsible government that history discloses are: Personal rule, such as obtained under the Stuarts; absolutism as exemplified by the ex-Kaiser and the late Czar; and the oligarchy or bureaucracy as lately exemplified in Austria and Turkey. It would be absurd to argue that Anglo-Saxons should discard responsible government, and the party system, for any of these effete and discredited political devices. The critics, however, do not propose that: they demand a "business administration," and the elimination of partyism in conducting the affairs of the country.

It is almost impossible to answer these critics in the open, because they do not say plainly what they mean. If committees of business men are to displace party government, then we may assert at once that the people will have none of it. The American Congress has exemplified, in slight degree, the committee system of government, under which partyism is more rife than ever, and in which there is something of the taint of autocracy. No one can put forward seriously the proposal that the committee system should be carried farther than that—the Cabinet should no longer be responsible to Parliament, but function as a series of independent business committees. Statesmanship and mere business methods are poles apart. To plan is as important as to execute; and in elaborating and bringing forward far-reaching social and economic legislation the statesmen, in the past, has shown himself immeasurably superior to the business man. In truth, factory legislation, housing acts, mining regulations and a bewildering variety of other social-welfare enactments have been envisioned, planned and put into effect by "politicians"—in the right sense of that term—long before ordinary business was ready to follow.

To maintain that business gives the only training valuable to men in public life is absurd and disproved by the facts of history. Chatham, Burke, and Disraeli were notoriously poor men of business, having failed ignominiously in conducting their own private affairs; but they were past-masters in the sphere of politics. Chatham saved not only Great Britain, but all of Europe, from the tyranny of absolutism in France; Burke clarified the principles of free and democratic government; Disraeli proved himself more than a match for kings and emperors upon the Continent. What they wrought for Great Britain and achieved for the Empire can never be forgotten; and certainly their record does not rest merely upon a business basis. On the other hand, Gladstone and Peel were brilliantly successful as business administrators, although the only training they received was found in a liberal education at Oxford, and the political arena at Westminster.

A "business administration," if it means anything, means the apotheosis of bureaucracy. The world war has been waged to destroy autocracy and absolutism; and to guarantee to all nations the right to rule themselves and to shape their own life. It is not to be expected that Anglo-Saxons, in the Old World or the New, having sacrificed so much for the

cause of liberty, will consent to abandon representative government. To admit that responsible government is bankrupt is to admit the defeat of democracy. Neither should one lightly accept the truth of the common criticism that clean government is impossible without the abolition of partyism and the party system. Men and freemen must differ fundamentally on important issues, and group themselves in parties in behalf of measures and ideals. All history proves that progress, in the social sphere at least, is made only through the clash of conflicting opinion. Partyism will disappear when thinking is reduced to a dead level and when vital interest in community affairs perishes. It is not that the party system is bad or wrong that has caused trouble in the political life of Canada in the past, but that it has at certain times and places been degraded. Professor Kuno Francke, Curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, at the outbreak of hostilities came to the defence of Kaiserism and bureaucratic government in Germany, extolling the virtues of the non-partisan administration of the people's affairs. This distinguished scientist asserted that, in many respects, the German government was superior to the Anglo-Saxon type, inasmuch as neither the Chancellor nor the Administration was dependent upon partisan support in the Reichstag. To be sure, Professor Francke further stated that responsible government was next to an impossibility in the Fatherland, owing to the many different political groups. The Chancellor, not being responsible to Parliament, was left free to carry out far-reaching policies without being influenced by popular whims or political passions. Experts could be consulted and employed in developing and applying social and economic legislation, without interference from uninstructed representatives of the people. It strikes us that Professor Francke made out an exceedingly good case for non-responsible government, for the "business administration" of a nation's affairs. But if this is what the abolition of party politics means, we are convinced that Anglo-Saxons will have none of it.

Personal rule, the power of the Press, interference in the accepted peace-time rights of individuals have been conspicuous since the outbreak of war. In the United Kingdom there is not a little apprehension in connection with monopoly control of the Press; and in the United States of Canada with respect to government by edict. We may feel assured, however, that the British people will never surrender the control of their political affairs either to the platform, the Press, or any business group; and that on this side of the water the signing of peace will bring with it a recrudescence of the party spirit and of party politics. This does not mean a weakening of the unity achieved in war, but merely a sign that the young Anglo-Saxon democracies are bound to express their rich and manifold life in the sphere of democratic discussion and legislation, as elsewhere.

PENSIONS.

- 1.—Soldiers are not pensionable for service only.
- 2.—Pensions are awarded only in cases of disablement due to a wound or disease occurring on, resulting from, or aggravated on service.
- 3.—Disablement is estimated only by the effect it may have upon the soldier's capacity for ordinary work. That he cannot return to his former occupation does not entitle him to a higher pension than the extent of his disability warrants.
- 4.—If a soldier is so disabled that he is completely incapacitated for ordinary work, he receives a "Total Disability" Pension which has been fixed at \$50.00 a month.
- 5.—If by his disablement a soldier's capacity for ordinary work is lessened, he receives a percentage of the "Total Disability" pension equal to his handicap.
- 6.—This percentage has been most carefully and thoroughly worked out for every disability, and it is as accurate and fair as it is possible to make it.
- 7.—The earnings a man may be capable of making, or the amount of his pre-war earnings will not in any way affect the amount of pension awarded. The extent of his disability is alone considered.
- 8.—Widows of sailors or soldiers who have died are entitled to pension for so long as they do not remarry.
- 9.—Children of sailors or soldiers are entitled to pension up to the age of sixteen if boys, or seventeen if girls.
- 10.—Pension is only granted to the parents of a sailor or soldier when he was their main support previous to his death.

The Speedwell Plan

Orphanages out of date—The new way—How it works

By J. W. MACMILLAN.

There is an interesting story in the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin regarding the persuasive power of the eloquence of George Whitfield. Franklin has resolved to give nothing to the collection with which Whitfield's service was to conclude. He had with him copper, silver and gold. As the orator moved on from flight to flight of appealing rhetoric Franklin resolved first to give the copper, then the silver, then the gold. And, when the plate reached him at last, he emptied his pockets, gold, silver and copper, into it.

Now the reason why Franklin had determined not to give to the collection was that he believed that Whitfield was going to build his Orphan House in the wrong place. No question as to the wisdom of building an orphanage had entered his mind. The astutest man on the American continent believed in orphanages. He probably thought of them in contrast with almshouses, where adults and children were herded together, and approved the reform. Well, if Franklin were alive to-day he would have sounder reasons for trying to keep his money in his pockets. The day of orphanages is past, the day of placing out in private homes has come.

I wrote an article on this last spring and hope that I need not traverse the argument again. I am now attempting to tell of the device which seems to have proven itself efficient for bridging the period between the reception of the orphan and his installation in the private home. Many intelligent children's aid societies and kindred organizations are convinced of the evils of institutionalism and maintain only temporary shelters, where the children are kept while they are rehabilitated and permanent homes are found for them. The Speedwell plan solves this difficulty, and dispenses with the institution altogether.

While it is true, as has been often said, that a poor home is better than a good institution, yet there are very serious obstacles in the way of immediately placing children who have become wards of a child-saving agency in the homes which are ordinarily ready to receive them. Everybody knows what a horror baby-farms became. In them women, who had taken children at so much a head, usually from unmarried mothers, and to whose commercial interest it was to have them out of the way as soon as possible, callously starved their helpless victims slowly to death. It was not very much better where the placing-out was done by the state, and a weekly payment was substituted for the money-down quit-tance, for the homes willing to accept the children were commonly so ignorant and careless that the mortality was extremely high.

A child is always a trouble. That is why mothers deserve so well of their children. The amount of trouble varies directly with the sense of duty of the parent, and the vigor of the child. It can be reduced to a minimum, and kept within bounds, where you have a low type of parent and a child whose rationing keeps it constantly feeble. That was the condition towards which the earlier placing-out systems approximated.

The virtue of the Speedwell plan is that it represents a sustained effort so to regulate and systematize boarding-out as to place its good effects at a maximum and its possible bad effects at a minimum. The chief features of the plan may be summarized thus:

1.—The selection of a neighborhood where conditions are healthful, and containing a number of good homes available. This selected neighborhood is known as a unit.

2.—Constant oversight, especially as to diet and hygiene, on the part of a salaried physician and nurse, who are thoroughly familiar with this class of cases and competent to deal with them.

3.—Keeping the children indefinitely in these homes until their digestion and vitality have reached a condition of vigor.

4.—The training in this neighborhood of a number of foster-mothers, who, by constantly taking infants and young children into their homes, become fairly expert in handling them under conditions totally unlike those offered by institutions and far superior to them.

It will be apparent that the payments to the foster-homes will require to be larger than in the days when a child was given to those who bid lowest for its possession. Such low payments were in reality bids for incompetence, as, had the child been well

looked after, the home had been exploited. It is claimed, however, that even with these higher payments for the homes the expense is much less than that of institutions handling the same number of children. The constant cost of plant and upkeep is saved. A Speedwell unit expends or contracts according to the number of children requiring aid. The overhead cost is eliminated.

The first unit of this system was started in Morristown, N.J., sixteen years ago. The unit was formed around Speedwell avenue, from which the name is derived. After finding the suitable homes, and a doctor and nurse with understanding and sympathy of child nature, the next step was the selecting of a local committee of women who should constitute the managers of the undertaking. They helped in raising money and supplies, assisted in friendly visiting in the homes, and generally exercised supervision over the work.

In these eighteen years over three thousand children have been boarded out. One of the first things learned was that acute cases of infantile diseases should not be placed in these homes. It is all very well to seek change and country air for weakling children, but not until they are fit to leave a hospital. After acute disease had subsided, however, the results in rapid convalescence have been most happy. Here is where the home is more efficient than the hospital. In these eighteen years no child over two years of age has died in the unit, and the mortality rate for those younger has been quite low.

In respect of communicable disease, these homes,

separate from each other, prevent the spread of the disease among the children. This is the ever-dreaded danger where children are collected in numbers together.

It is rather surprising that, where the results are so satisfactory, so few societies have organized on this plan. There are but three in America, though some have been started in France. The reason lies, without doubt, in the tendency of philanthropic efforts to persist in their accustomed forms. Charity is like religion in this, that is essential conservative. The astonishment of the average business man at the hesitancy of the churches in uniting with each other is due to his not having observed the different values which churches and factories attach to their assets. A factory or a store can set forth all its possessions in the form of a financial balance-sheet. Even the "goodwill" can be rated in dollars. Not so in religion and philanthropy, where sacredness attaches to everything. As a thing grows old in business it is steadily qualifying for the scrap-heap; but when a thing grows old in regions where generosity replaces acquisitiveness, and the tender emotions are in play, it becomes venerable. That is why the same man is more conservative in his home than in his business, and still more conservative in his charities or his religion than in his home.

There is a great moral here. Just as the world of business needs more of the tone and quality of humanitarianism, so does the world of humane effort need more of the practical and elastic temper which is found in business life. The industrial order suffers from being too much mechanized, the social service activities suffer from being too little intelligent. The world would be the better for thinking of wages in terms of human lives, and for thinking of charity in terms of output and product.

Conservation of Human Efficiency

Dr. Hattie, Medical Officer of Health of Nova Scotia estimates that our economic loss from unnecessary deaths in Canada is \$150,000,000 per annum. Prof. Irving Fraser, of Yale, estimates that the saving possible from better conditions of public health in the United States is far greater than \$1,500,000,000 and may be \$3,500,000,000. It is estimated, on the highest authority, that in North America, we lose 690,000 people annually by deaths from preventable causes. These are appalling figures, even to-day, when we are accustomed to the toll of human life which is being taken in Europe. Feeble-minded children cost America \$90,000,000, and crime costs \$600,000,000 a year. A great proportion of this loss could be saved if proper hygienic measures were taken by government authorities. We cannot estimate what proportion is due to individual neglect, and in any case, it may be difficult for us to secure any improvement in that direction; but we know that much of the loss is due to lack of intelligent development and to criminal indifference, and that we only need courage to remedy these evils by means of government organization.

The very sacrifices which are being made in the war demand that we who are at home should devote our attention to laying the foundations which will insure healthy living conditions and increased efficiency in the future.

I make the following recommendations as being the first steps necessary to be taken to enable us to apply proper remedies for such social evils as we have and to promote national prosperity in the future:

1. The Federal and Provincial government machinery for dealing with the control of the planning, settlement and development of land should be extended and improved; the surveying branches of the governments should be strengthened and more elaborate surveying work assigned to them; and a complete and co-ordinated system of federal, provincial, and municipal administration of land resources should be devised, with the whole organization centralized in a department or permanent commission of the Federal Government.

2. A comprehensive survey of the social, physical and industrial conditions of all rural territory should be made, with the object of ascertaining the main facts regarding the problems of rural life and rural development, and of enabling constructive proposals to be made regarding the development of the human and natural resources of the country. This survey should comprise, inter alia, a complete inventory of all lands which have been already surveyed and homesteaded, with a view to securing their proper settlement, and devising means to lessen injurious speculation. Settlement of remote areas should be

suspended while the survey is being made, and no Crown lands should be settled until after proper planning.

3. Provincial governments should reconsider their systems of administering colonization highways and municipal affairs, with special regard to the need for securing more co-ordination, uniformity and efficiency in all matters pertaining to local government, and for increasing the responsibilities and powers of municipal authorities under the skilled advice of a central department in each province.

4. Model regulations setting a minimum standard of sanitation and housing, building construction and general development should be agreed to by Provincial governments and municipalities in joint conference and then made compulsory in each province.

5. Carefully planned model towns or "garden cities" should be established on suitable sites as object lessons in industrial development, and of increasing production by scientific means and providing more varied opportunities for labor, including returned soldiers. Areas in these towns should be reserved for both manufacture and agriculture, on lines which have already been successful.

6. Planning and development acts, corresponding to the draft act of the Commission of Conservation, should be passed in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the town planning acts in the other provinces should be changed in name and widened in scope, so far as may be necessary, to make them applicable to deal adequately with both rural and urban development. All rural and urban land should be planned and regulated by proper "development schemes," prepared under such planning and development acts, with a view to securing health, convenience, efficiency and amenity in connection with its use for building or other purposes, and discouraging speculation.

7. The problem of re-instating ex-service men into industrial and social life should be dealt with by the municipalities under the guidance and control of provincial departments, and provision should be made for placing such men in suitable and congenial vocations, either in rural or in urban localities. They should be placed where their abilities can be put to the best use, where it is reasonably certain that adequate reward can be obtained for their labor, and where facilities for social intercourse and education are available.

Development schemes dealing with wide areas should be prepared in advance of any settlement on the land of returned soldiers, and such schemes should be economically sound, independently of the financial aid that may be given as a reward for military service.—T. A. in "Conservation,"

England and Seed Supplies

By Geo. E. Shortt.

Mr. Rowland Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture for England announced to visiting American editors at a dinner held in London that the huge additional potato crop grown in England in 1917 enabled that country to maintain its position as a belligerent "But for this one crop", he said, "Great Britain might have been starved into submission."

How was this great crop raised in a country practically denuded of labor and horses? How was Britain, engaged as she was in a war of very existence, capable of producing "the largest crop of wheat, barley, oats and rye ever produced in the U. K.?" It was made possible by three factors, each the outcome of Government activities. The first and most important factor, without which the other two would have been unavailing, was a regular supply of seed. The second was a means of ploughing and cultivating the land, sowing the seed and harvesting the crop. The third was labor with which to utilize the means. The labor was supplied by the employment of returned soldiers, labor battalions, prisoners of war and women; the means were found in the importation, manufacture and use of tractors and up to date farm machinery under Government control. As regards the maintenance of a regular and adequate supply of seed, the matter was one of greater complexity.

FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT MACHINERY FOR ENSURING SUPPLIES.

The work of speeding up the production of food in England is placed in the hands of a temporary branch of the Board of Agriculture known as the Food Production Department. Since its foundation in January 1916 this important branch of the service has grown from a few permanent Civil Servants into a Department employing hundreds of men and women and controlling the activities of thousands more. It is divided into several divisions or sections each following up a specific phase of the Department's activities. One of these is known as the Supplies Division and, as its name implies, is responsible for the maintenance of adequate agricultural supplies. This Division is again divided into sections, one dealing with fertilizers and the other with seeds of all kinds.

The Seed Supply Section does not interfere with the supply of any seed which appears to be plentiful or with any situation which the seed trade appears to have well in hand. In most cases, even when interference is thought advisable, it is merely necessary to assist the trade by importing an extra quantity of the particular seed required. In this manner during the past winter and spring, the section has imported supplies of maize, buckwheat, onion seed and linseed as auxiliary supplies. In the case of wheat, oats and potatoes the Department has taken control of the whole supply however.

SEED POTATOES AND WHEAT, CONTROLLED.

A year ago last winter the control of the seed potato supply of England was taken over by the Department and handled to such advantage that the policy was again followed last winter with even more satisfactory results. The potatoes were bought by the Department in small lots from individual farmers and a contract was entered into in each case stating the approximate amount, the variety and the purchase price. These lots were then sold to wholesale seed dealers and to individual farmers throughout the country according to their requirements at a price that covered the cost of the Department's activities in the matter and the purchase price of the seed and no more. The Department, in other words, entered the market as a large wholesale seed potato merchant with activities extending over the whole country and exercising powers not possible for the private trader.

The fall seed wheat was handled in a similar manner last year but it is doubtful if conditions will necessitate the interference of the Department again this year as the seed trade, in spite of the depleted staff appears, to be capable of handling the modified situation which now prevails.

SHORTAGE OF SEED OATS.

The seed oats were handled last winter in a manner not quite identical with the way in which seed wheat and potatoes were controlled and distributed but in a similar manner and one which will serve to illustrate the methods employed by the Department in maintaining an adequate supply of seed.

Last fall it early became apparent that there would be a shortage of seed oats in England for the 1918

crop and representations were made to the President of the Board of Agriculture and the Director General of the Food Production Department by the farmers in the parts most materially affected. The previous season had been an exceptionally poor one, especially in the South of England. The amount of seed that had germinated was unusually small and the weight of the grain was poor even for the amount that had germinated. The wholesale seed dealers in the South of England were practically without seed for the coming year. In December the Department decided to act. The greatest shortage being in the South where Black Tartarian oats are much in demand, the greatest need was for this variety. The Scottish supply of Black oats was sufficient only for the home market so it became necessary to look to Ireland.

SUPPLIES OF BLACK OATS SECURED IN IRELAND.

It was found upon investigation that about twenty thousand tons could be relied upon from this source. The army authorities acted as agents and agreed to furnish the oats and inspect them before embarkation, guaranteeing a minimum standard of purity and germination. The oats the Department figured they could dispose of at 62-6d. per quarter of 336 lbs., f.o. b. Liverpool or Bristol Channel Ports in new sacks of 84 lbs. each. These they advertised for sale in lots of four tons (one car load) to the wholesale and retail trade as well as to individual farmers. It was stipulated that no merchant or private individual was to make a profit exceeding 2-d. per quarter in re-selling the oats. The demand was brisk as the seeding season set in particularly early and was most promising. Although great disappointment was met with in the supply, over 50 per cent. being found to be below the guaranteed standard upon examination and rejected upon arrival, all demands were finally met and satisfaction with the quality supplied was invariably expressed.

MANX OATS TAKEN OVER.

With regard to the white oats, arrangements were made for the purchase of the whole supply of "Abundance" oats from the Isle of Man which amounted to two thousand tons. These were offered at sixty-five shillings per quarter f.o.b. Liverpool in hired sacks containing 168 lbs. each. The sacks were charged for at the rate of 2.6d. per sack if not returned. The minimum amount shipped to any one purchaser was four tons or one car load and the commission per quarter allowed to dealers was the same as in the case of the Black Tartarians from Ireland. The importation and storage of both these varieties was undertaken by the Oats Distribution Committee in Liverpool and Cardiff as agents for the Food Production Department.

SCOTTISH OATS AUGMENT SUPPLY.

As the season advanced it was found that the demand for white oats by far exceeded the amount available in the Isle of Man, so arrangements were made to supply the deficit from Scotland. The Department got into touch with six large wholesale seed houses in Scotland and requested them to purchase conditionally a quantity of white seed oats of certain varieties and forward samples of them to London for approval. Here the samples were examined by experts and rejected or accepted on condition that their germination was satisfactory. The Seed Testing Station of the Food Production Department then tested the seed for germination and if it was satisfactory the lot was accepted f.o.b. wherever the farmer cared to place it on rail. Due consideration was also given to the prices before any consignment was accepted.

The handling of the Scottish seed oats was more complicated than the Irish or Manx oats and more like the way in which the seed potatoes had been handled. In the first place different varieties were purchased in different quantities and at different prices and at different places and in the second place each lot had to be sold in its entirety as they were not individually large enough to break up nor was there any place to store the oats without incurring undue expense. The manner in which the matter was finally conducted was as follows: When the oats had been definitely accepted, a description of the lots was placed on a list with the amount, variety and selling price plainly stated. These lots were issued to potential buyers and they ordered which ever lots they desired giving two or more alternatives in case their first choices were already disposed of. The individual lots were sold to the first comers in every case. In

setting the selling price, the sum of three shillings was added to the buying price to cover expenses incurred by the Department in handling the seed. The prices ranged from fifty-nine to seventy-three shillings per quarter f.o.b. Scotland in hired-bags of 168 lbs. each. The same stipulation as to the dealers commission was again made in the case of the Scottish oats. The principal varieties dealt in were "Abundance, Record, Bessefer, Yelder, Banner and Waverley."

Purchasers were given three months in which to pay for their consignments. As the Department was called upon to clear handling expenses in all its transactions the price was little, if any less than the wholesale seed merchants' would have been. The only feature that warranted the Department's interference at all was the certainty it afforded of an adequate supply.

During the period of the Department's activities in the Oat Market importations of the seed into England and Wales were forbidden although the home grown supplies were not in any way interfered with. The sale of oats for feeding purposes during and directly preceding the seeding season, however, was prohibited unless a license to do so was secured. This regulation applied to home grown as well as imported supplies. At all times, the price of feeding oats is controlled but this is not done by the Food Production Department.

ONUS PLACED ON THE SEED TRADE.

The seed merchants of England have co-operated nobly with the Department in spite of the loss they must have experienced through its activities. Some of the adverse effects upon the trade were as follows.

- (1) The normal source of supply was cut off.
- (2) Any but local or home grown seed oats had to be purchased from the Department at the same price the consumer could buy at.
- (3) Supplies had to be purchased in minimum lots of four tons each and any surplus remaining unsold was as loss.
- (4) Supplies had to be ordered early in the season before an accurate estimate as to requirements could be made unless the danger of being unable to obtain supplies later on was to be faced.
- (5) The commission of two shillings and six pence per quarter was insufficient to offset the risk of being left with considerable quantities unsold.
- (6) To any consumer who wished to purchase one car load or more the Department sold direct, thus cutting off the most profitable market from the trade. These considerations were not calculated to benefit the seed trade certainly, but the most important object and the one aimed at had been achieved — the farmers were supplied with seed. It might safely be stated that no person in England who wished to sow seed oats that season was unable to obtain good sound seed at a reasonable price.

The Department does not intend to enter the seed oat market again this year as it is hoped that the supply to be obtained through the usual channels will be quite sufficient to meet all demands.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS.

An interesting comparison is made in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association's eleventh bulletin, which illustrates what Canada is capable of doing in increasing her exports of pulp and paper. The following table has been compiled showing comparative figures for the year preceding the war and last year.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, our total pulp and paper exports amounted in value to \$26,444,143, divided as follows:

Paper and mfrs. of	\$12,690,549
Woodpulp, chem. prep.	2,923,033
Woodpulp, mech. ground	3,441,741
	<hr/>
Pulpwood, unmanufactured	\$19,055,273
	<hr/>
Total	\$26,444,143

For the corresponding period ending March 31, 1918, our exports were as follows:

Paper and mfrs. of	\$37,656,330
Woodpulp, chem. prepared	19,133,813
Woodpulp, mech. ground	6,487,079
	<hr/>
Pulpwood, unmanufactured	\$63,486,222
	<hr/>
Total	\$126,763,444

Mentioned in Despatches

J. W. MOLSON, who died here a few days ago in his 69th year, was a well known insurance man. He was born in this city, educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and then went into business in this city. He had been sick for many months.

LIEUT. P. B. STAIRS, of Halifax, who has just died of the "flu" in France, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. The late Lieut. Stairs belongs to the well known Stairs family of Halifax, which sent 12 members to the front, six of whom have been killed in action or died of disease.

CAPTAIN C. B. PITBLADO, who has been released from an internment camp in Holland is a son of Mr. John Pitblado the well known stock broker. Captain Pitblado, who is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, went overseas with the 13th Highlanders from Montreal, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the second battle of Ypres. Some months ago he was sent to an internment camp in Holland, but is now in England.

MCKENZIE and KINGSTONE. — Major "Phil" McKenzie, M.C., and Captain H. D. Kingstone, M.C., have formed a stock exchange partnership under the firm name of Kingstone and McKenzie. Major McKenzie, who secured the largest amount of money in the recent Victory Loan campaign is a returned soldier. He went overseas with a draft of the McGill C. O. T. C. of the Princess Patricia's in June, 1916, and later was invalided home as a result of trench fever. Captain Kingstone went overseas with the 24th Battalion and was wounded at St. Eloi. He was wounded again at Courcellette, this time losing his right hand and left leg. Before going overseas Captain Kingstone was Secretary of the Royal Securities Corporation and still later head of the brokerage house of H. D. Kingstone & Co.

BERNARD M. BARUCH, chairman of the United States War Industries Board, has been offered the position of Secretary of the Treasury, made vacant through the resignation of McAdoo. Mr. Baruch is one of the "dollar-a-year" men secured by Wilson to operate the nation's affairs after the United States went into the war. He is a big business man in every sense of the term.

HON. WALTER SCOTT. — "Once a newspaper man always a newspaper man," seems to be true in the case of the Hon. Walter Scott, formerly Premier of Saskatchewan. Owing to ill health he resigned the Premiership of Saskatchewan some three years ago. It is now announced that he will become editor of the "Moose Jaw Evening Times." Before going into political life Mr. Scott was a newspaper man first in Ontario then in Regina and other Western points.

CAPTAIN ALFRED F. B. CARPENTER, V.C., leader in the daring naval raid on the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, is now visiting the United States. Captain Carpenter commanded the Vindictive, which was taken into the harbor and sunk, the crew suffering severe losses during the operation. Captain Carpenter served through the war on the Grand Fleet, although for the past 18 months he was associated with Admiral Keyes in making plans for the Zeebrugge raid.

W. J. BLACK, who has just been appointed head of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, has had an exceptionally good training for his new position. He was born on a farm in Ontario, educated at the Ontario Agricultural College, and at the University of Toronto. For some years he was editor of the "Farmers' Advocate," of Winnipeg, and then made Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba. He then organized the Manitoba Agricultural College, and was its president for 10 years.

or evening, it will be almost as economical to use electric energy in this manner as to light a fire in the furnace, and very much less trouble.

"Again, at present rates for electric current, it is likely that considerable reductions may be made in the cost of electric heating by the judicious use of electric fans to thoroughly circulate the air from the heater and bring all parts of the room to approximately the same temperature; the extra cost of current required for a fan is very small compared with the advantage to be gained."

PULP AND PAPER.

Canada is the second largest pulp and paper producing country in the world on account of the fact that she has hundreds of thousands of acres of pulpwood forests situated conveniently near water powers. She has the largest forest area of any country in the British Empire, embracing 336,000 square miles and yielding approximately 1,633,370,000 cords of pulpwood. The ninety-one incorporated companies and other concerns in Canada engaged in manufacturing pulp or paper employ 25,000 individuals and have an annual pay-roll of over \$15,000,000. Their combined capital is estimated at \$203,000,000 which is the second greatest amount of capital invested in any industry in Canada.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, Canada's exports of pulp and paper products amounted to \$71,755,325. They created "exchange" for Canada in the United States to the average daily amount of \$205,000.

In 1917 Canada produced 650,000 tons of newsprint paper, of which 492,800 tons or 76 per cent was exported to the United States where it is admitted free of duty. The United States consumes 2,000,000 tons of newsprint, of which amount Canada supplies approximately one-fourth.

The principal pulp and paper mills of Canada are located in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Quebec's annual production of pulpwood exceeds 1,000,000 cords and Ontario comes next with about 800,000 cords.

DOMINION POWER BOARD CREATED.

In order that the water power resources of Canada may be developed to the greatest advantage in the future, a Dominion Power Board, under the chairmanship of the Minister of the Interior, has recently been created by the Government. The functions of the Board will be as follows:

- 1.—Collecting and systematizing all the information available in the various Government departments regarding the fuel and power resources of Canada.
- 2.—Obtaining, where practicable, through existing organizations and elsewhere, such additional information as may be found necessary to supplement that which is already available.
- 3.—Studying all such data with a view to making from time to time, appropriate recommendations respecting the most advantageous use of the fuel-power resources of the Dominion, including water-powers on boundary rivers.
- 4.—Consulting with responsible bodies and persons carrying on water resources of power investigations in Canada, with a view to bringing about united effort and mutual co-operation.
- 5.—Making a systematic study with a view to coordinating, as far as possible, all work now carried on respecting water and fuel resources, and all related investigations, so as to avoid overlapping of effort and to make the results available to the interested public in the most acceptable and economical manner.
- 6.—Conferring with and, where necessary, securing the advice or assistance of—
 - (a) Power or fuel producing interests.
 - (b) Specialists or experts in the development or use of power whether produced from one or another agency.
 - (c) Provincial or Dominion commissions, councils boards, or officials interested in one another of the various power producing agencies.
- 7.—When necessary for the consideration of any particular problem, appointing, with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, assessors who shall, in connection with any such particular problem, represent Provincial departments, Dominion, Provincial or Municipal commissions, councils or boards, and power producing interests.
- 8.—Reporting, from time to time, progress and results of their work to the Minister of the Interior, who shall be Chairman of the Board.

Water Power vs. Coal

Electric heating for domestic purposes cannot replace coal

A Bulletin just issued by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on possibilities of electric heating for domestic purposes in Canada disabuses the public mind of a somewhat widespread idea that electricity will eventually take the place of coal and thus solve the fuel problem. The bulletin, prepared by Mr. Barnes, of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, covers in clear and concise manner the main facts as to comparative costs of domestic heating by coal and by electricity, and reaches the conclusion that, while electric heaters will prove valuable as coal savers in mild weather, and for other auxiliary purposes, "it is hard to conceive of a time when electric energy will compete successfully and on a large scale with coal, oil, gas, etc., for heating."

The future of hydro-electric development, according to the bulletin, lies mainly in its use for mechanical power purposes. Coal must continue to be the people's main reliance for heating purposes in climates such as that of Canada.

After noting the popular idea that the immense water-power of Canada will eventually be used to solve the growingly acute fuel problem and that some engineers "who ought to know better" have been giving out hints that sooner or later electricity would come to the rescue, Mr. Barnes proceeds to point out the scientific and economic difficulties in the way. He gives facts and figures as to typical cases where electric heating might be substituted for coal. In the city of Toronto, for instance, where there are about 80,000 homes, the heating requirements for houses alone would be equivalent to about 960,000 horse-power, while the entire Niagara output is now only 780,000 horse-power. About 6,000,000 horse-power represents the whole possible development of Ontario water powers, which is quite inadequate to supply even the existing homes of On-

tario with electric energy for heating alone, exclusive of all other domestic, commercial, and industrial requirements.

Furthermore, he points out that the market for electric heating is only in the winter time, and for the summer months there would be nothing to provide a market for the output of the enormous and costly plants which would have to be built.

On present Toronto rates for electric heating, Mr. Barnes finds that for an eight-roomed house the cost would figure out to about \$375 for the season's heating, as compared with nine tons of coal costing, say, \$90. Even if supplied at the lowest existing power rates, viz., at Niagara Falls, the cost of electric heating would be more than one and one-half times that of heating with anthracite.

As to future possibilities in the way of more economic methods of fuel using, Mr. Barnes points out that there is no room for improvement through the cutting out of waste in electric heating, since all the energy is now utilized, but in the matter of coal, engineers still have 15 to 60 per cent. "waste" as a margin for improvement and consequent reduction of costs.

In any event, the cost of coal would have to rise to not less than \$15.50 per ton before the cost of heating by means of it would be equalled by that of heating by electricity even at the low rate of 0.35 per kilowatt hour.

The bulletin notes, however, that "the use of electric heaters as auxiliaries to other systems to warm up an otherwise cold room, or during chilly periods in the spring and autumn when the furnace is hardly needed, will prove in many cases a great convenience; and, provided that the periods of use be short, e.g., for an hour or two in the morning

Public Opinion

MISNAMED.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

A million Austrian deserters have organized and call themselves Green Guards. A more appropriate title would be blackguards.

GERMANY CAN PAY.

(Toronto News.)

Germany intended, if victorious, to levy indemnities of \$45,000,000,000 upon France, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and other Ally nations. The Allies should collect at least an equal property in her possession, immense natural resources, and millions of husky men to develop these resources.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

As a cable correspondent points out, Germany's wail concerning starvation does not accord with a recent increase in the bread ration there, or their boast that the 1918 harvest was 15 per cent better than that of the year previous. Mendacity has manifold disadvantages.

UNITY.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Of all waste effort the most useless, just now, is the endeavor to show that this or that influence, person, or activity "won the war." The subject may tempt one to conversation, but it is a saving of time and effort to remember the fable of the man and the bundle of sticks, with the moral, "In union there is strength."

"WHAT HAS ENGLAND DONE?"

(Vilda Sauvage Owens, in New York Times.)

Great-hearted England, we have fought the fight together, and our mingled blood has flowed. Full well we know that underneath that mask of cool indifference there beats a heart Grim as your own gaunt ships when duty calls, Yet warm and gentle as your Summer skies; A Nation's heart that beats throughout a land Where kings may be beloved, and Monarchy Can teach Republics how they may be free. Ah! What has England done? When came the call, She counted not the cost, but gave her all!

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL.

(Ogdensburg Daily News.)

There is glory enough to go around. The victory of the Allies is so many-sided and complete every armed force of every country has had a full and important share in it.

Those who are inclined to say: "If the United States had not come in when it did," etc., may well remember a large number of vital "ifs" which bear on the participation of the other Allied nations.

If Belgium had not blocked the first swift rush into France, if the French had not fought like tigers from September, 1914, for four long years, if the British had not held like bulldogs, as long—what would have come?

If the Italian army had not stiffened and stood twice at the Piave, if the Serbians had not delivered their desperate blow, if the Allied forces had not fought like supermen since last July—what would exist today?

Last, and perhaps as a single factor, if the British navy had not controlled the seas, confined the German fleet and cut off that country's commerce and food, would we be celebrating victory now?

It has been a war of magnificent things—heroic deeds and heroic sacrifices—by every nation and every force engaged. Without the participation of any one of the active Allies victory might still be far away.

When the history of the world war is written it will show that every nation who fought on the Allied side contributed to its success. The greatest honor belongs to the incomparable soldiers of France, together with the indomitable British army and navy.

But Belgium, Serbia, Italy, America, Greece, Japan—yes, even Russia and Rumania in earlier help—all played vital and important parts in bringing about final victory. There is glory—glory enough—for all.

"DER TAG"

(Montreal Herald.)

Drinking a toast to "Der Tag" will henceforth be about the most galling thing one can do in the presence of a German.

PROPOSALS.

(St. Louis Star.)

It is wrong to say that women do the proposing. A proposal of marriage, like a proposal of peace, comes from the side that is ready to surrender.

THE JUTLAND FIGHT.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

It may prove one of the remarkable truths of history that the greatest war in human annals was decided by a battle lasting but a few short hours; which occurred midway in the duration of the war, and which represented the only serious engagement of the arm engaged in it during the fifty-two months of the struggle.

WHAT OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH?

(Ottawa Journal.)

Previous to the present year, two great epidemics of influenza ravaged the world, one in 1802, the other in 1889. Each of these was followed by a less virulent but still extensive and distressing recurrence of the disease the following year. According to this, we shall have the influenza back here next year. The possibility is disturbing. And it suggests that Canada may be wise to take up at once the question whether a Dominion Ministry of Health is a desirability.

A QUESTION OF JUDGMENT.

(Everybody's Magazine.)

Two negroes were discussing the possibilities of being drafted.

"Tain't gwine do 'em any good to pick on me," said Lemuel, sulkily. "Ah, certainly ain't gwine do any fightin'. Ah ain't lost nothin' oveh in France. Ah ain't got any quarrel with a-n-y-b-o-d-y, and Uncle Sam kaint makè me fight."

Jim pondered over this statement for a moment. "You right," he said at length. "Uncle Sam kaint make you fight. But he can take you where de fightin' is, and after that you kin use you' own judgment."

NATIONAL HONOR.

(New York Times.)

"My country is too little to commit so great an infamy," is what Venizelos is reported to have told the German Minister when the latter offered Monastir to Greece and as much more of Serbia as she wanted if she would join in the murder and robbery of her ally.

Germany's standards and traditions as well as those of Turkey and Bulgaria, were different from those of Greece, and the barbarians of the north and the south came easily to terms.

To have had great ancestors does not always make for virtue, but it helps at least a little to have something fine in family history to emulate. Just that is what the Germans lack.

BRITAIN'S MONEY.

(The Economist.)

The following are the details of the votes of credits of Great Britain since the war began:

	Pounds.
1914-15	362,000,000
1915-16	1,420,000,000
1916-17	2,010,000,000
1917-18	2,450,000,000
1918-19 (to date)	1,800,000,000
	8,042,000,000

This total, translated into dollars, is \$40,210,000,000.

The vote of \$3,500,000,000 by Parliament, Aug. 2, 1918, brought the total for the current year to \$9,000,000,000.

The debts due Great Britain from war loans on August 1, 1918, were as follows: The Dominions, \$1,042,500,000; Russia, \$2,940,000,000; France, \$2,010,000,000; Italy, \$1,565,000,000; Belgium, Serbia and Greece, \$595,000,000.

ORGANIZATION FOR JUSTICE.

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

Is our country, after the world fight for international justice is won, going to establish economic and social justice within its own borders? The fiscal system of Canada is, as it has long been, a system of injustice, it is not a system of equal rights for all.

GERMANY A PRISONER.

(New York Tribune.)

She is a prisoner among nations—a criminal prisoner. Her life was spared because she put up her hands. The act of physical surrender was one of self-preservation. She acquired thereby neither merit nor virtue. Her fate remains to be decided. In the meantime she will not starve. She is in the hands of people who do not starve or torture prisoners. A little humanity would become her as much as anything could. To set up her wishes and preferences, to propose means of accelerating negotiations, to prepare beforehand the ground of alibi by serving notice that the German people at heart reject an armistice on which the ink is not yet dry—this is truly German.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

British men in the merchant service have done nobly in the war. They refused to be driven off the seas by submarine frightfulness. Many thousands of British men gave their lives, without pension or compensation to their dependents, in the desperate contest between the German submarine and the British merchant service. No more practical recognition could be given to the men of the merchant marine, who did their part in saving the Allied cause, by keeping open the ocean lines of transportation, than by endorsing the proposal to establish an international scale of wages and working conditions on ships engaged in international trade. A step forward in the direction of better conditions would also be a great help to attract the British youth again to the merchant service; and the necessity of having British men in the merchant marine has been demonstrated in the war.

A POEM FROM THE EAST.

(New York Sun.)

We do not know whether Rear-Admiral Reginald Tyrwhitt of the British Navy goes in for poetry or not, but we hope he does. For as he stood on the bridge of his flagship in the North Sea at sunrise recently and watched twenty German submarines drawn up to him to surrender, one poem in particular must have been recalled to him. The poem in particular is from the pen of Ernest Lisauer and its last lines read:

"Come, let us stand at the judgment place,
An oath to swear to, face to face;
An oath of bronze no wind can shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.
We have all but a single hate,
We will never forego our hate.
We love as one, we hate as one;
We have one foe, and one alone—
England!"

In a perfect picture the verses would be recited by Von Tirpitz, through his whiskers.

WAR WRECKED HOMES.

(Toronto Globe.)

The silent tragedies of shattered homes in Canada will never be published to the world. Lads who were the light of mothers' eyes, who went away with a laugh and a song, will never lighten those eyes again with their cheerful faces. Young men just about to step out into full manhood have been snatched from us on the very threshold of citizenship. Thousands of dream homes have been shattered just as they were about to be realized. Months, perhaps years, of courtship and all the sweet preliminaries of wedded bliss have been ruthlessly robbed of full fruition by the urgent and imperative demands of war. These homes of promise that never attained to material existence must be reckoned among the losses, the irretrievable losses, that Canada has suffered in these years. This is, indeed, the saddest of all our losses, because it has cut off the life of the future, and nipped in the bud the flower of our manhood. No influx of immigration shall recoup us for the loss of those fair Canadian homes for which, through years of education and loving care, we had dreamed and planned.

AMONG THE COMPANIES

THE PORTO RIGO RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Comparative statement of earnings for October, 1918:

For October:	1917.	1918.	Increase.	P.C.
Gross	\$72,493.79	\$86,047.48	\$13,553.69	18.69
Net	32,447.77	35,546.18	3,098.41	9.54

For ten months:

Gross	\$744,454.06	\$865,213.26	\$120,759.20	16.22
Net	332,387.10	362,533.24	30,146.14	9.07

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Statement of earnings and expenses for the month of October, 1918:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Working expenses	10,596,944	9,679,072	917,872
Gross earnings	\$15,682,780	\$14,733,774	\$949,006

Net profits \$ 5,085,835 \$ 5,054,701 \$ 31,133

Gross earnings from

January 1	126,763,755	124,127,290	2,636,465
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Net profits from

January 1	28,292,903	37,376,847	9,083,943
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ONTARIO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Ontario's mineral production for nine months of the year shows satisfactory gains in gold, but a falling off in silver.

The total gold production for the nine months in the Porcupine and adjacent localities was \$6,875,766. Of this total Hollinger Consolidated accounts for \$4,685,586, or approximately two-thirds of the total. The previous high record for a full year for Hollinger was in 1916, when gold to the value of \$5,073,000 was produced. At the new rate of production, as indicated in the figures for the nine months this year, the property should break all previous records with a total approximating \$6,250,000.

The total production of silver for nine months amounted in value to \$12,500,980, compared with \$12,001,875, a gain of approximately half a million. The above amount was realized in spite of the fact that production decreased from 15,236,002 ounces in 1917 to 13,145,596 this year. This was due to the higher market prices of the metal, which averaged 95.21 cents an ounce during the period, against the current fixed price of \$1.01.

Considering expectations concerning the development of deposits of molybdenum, owing to the high price of the metal as a result of the war demand, the results were disappointing, the output and value both falling under the same nine months in 1917. Production was 43,631 pounds, against 65,827 in 1917, and the value was \$54,671, against \$83,550 last year.

LAURENTIDE POWER.

Laurentide Power is making marked progress in earnings, surplus for ten months of its second fiscal year increasing by \$120,236 over 1917, to \$281,211. The October gain was \$22,169 to \$47,207.

The ten months' gain in surplus is 75 per cent., and the October showing was at the rate of 4.3 per cent. on its capital stock, against a rate of 3.2 per cent. for the first ten months, and less than 2 per cent. for 1917.

The October results offer the following comparisons:

	Oct., 1918.	Oct., 1917.	Inc.
Gross earn.	\$81,047	\$55,990	\$25,057
Expenses	12,589	9,701	2,888
Net earn.	\$68,457	\$46,288	\$22,169
Charges	31,250	31,250	Unch.
Net income	\$37,207	\$15,038	\$22,169

Comparisons of ten months' results follow:

	1918.	1917.	Inc.
Gross earn.	\$720,911	\$536,230	\$184,681
Expenses	127,199	62,754	64,445
Net earn.	\$593,711	\$473,475	\$120,236
Charges	312,500	312,500	Unch.
Net income	\$281,211	\$160,975	\$120,236

OCTOBER BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement for October, fuller details of which have become available since a summary was published the other day, shows that the banks' holdings of "Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities" increased about \$54,000,000 in the month, reaching a new high level at \$277,053,142.

As this item now represents almost exclusively treasury bills of the Dominion Government, purchased by the banks to finance current requirements of the Government, the increase falls no doubt within this category. As a partial offset, the Government's balance with the banks rose from \$97,328,077 to \$116,362,321 within the month, the increase of about \$19,000,000, indicating that only part of the proceeds of the new bills sold to the banks had been expended. The net increase in the floating debt was therefore about \$35,000,000.

Advances to the Government by the banks since the spring months, when the proceeds of the First Victory Loan were being exhausted, total about \$177,000,000, and will now be paid off out of the proceeds of the new loan as the treasury bills mature. The \$100,000,000, which was roughly the total of these bills held by the banks before the recent new borrowing started, is understood to include an issue of about \$75,000,000 two-year bills, purchased by the banks last autumn to aid the Government in the financing of the 1917 harvest. The maturity of this issue is a long time ahead, and in any event it is probably regarded as an attractive investment for the banks.

ONE ITEM STATIONARY.

The other large item of security holdings, namely "Canadian municipal and foreign, etc." securities, which is accepted to represent chiefly holdings of British Treasury bills, remains virtually stationary around \$250,000,000.

The position in these two items of the bank statement in November last year, when the Government was borrowing fairly heavily from the banks on the eve of the First Victory Loan, the subsequent liquidation of the borrowing out of the proceeds of the loan, and now the new borrowing are shown in the following table:

	Dominion and Provinces.	Canadian, etc.
1917.		
Nov.	\$195,508,089	\$218,405,643
Dec.	188,703,175	224,093,823
1918.		
Jan.	127,310,016	235,989,801
Feb.	113,725,526	242,256,480
March	101,458,112	250,422,761
April	101,764,911	260,978,505
May	101,116,979	269,102,070
June	100,152,237	266,226,264
July	143,774,425	255,155,438
Aug.	179,039,711	252,239,043
Sept.	223,313,609	250,698,255
Oct.	277,053,142	250,254,056

MUNICIPAL LOANS LESS.

An interesting feature of the statement is the showing that bank loans to municipalities have declined again. The exchange in the month of October was small, but it brought the total down about \$11,000,000 from the high point of the year. Sales of securities by the cities in the summer and tax payments this autumn are both factors in the lower tendency of these loans, although they are still higher than in normal years.

Comparisons of the banks' loans to the municipalities by months are given in the following table:

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Jan.	\$32,015,371	\$24,487,272	\$40,015,466
Feb.	35,149,915	26,121,324	43,535,628
March	38,649,462	29,877,911	50,652,061
April	44,371,050	35,931,396	55,685,350
May	43,924,036	39,700,191	57,728,226
June	46,773,032	42,757,673	58,000,424
July	42,385,096	43,989,207	56,589,173
Aug.	39,882,811	43,940,176	56,662,931
Sept.	38,708,745	42,721,563	47,977,472
Oct.	37,613,530	41,204,781	47,316,076

NEW COMPANIES.

ONTARIO CHARTERS.

Manson's Limited, Hawkesbury, \$300,000.
Stanyon Rubber Co., Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
International Seed Co., Limited, Galt, \$100,000.

FEDERAL CHARTERS.

General Motors of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., \$1,100,000.
North American Reindeer Co., Ltd., Montreal, \$100,000.
Leaside Munitions Company, Ltd., Leaside, Ont., \$10,000,000.
F. W. Argue, Limited, Ottawa, \$75,000.
Flax Spinners Limited, Guelph, Ont., \$500,000.
The British-American Dyeing Co., Ltd., Verdun, Que., \$100,000.
Pemberton, Smith and Co., Ltd., Montreal, \$20,000.
Mackenzie Machinery Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont., \$200,000.
MacLeay Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., Montreal, \$50,000.
Twin City Coal Mines Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$500,000.
H. Fortier and Sons, Ltd. (not stated), \$40,000.
A. St. Denis, Limited, Sudbury, \$50,000.
The McLean Machine and Tool Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, \$50,000.

QUEBEC CHARTERS.

Cie des Capsules Cresolene, Montreal, \$5,000.
Eastern Shoe Mfg. Co., Limited, Montreal, \$49,500.
La Minoterie Moderne, Limited, Charlemagne, \$23,000.
H. E. Trudeau, Limited, Montreal, \$20,000.
Investments, Inc., Montreal, \$10,000.
Quebec Potatoe Products Co., Mount Joli, \$18,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHARTERS.

Rands, Limited, Edmunston, \$5,000.
Hugh H. McLean Co., Limited, St. John, \$10,000.

THE VICTORY LOAN SELLING PRICES.

The Victory Loan Special Committee have decided to allow trading in Victory Loans on and after December 2nd.

The same spread of one point between the buying and selling price is continued, and these vary according to the life of the bond. The two short term issues maturing in 1922 and 1923 will bear the same price of 99 to the seller and 100 to the buyer, notwithstanding the fact that this year's 5-year bond has one year longer to run than the corresponding bond of last year's issue.

Last year's ten year maturity will be traded in at 1/4 of one per cent. higher, or 99 1/4 and 100 1/4. The fifteen year maturity of this year's issue will bear the same prices and the twenty year maturity of last year will continue at the recent advance to 100 to sellers and 101 to buyers.

This decision tabulates as follows:

	1st Loan.		2nd Loan.	
	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.
5-year (1922)	99	100	99	100
5-year (1923)	99 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4
10-year (1927)	99 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4
15-year (1937)	99 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4
20-year (1937)	100	101	100	101

The official circular reads as follows:

"Dealers are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Victory Loan Special Committee, held at Ottawa on the 25th instant, it was decided to resume trading in the 1917 Victory Loan and to commence trading in the 1918 Victory Loan on Monday, December 2nd next.

The fixed selling prices to investors until further notice will be:

100 and interest for 1922 and 1923 maturities.
100 1/4 and interest for 1927 and 1933 maturities.
101 and interest for 1937 maturity.

The Committee's buying price for moderate amounts on and after December 2nd and until further notice will be:

99 and interest for 1922 and 1923 maturities.
99 1/4 and interest for 1927 and 1933 maturities.
100 and interest for 1937 maturity.

It must be clearly understood that the Committee does not accept any responsibility for the filling of orders lodged with them."

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ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$130,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of earnings and expenses for the month of October, 1918:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Total Gross Earnings	\$5,175,000	\$3,941,600	\$1,233,400
Operat. expenses	4,355,500	3,350,500	1,005,000
Net earnings	819,500	591,100	228,400
<hr/>			
Aggregate gross earnings from July 1.	16,898,600	14,533,400	2,365,200
Aggregate net earnings from July 1.	1,537,700	2,515,100	x977,400

x—Decrease.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Traffic earnings of the three principal Canadian railways for the third week in November aggregated \$6,149,356, an increase over the corresponding week a year ago of \$748,320, or 13.8 per cent. The Grand Trunk's increase of 50.1 per cent is the second largest this year, and compares with 53.4 the previous week. Following are the earnings for the past week with the increases from a year ago:

	1918.	Increase.	P.C.
C. P. R.	\$3,582,000	\$ 17,000	.5
G. T. R.	1,357,756	453,420	50.1
C. N. R.	1,209,600	277,900	29.8
Total	\$6,149,356	\$748,320	13.8

ST. CATHARINES WELL.

In giving due credit to the wonderful remedial springs of Europe we are apt to lose sight of the value of the ones nearer home. About one thousand springs of various medicinal virtues exist in America. Of one of them Hare's System of Therapeutics (1891) page 523, thus speaks: "A number of Saline Springs exist in America and Europe, very strong water of this kind being the St. Catharines Well in Canada, which contains about 275 grains sodium chloride to the pint, as well as 135 grains calcium chloride. Its prototype in Europe is the celebrated Kreutznach Springs in Prussia, which contains about 110 grains sodium chloride (Kurbrunnen)". Other references are Encyclopaedia Britannica, Appleton's American Encyclopaedia, The Alibutis System of Medicine, etc. The Grand Trunk Railway System's trains run direct to St. Catharines and further information can be obtained from their representatives. Apply to M. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James street, Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"CANADA CABINET WORKS, LIMITED."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-fifth October, 1918, incorporating Howard-Salter Ross, advocate, Westmount, Eugene-Real Angers, advocate, Montreal, Henry-Murray Gardner, accountant, Westmount, Laura Racine, stenographer, Montreal, Mary-Theresa Brown, stenographer, Westmount, for the following purposes:

To carry on business as wood workers and carpenters, and to produce, manufacture, buy and sell at wholesale and retail all articles made of wood and leather;

To carry on any other business which the company may deem to be incidental or advisable;

To acquire, own, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, to use the funds of the company for the acquisition of same and to vote such stocks and bonds in the name of the company;

To promote and assist, financially by guarantee advances of money or otherwise, the enterprises or undertakings of any individual, firm, association or corporation with which this company may have business relations;

To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on;

To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade marks, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

To do all and everything necessary, suitable or convenient for the accomplishment of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects hereinabove enumerated, and either as principals or agents;

To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property and undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, and for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, bonds and debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide and distribute among the shareholders any stock, bonds or securities so received;

To carry on the aforesaid business as principals or agents and by and through agents, trustees or otherwise, under the name of "Canada Cabinet Works, Limited," with a capital stock of forty-nine thousand and five hundred dollars (\$49,500.00), divided into four hundred and ninety-five (495) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00), each.

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

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1918.

C.-J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

4076-45-2.

"A.-T. SMITH COMPANY, LIMITED."

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, 1918, incorporating M.M. Howard-Salter Ross, advocate, Westmount; Eugene-Real Angers, advocate, Montreal; Henry Murray Gardner, accountant, Westmount; Laura Racine, stenographer, Montreal; Mary Theresa Brown, stenographer, Westmount, for the following purposes:

To carry on a general restaurant and refreshment business and to produce, manufacture, buy and sell any thing which the company may need for use or sale in connection with such business;

To carry on any other business which the company may deem to be incidental or advisable;

To manufacture, buy, sell, refine, prepare, grow, import, export, and deal in provisions of all kinds both wholesale and retail and whether solid or liquid;

To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in goods, wares and merchandise and consumable articles, chattels and effects, notions and novelties, both wholesale and retail; and generally to engage in any business or transaction which may seem to the company directly or indirectly conducive to the interest or conveniences of the company whether by land, water or air;

To acquire, own, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to use the funds of the com-

pany for the acquisition of same, and to vote such stocks and bonds in the name of the company;

To promote and assist financially by guarantee, advances of money or otherwise, the enterprises or undertakings of any individual, firm, association or corporation with which their company may have business relations;

To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on;

To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade marks, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;

To do all and everything necessary, suitable or convenient for the accomplishment of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects hereinabove enumerated, and either as principals or agents;

To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the business property and undertakings of the company, or any part thereof, and for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, bonds and debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide and distribute among the shareholders any stock or securities so received;

To carry on the aforesaid business as principals or agents, and by and through agents, trustees or otherwise, under the name of "A.-T. Smith Company, Limited," with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00), divided into four hundred (400) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

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

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1918.

C.-J. SIMARD,
Assistant Provincial Secretary.

4078-45-2.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 196.

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 Thursday, the 2nd day of January next, at any of the offices of the Bank. The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., November 20th, 1918.

Public notice is hereby given that Le Club Canadien de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next session for the passing of an Act to amend its charter 39 Vic. chap. 75, as amended by 5 Edward VII., chap. 93, and in particular in reference to the amount of the annual dues of life members and the mode of fixing such amount and for other purposes.

Montreal, 31st October, 1918.

ROMUALD ROY,
Attorney for Applicant.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

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

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

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

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

Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES

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

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

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO. LIMITED.,

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

.: THE .:

Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

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

Head Office - Montreal

97 Branches Scattered Throughout Canada

Edward C. Pratt; - General Manager

THE

Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - \$25,000,000
 Capital Paid-up - \$14,000,000
 Reserve Funds - \$15,000,000
 Total Assets - \$386,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
 SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.
 E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Man. Director.
 C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

520 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA, BRITISH WEST INDIES, SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Catalunya 6. LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK Prince Street, E. C. Cor. William & Cedar St. SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS' at all Branches

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

The attention of manufacturers is drawn to the excellent facilities this Bank offers in all branches of a complete banking service.

THE

Home Bank of Canada

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada.

Montreal Offices:
 Transportation Bldg.
 120 St. James Street

Hochelaga Branch:
 2111 Ontario St. East Cor. Davidson

Verdun Branch:
 1318 Wellington Street

"Every independent fortune has for its foundation stone the first dollar saved from earnings."

UNITED STATES BANK CLEARINGS AND RESOURCES.

	Last week.	Week previous.	Year ago.
Bank clearings	\$7,233,034,204	\$6,682,208,499	\$6,409,489,504
As compared with same period 1917	12.8 p.c. in.	3.9 p.c.	
N. Y. Clearing House members:			
Bank loans	\$4,680,521,000	\$4,789,928,000	\$4,574,965,000
Surplus bank res.	97,063,980	23,812,730	113,383,690
Federal Reserve System:			
Total resources	\$5,219,527,000	\$5,148,418,000	\$2,956,130,000
Gold reserves	2,060,265,000	2,056,777,000	1,604,704,000
Bills disc. secured by Gov't war paper	1,280,303,000	1,358,416,000	656,002,000
Bills disc. all other	429,132,000	439,392,000	
Bills bought	368,784,000	377,877,000	209,905,000
U. S. sec. owned	177,314,000	122,927,000	111,812,000
Gov't deposits	113,174,000	246,401,000	196,411,000
Due mem.-res. acct.	1,604,033,000	1,449,949,000	1,426,648,000
F. R. notes in circ.	2,555,215,000	2,562,517,000	1,015,892,000
Total res. to net dep. and F. R. note liabilities	50.5 p.c.	49.9 p.c.	64.7 p.c.
Gold res. to F. R. notes in circ.	60.5 p.c.	59.6 p.c.	
Foreign banks:			
Bank of Eng. rate	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
Reserve to liability	16.50 p.c.	16.66 p.c.	19.32 p.c.
Stock of gold, Bank of England	x75,170,519	x74,585,063	x55,856,322
Stock of gold, Bank of France	x5,462,259,625	x5,447,888,625	x5,331,456,417
	August 31-18	June 29-18	Sept. 11-17
Loans and disc. of all national Banks	\$9,493,666,000	\$9,620,402,000	\$9,055,248,000
Deposits of all national banks	13,885,759,000	14,021,609,000	13,234,257,000
	Nov. 1-18	Oct. 1-18	Nov. 1-17
Stock of money gold in U. S.	\$3,079,784,766	\$3,079,094,009	\$3,041,549,041
Total supply currency in circulation	5,943,801,171	5,721,433,020	4,924,928,348
Circulation per capita	\$53.84	\$53.82	\$47.03
Population U. S., est.	106,441,000	106,301,000	104,719,000

x—Sterling Pounds.

WEEKLY CLEARINGS.

The total clearings for twenty-two Canadian cities for the week ending November 28 aggregated \$335,873,133 as compared with \$261,513,415 for the corresponding period a year ago being an increase of \$74,359,718.

Montreal's clearings, up about 55 millions, or over 70 per cent., are the highest on record and are a little more than double Toronto's, which also showed a gain over last year's, one of about 12 millions. Ottawa's clearings jumped more than 135 per cent., Sherbrooke's 70 per cent., and Halifax's 50 per cent., Winnipeg again showed a decline.

Following are the clearings for the past week with comparative figures for a year ago:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
Montreal	\$133,167,645	\$78,244,242	Vancouver	11,033,255	9,314,037
Winnipeg	68,509,049	75,293,321	Calgary	7,892,330	5,891,460
Toronto	66,065,912	53,840,647	Quebec	5,138,458	4,471,218
Ottawa	11,795,352	5,017,469	Halifax	4,904,691	2,937,199
			Hamilton	4,792,620	5,015,046
			Regina	4,377,145	4,750,577
			Edmonton	3,637,596	3,531,204
			London	2,563,007	2,027,111
			Moose Jaw	2,545,829	1,824,459
			Saskatoon	2,148,455	2,395,938
			Victoria	1,834,951	1,463,502
			Fort William	1,047,343	967,679
			Sherbrooke	924,429	549,853
			Brantford	909,567	900,290
			Peterboro	869,063	854,223
			Medicine Hat	769,653	768,159
			Lethbridge	491,486	1,102,971
			New Westminster	455,297	352,310
			TOTALS	\$335,873,133	\$261,513,415
			Windsor reported clearings of \$1,349,389 and Kitchener \$762,158.		



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MONTREAL BRANCH

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

News Notes

The United States Treasury Department has extended an additional credit of \$5,600,000 to Belgium, making a total of \$198,120,000 in credits to that country and a total of \$8,184,576,666 to all cobelligerents of the United States.

The percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions at the beginning of October was 0.72, as compared with 1.7 at the same time last year, and 0.5 at the beginning of July, 1918.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on the 31st day of December, 1918.

Life assurance has developed greatly within the last few years. Business men have discovered that it can be utilized in a variety of ways to protect the interests of business firms and the officers, employees and stockholders of corporations. — New York Times.

Addition of 92 firms to the enemy trading list, effective to-morrow, was announced today by the United States War Trade Board. 29 firms will be removed from the list at the same time. 24 of the additions are Spanish concerns.

The Australian Federal House of Representatives have passed through the bill imposing thirty per cent. additional on federal income tax.

A representative from the Woollen Manufacturers' Association will go to England to keep in touch with the Canadian Trade Mission and to assist in the securing of business, for Canadian mills from Europe.

This decision was made recently, when the representatives of 75 woollen mills met to form an organization which will be affiliated with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. An association was formed with Richard Thompson, of Carleton Place, president.

10,000 Americans are said to have married French women. This is a fairly good record considering the time they've had, but they are a long way from equalling the Canadians' record in England.

At present there is a six day delay in cabling from England to America.

Canadians won 40 Victoria Crosses, 491 D.S.O.'s, 6,500 Military Medals, and 1,657 Military Crosses, as well as 305 Croix de Guerre, 102 Russian Crosses of St. George, 45 Medailles Militaire, and 20 Italian bronze medals for military valor.

A credit of 1,000,000 francs was voted by the Chamber of Deputies for entertaining heads of States visiting France.

Sixty-six municipal districts in England report 365 persons killed, 1,147 injured and property loss \$4,000,000, due to air raids.

Six greater production farms have been located on Western reserves, and a large amount of land has been plowed this fall ready for seeding. The farms are situated as follows:

Gleichen, Alberta, Blackfoot Reserve, 2,500 acres; Cluny, Alta., Blackfoot Reserve, 5,500 acres; MacLeod, Alta., Blood Reserve, 5,000 acres; Edenwold, Sask., Muscowpetung Reserve, 3,600 acres; Broadview, Sask., Crooked Lakes Reserve, 3,600 acres; Sinaluta, Sask., Assiniboine Reserve, 1,000 acres.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during October was less than during September but greater than in October, 1917. There were in existence during the month 25 strikes, affecting 4,801 work-people, and involving a time loss of 65,969 working days.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Amherstburg, Ont., in charge of Mr. A. J. Burnside.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, November 29. — The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Inc.	Dec.	Francs.
Gold in hand	9,835,000		
Silver in hand	315,000		
Circulation	1,119,172,000		
Treasury Deposits	56,786,000		
General deposits	148,607,000		
Bills discounted	57,280,000		
Advances	233,976,000		

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Reserve Ratio to Liability .23 Higher at 16.43 p.c.

London, November 29.

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

Total reserve, decrease	£ 92,000
Circulation, increase	767,000
Bullion, increase	675,137
Other securities, increase	1,112,000
Other deposits, increase	1,076,000
Public deposits, increase	759,000
Notes reserve, decrease	5,000
Government securities, increase	841,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week, is 16.43 per cent.; last week it was 16.43; last week it was 16.20 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE BANK OF GERMANY.

Berlin, via London, November 28. — The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued November 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin, decrease	7,018,000
Gold, decrease	29,000
Treasury note, increase	176,439,000
Other banks' notes, decrease	2,118,000
Bills discounted, increase	1,698,878,000
Advances, increase	5,624,000
Investments, increase	2,298,000
Other securities, increase	54,447,000
Circulation, increase	495,063,000
Deposits, increase	977,913,000
Other liabilities, increase	455,574,000
Total gold holdings	2,550,234,000

ONLY PRACTICAL WAY.

I have come to the distinct conclusion that by far the best and indeed almost the only practicable way of guarding against the possible ruinous loss of a forced sale of securities for the purpose of paying the various estates and inheritance taxes which are being imposed nowadays, both by the national and the States' governments, is by means of insurance, which, for a moderate annual payment will insure the sum necessary to pay such taxes without the sacrifice of the securities. — Elihu Root in Insurance Press.

CANADA AND SEA TRANSPORT.

Prior to the war, and for sometime after, there were ten large ship companies operating between Canadian and British and Continental ports; owing, however, to the increasing toll of British, Allied, and Neutral shipping taken by mine and submarine and the shortage resulting, the demand for ships grew more insistent, and a number of vessels were taken from the Canadian and transferred to the Mediterranean and other routes wherever the need was most pressing; so that the conditions facing Canada to-day are, that whereas a few years ago there were ten companies operating at full capacity between Canadian and British and Foreign ports, there are now only about half that number with less than half the previous number of ships, operating intermittently.

In the reconstruction period after the war there will be an increased demand for Canadian raw material and foodstuffs, and very possibly for manufactured articles as well, Canada being now a very much better known and more widely advertised country; as British shipping to this country has been cut down by one-half and is not likely to be re-established for some years, owing to the lack of shipping everywhere, and the need of shipping on all routes, it is apparent that if Canada is to have the required transportation, she must acquire the necessary ships.

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At every branch of this Bank a general banking business is conducted. Deposits are accepted, Loans made and letters of Credit issued. Drafts, on foreign banks sold or the money transferred direct by us. Bills of Exchange, Sale Notes, Collections, etc. looked after and collected.

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Capital Fully Subscribed \$ 14,750,000
Capital Paid Up 1,475,000
Life Policy and Special Trust Funds 73,045,450
Total Annual Income Exceeds 57,000,000
Total Funds Exceed 159,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid 204,667,570
Deposit with Dominion Government 1,323,333
(As at 31st December, 1917.)

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**CANADA LIFE
TORONTO**

COMMON SOURCES OF FIRE.

Fire has its inception in a vast variety of causes, some of which are by no means modern or of recent introduction; rather have they been carrying on their work of destruction, decade after decade, without being reduced within limits which might be considered satisfactory, or accepted as the most that is possible of attainment.

Much progress, it is true, has been made in the development of organized forces for the purpose of combating fire, and the improvements which science has added to the apparatus for dealing with the extinction of this national demon are indeed creditable. Yet it must be acknowledged, that valuable as this advancement has been, its consideration should always be secondary to the cause. The curing of a malady is an excellent work which earns the gratitude of the community, but to safeguard against its inception, by avoiding the combination of circumstances under which it generates, is infinitely better. And the simile is certainly none the less true in its relation to fire.

Statistics of fire departments show one of the principal sources of fire to be the prevalent use of timber in close proximity to those internal parts of buildings where heat is permanently maintained, and it is lamentable that this class of fire should be responsible for so much damage to valuable property. If any portion of the country's gigantic fire loss is to be curtailed, or the cause thereof removed, surely this prolific use of woodwork calls for early attention.

The sources of trouble most frequently met with are the placing of the ends of beams, joists and flooring boards, under or near to fireplaces, the building of wooden supports into flues, with or without protecting metal plates on the ends; the placing of iron boxes in chimney breasts to receive the extremities of joinery; the lining of walls near flues, circulating pipes, stoves and radiators with light timber, and the fixing of permanent heating apparatus on wooden bases and floors. It will be readily seen that if some of these defects are undetected whilst the building is in course of erection there is little likelihood of their being discovered until the damage is done. In the case of an important support, taking a large portion of the weight, and upon which much of the lighter structure is erected, being charred away by the frequent application of heat to the surface, it is indeed a serious matter; any patching or repairs is obviously impossible, and the whole beam throughout must be removed. As an example, a case may be mentioned where a floor-carrying-beam had been built into the flue from a furnace; gradually becoming charred, it eventually ignited, and finally spread to the roof, which it seriously affected. In due course the building was repaired—at the expense of the insurance company—and evidently with the intention of obviating a similar misfortune, the new beam, which lay exactly in the bed of its predecessor, was shod with a metal box. All apparently went well for a time, but the heat from the furnace was nevertheless assiduously doing its work through the metal, and the process of charring steadily increased, until sufficient heat had been generated to cause ignition and destroy the beam, its surrounding joists and flooring.

In a large building of recent construction was a room used as an office; it was clean, contained no wooden fixtures, and very little furniture, and gave the impression of being a most unlikely place for fire to originate. Yet a fire occurred, and the brigade was summoned. There were two small fire-places in opposite walls, and on the brigade's arrival the woodwork surrounding one of these fire-places was found to be in flames. To facilitate the extinction it was necessary to remove a cement slab 2 inches thick forming the hearth, when it was discovered that the heat from the fire in the grate had penetrated through the slab and burned away a portion of the joists, which, in turn, involved the adjacent woodwork. The second fire-place was duly brought into use, but within a very short time it fell a victim to the same defect in construction. In cases where valuable and elaborate fire-places in private offices, dwelling houses, etc., have been built upon these hearths, which are laid upon timber, considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in removing the necessary portions to enable the fire to be completely extinguished, and there is always a danger of damaging the costly structure in the process.

Large numbers of stoves of varied design are now used for heating purposes, and here again great

care ought to be exercised in the selection of a suitable permanent position; under no circumstances should they be placed on a wooden floor or base. Timber protected by a covering of cement or sheet iron is equally unsatisfactory, and should be prohibited. If the danger from this source is to be reduced to a minimum, the base should be constructed entirely of fire-resisting material such as concrete, with iron supports embedded, and their ends protruding sufficiently to carry the stove, thus allowing a ventilating space between the base and the concrete bed, the surface of which may be dish-shaped to contain the falling cinders, the latter being removed frequently, and on no account allowed to accumulate.

With regard to steam and water radiators, more discretion might easily be exercised in the selection of suitable places for these to stand. Frequently they are found in recesses and corners, which, owing to their inaccessibility, are only too often lodgments for paper and rubbish. The position should, if practicable, give prominence, so that any tendency to overheat may be more readily detected, e.g., alongside a wall devoid of woodwork and other inflammable material, with an intervening space of about 6 inches between the wall and the back of the radiator, which, in turn, should be elevated a similar distance from the floor; this would facilitate the removal of any dust or dirt which might otherwise accumulate.

Perhaps the most interesting and instructive duty those engaged in the work of extinction are called upon to perform is to investigate and localise the cause of the fire, and men acquainted with various origins turn with a suspicion born of experience to these familiar places, where only too often the germ of destruction, which may perhaps have lain in its embryonic state for a considerable period has at last developed into activity, in environments where ample food is readily found to assist its growth to dimensions that may seriously affect the stability of the whole structure. Not unfrequently does it happen in premises where fire occurs through one or other of these defects, the finish to the visible surface of the building is such as to beguile the inexperienced eye, and to give a sense of false security to the owner and occupier, whereas the danger point is subtly obscured, and most probably in some remote part which precludes frequent accessibility. For some reason—perhaps ignorance of danger on the part of workmen, or a contractor's desire for economy—the use of combustible material has been resorted to in an enclosed position where heat will be encountered, and, cognisant of the fact that the defect will be covered completely by the progress of erection and the chance of discovery improbable, the dangerous work is carried out without those responsible reflecting on the serious consequences which may result later.

In the erection and reconstruction of buildings special attention should be paid to the heat conduits, and to those places where it is intended that heat shall be generated or transmitted, with a view to obviating entirely the possibility of fire escaping, or being carried, from the area where it is known to be, by an unsuitable material that may be used in the work. It is imperative that the masonry around flues, etc., should be sound, well finished and sufficiently thick to diminish the heat, thus guarding against its penetration, and that all material which is liable to combustion should be excluded from use in the vicinity.—The Manchester Policy Holder.

A NATION OF INCENDIARIES.

President Wilson's Fire Prevention Day message to the people of the United States included these words: "Preventable fire is more than a private misfortune; it is a public dereliction. The President does not overstate the fact. The fire kindled in carelessness that spreads into a destructive blaze, consuming property and imperilling lives, is the concern of the state, of the population generally, as much as it is of the individuals who suffer immediately from it. The official statistics of fires in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters show exactly where the responsibility for this dereliction lies.

In many countries the public authorities prosecute criminally those who are responsible for fires. It may be that the American people will be forced to provide for such prosecutions if we are to be saved from the destruction of property and loss of life our recklessness with fire entails on us.—New York Sun.

LONDON STILL FINANCING THE BULK OF WORLD'S TRADE.

Leopold Fredrick, Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Treasurer of the Braden Copper Company and Chile Copper Company, gave out the following statement yesterday:

Whether London or New York will continue after the war to predominate in financing world trade is a question that has caused keen discussion in banking circles.

The popular belief is that New York to-day is the centre of world finance, and that we have succeeded in wresting from London their premier position.

The question was discussed at a recent meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations held at the Metropolitan Club in New York. P. W. Wilson, of the London Daily News, in a very able speech regarding future relations between the United States and Great Britain declared, "that the financial centre of the world has passed from London to New York."

This did not coincide with the views that I held, which views were prompted by knowledge of the actual condition of the money markets both in New York and London. My speech at the meeting was in the nature of a reply to Mr. Wilson. At that time I set forth my reasons for believing that London still holds the financial supremacy. Since that time I have made a careful investigation and ascertained the approximate amount of acceptances outstanding against foreign trade in this country. I have also canvassed many authorities on the London acceptance market. The conclusions I have been able to draw from this are, as I said in reply to Mr. Wilson, "that only so far as loans made by the United States to the Allies are concerned; has the financial centre been shifted to New York; however, so far as the financing of exports and imports of the world are concerned, London is still supreme."

The following table shows the estimated amount of acceptances outstanding against international business both in London and in New York:

LONDON.	
Acceptances of all London Clearing House Banks, Colonial Banks, Foreign Agencies and private bankers outstanding in the neighborhood of	\$500,000,000
NEW YORK.	
Acceptances of New York National and State Banks, and Trust Companies	\$270,000,000
Acceptances of Foreign trade corporations and Foreign agencies established in New York	55,000,000
Acceptances of private bankers	40,000,000
Total	\$365,000,000
Deduct acceptances issued for the purpose of financing domestic trade	\$155,000,000
Leaving a total of acceptances representing the financing of imports and exports through New York	\$210,000,000

The foregoing figures show that London is way ahead and I believe that even with the much-

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

When certain soldiers from the Antipodes were in New York a little while ago, a woman was heard to say to another:

"There goes one of them Australians."
 "How do you know?"
 "You can tell by the kangaroo feathers in his hat."—Boston Transcript.

"Waiter," he called, sniffing the air suspiciously, "never mind that order now; I can never eat when there's a smell of fresh paint around."

"If you'll just wait a few minutes, sir," replied the waiter, "them two young ladies will be going." —Tit-Bits.

Tawnley (in a Milwaukee cafe, 1925)—That waiter you call "Hohen" looks familiar.

Yardley—Probably you saw his picture in the papers; it used to appear quite often a few years ago. Then he was called the "Crown Prince." —Life.

"You sold my husband a parrot, did you not?"
 "Yes, ma'am, I did."

"And you told him it could talk, did you not?"
 "I certainly told him that, madam."
 "Well, we've had it a week, and he hasn't spoken a word yet."

"I remember distinctly, ma'am, telling your husband the parrot would talk if you gave him a chance."—Yonkers Statesman.

A flustered woman was seen running wildly about in the Grand Central station.

"What are you looking for, Madam," questioned an officer.

"I—I am looking for the entrance to the outside!" responded the woman nervously.

TERRITORIAL ENLISTMENT.

The following record of the enlistment in each province up to May 31, 1918, is valuable as indicating the proportion of men who will have to be replaced in industrial life by each after the war:

Alberta	42,538
British Columbia and Yukon	49,628
Manitoba	63,408
New Brunswick	22,622
Nova Scotia & P. E. I.	28,516
Ontario	231,274
Quebec	63,671
Saskatchewan	32,521
Total	533,268

needed improvement of the machinery for financing international trade, London will still, for many years to come, outdistance New York. We are lacking here the large number of merchants-bankers, old established accepting houses with business ramifications all over the globe. We here will be satisfied if we can hold the Central and South American and Far Eastern business. Although dollar exchange has made great strides since the war, the New York discount market is still in its infancy. For the present, there is little likelihood that we will get, except occasionally, the financing of the Continental trade of Europe. It is hardly likely that say—an Amsterdam merchant importing goods from France will seek accommodation in New York; he will go as heretofore to London. It may be possible, I think, that this handicap of location will be partly overcome in the future with the aeroplane development, which would narrow down the time consumed by mail in transit.

I dwell especially upon the great ability of the English to maintain the Sterling rate for so long at the "pegged" figure, and the discount policy of the London market, which during the monetary stringency in New York in the last few months, enabled it to render great services to the Allied nations in assuming the burden of financing a vast amount of exports and imports of the world.

In order to retain their business, the English bankers have made great sacrifices during the last six months. They are paying on foreign check accounts 4½ per cent. interest, and keeping the discount rate at 3½ per cent. They know that trade flows where money is cheapest. We have to take our hats off to the English. They understand international finance.

"I Wish I had Taken Twice as Much"

Nothing is more often repeated in letters received at our office than the expression, "I wish I had taken twice as much insurance while I was about it." When endowments, dividends or cash settlements are paid, the assured very often acknowledges the remittance with that remark. The truth is very few men take as much life insurance as they can reasonably carry—and repentance often comes when additional insurance is not procurable. Probably every reader of this paper believes in life insurance and carries more or less of it, but one should ask himself the question, "Am I carrying as much insurance as I can afford?" If the policyholders who are now entering the company could read the evidence of gratified policyholders and beneficiaries, they would make a great effort to increase the amount applied for—and existing policyholders would double the amount of their protection. "One word more":—What income would your present insurance yield the beneficiary at, say, 6%.

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

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

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

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 PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY,

COMMODITY MARKETS

Week's Wholesale Review

We quote Bradstreet's Montreal Trade Report as follows:

The wholesale trade during the past week has been very good. There is, however, a general feeling of uneasiness in the market, as the opinion is that top prices have been reached, and with the settlement of peace, prices will naturally trend downwards, this being particularly noticeable in woollen and cotton goods.

There is a good inquiry for Canadian cotton goods from New Zealand and Australia, large purchases were made by these countries, of the above mentioned merchandise from Canadian manufacturers since the war started.

Iron and steel products shows signs of declining prices in some lines. This is no doubt due to the easier feeling in the labor market. Now that the large munition works are closing down there are a great number of people going back to their own trades, and in consequence there is a much easier feeling in the labor market.

There is a bright outlook for Canadian milling companies, stocks of flour throughout the whole world have been entirely cleaned up, and the export demand made upon our millers is exceedingly large. Arrangements for free interchange of seed grain have been made between the United States and Canada.

A further advance of fifty cents per ton on coal was made this week by the retail trade. Stocks on hand are limited, and should we experience a severe cold snap, there will be considerable shortage of supplies.

The Provincial fisheries report of British Columbia estimate the catch in that Province this year to be worth fifteen million dollars. The lake production of fish in Ontario will be thirty-seven million pounds. There is a big surplus of codfish this year, two hundred million pounds being available.

Navigation at this port will close for the winter months within the next week. The retail trade has been very good. Collections are coming in well.

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts for the week ending Nov. 26, 1918, at the local yards were 2,225 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 3,525 hogs, and 525 calves. A stronger feeling for cattle prevailed, and prices generally showed an advance.

We quote Montreal prices as follows:

Choice butchers' steers	12.00	12.50
Do., good	11.50	11.75
Do., fairly good	11.00	11.25
Do., fair	10.50	10.75
Do., light steers	9.50	10.00
Do., common	8.00	9.00
Butchers' bulls—		
Choice, heavy	9.00	9.25
Choice, light	8.50	8.75
Good	8.00	8.25
Medium	7.50	7.75
Light weights	7.00	7.25
Cows—		
Choice	9.25	9.50
Good	8.75	9.00
Medium	8.25	8.50
Common	7.00	7.50
Sheep and lambs—		
Ontario lambs	13.50	14.00
Quebec lambs	12.50	13.00
Ontario sheep	0.00	10.00
Quebec sheep	0.00	9.00
Live Hogs—		
Long run selects	0.00	18.50
Short run selects	17.75	18.25
Sows	14.75	15.50
Stags	13.75	14.50
Calves—		
Choice, milk-fed stock	14.00	15.00
Good	12.00	13.00
Grass-fed, choice	9.00	10.00
Lower grades	5.00	7.00
Toronto Quotations:—		
Extra choice steers	13.00	14.00
Choice steers	12.50	13.00
Butchers' choice handy	10.50	11.50
Do., good	9.50	10.50

Do., medium	7.50	9.00
Do., common	6.25	7.00
Butchers' bulls, choice	9.50	10.75
Do., good	8.00	9.70
Do., medium	6.50	7.00
Butchers' choice cows	9.25	10.50
Do., medium	7.00	8.00
Do., common	5.50	6.00
Feeders	9.00	10.25
Stockers, good	8.00	9.00
Do., medium	7.50	8.50
Do., common	6.00	6.50
Cutters	5.00	6.00
Canners	5.00	5.40
Springers	95.00	150.00
Milkers, good to choice	85.00	135.00
Do., common and medium	80.00	115.00
Calves, very choice	17.00	17.50
Do., medium	14.50	15.50
Do., common to fair	6.00	11.00
Do., grass fed	5.00	6.50
Do., heavy fat	8.00	9.50
Light lambs, per cwt.	14.75	15.25
Heavy lambs	14.50	14.75
Butchers' sheep	9.00	10.50
Do., fat and medium	7.00	9.00
Do., culls	4.00	16.00
Hogs, fed and watered	18.25	18.50
Do., off cars	18.50	18.75
Do., f.o.b.	7.80	18.00
Less \$1 to \$2 on light to thin hogs; less \$3 to \$3.50 on sows; less \$5 on stags.		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.

The receipts for butter for the week ending Nov. 30, 1918 were 7,586 packages, a decrease of 5,019 packages as compared with the previous week and an increase of 4,482 packages over the corresponding week a year ago. The total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date show an increase of 119,984 packages as compared with the corresponding period in 1917. The receipts of butter for the month of November 1918, were 57,001 packages, as against 72,903 packages for the previous month, and 25,685 packages for the same month last year.

CHEESE.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending November 30th, 1918, were 12,133 boxes, which show a decrease of 1,786 boxes as compared with the previous week, a decrease of 410 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date show a decrease of 107,378 boxes as compared with the corresponding period in 1917. The receipts of cheese for the month of November, 1918, were 94,532 boxes, which show a decrease of 98,937 boxes, as compared with October, and a decrease of 21,336 boxes with the same month last year.

The following prices are being paid by the Com—

No. 1 cheese	0.25c
No. 2 cheese	0.24½c
No. 3 cheese	0.24c

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs today were 261 cases as against 267 for the same day last week and 728 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ending November 30th, 1918, were 2,647 cases as compared with 5,519 for the previous week and 4,255 for the same week last year. The receipts for the month of November, 1918, were 17,342 cases, as against 25,383 for the previous month and 25,735 for the same month in 1917. The total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date were 257,417 cases, as compared with 289,678 for the corresponding period last year.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Fancy new laid eggs	0.00	to 0.70
Strictly new laid	0.00	to 0.68
Selected fresh stock	0.00	to 0.55
Cold storage selects	0.00	to 0.54
Cold storage No. 1	0.00	to 0.50

POULTRY.

The only change of importance in this market is the decrease in the number of live birds received. The tone of the market for live poultry was stronger and prices advanced 2c per lb.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Choice turkeys, per lb.	0.00	to 0.38
Lower grades	0.35	to 0.36
Milk-fed chickens	0.00	to 0.33

Ordinary chickens	0.26	to 0.30
Fowl	0.25	to 0.29
Geese	0.25	to 0.26
Ducks	0.30	to 0.36

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending November 30th, 1918, with comparisons:

	Butter	Cheese
	pkgs.	boxes.
Receipts Nov. 30, 1918.	351	1,886
Receipts Dec. 1, 1917	844	1,270
Week ending Nov. 30, 1918	7,586	12,133
Week ending Nov. 23, 1918	12,605	13,919
Week ending Dec. 1, 1917	3,104	12,543
Total receipts May 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1918.	455,763	1,688,893
Total receipts May 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1917.	335,779	1,796,271

LOCAL FLOUR.

The Government announcement giving millers permission to resume their export business with South America was the feature of the week.

Several fine sized oats were sold, although the volume of business has not yet been large. A good steady business with the West Indies is reported and a fair amount was done with Newfoundland.

The condition of the local market is unchanged and has been fairly active. Government standard grade in car lots for shipments to country points was selling at \$11.25 per barrel, in bags, Montreal freights, and to city bakers at \$11.25, delivered, with 50 to 100-bag lots at \$11.35, and smaller quantities at \$11.45, all less 10c. per barrel for spot cash. The trade in winter wheat flour has been small, and the market is quiet at steady prices, with broken lots selling at \$11.10 per barrel in new cotton bags, and at \$10.80 in second-hand jute bags, ex-store.

SUBSTITUTES.

The feature in the market for substitutes this week was the reduction in prices of 50c to \$1 per barrel on account of the liberal offerings and the limited demand for the same. In a wholesale jobbing way rye flour is selling at \$11 to \$11.50, oat flour at \$11.20, while corn flour at \$9.80, barley flour at \$9.40, and mixed corn flour at \$8 per barrel in bags, delivered to the trade.

ROLLED OATS.

The market remains unchanged. The domestic demand for broken lots is steady. Sales of standard grades were made at \$4.85 to \$5 per bag, of 90 lbs. delivered to the trade and golden cornmeal has moved fairly well at \$5.40 to \$5.60 per bag.

MILLFEED.

The market is firm and a good steady trade continues. The week's feature was the sale of 30 straight car loads of shorts by a western miller at \$42.00 per ton including bags, ex-track spot cash and several cars of feed flour at \$3.75 per bag. Otherwise the main business has been in broken lots with sales of pure grain moultrie at \$68 to \$70, pure oat moultrie at \$64, barley feed at \$60 to \$62, and mixed moultrie at \$50 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Car lots of bran continue to be quoted at \$37.25, and shorts at \$42.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track, and bran at \$39.25, and shorts at \$44.25 per ton, ex-warehouse, including cartage less 25c per ton for spot cash.

LOCAL GRAIN.

The Chicago grain option market has been most irregular and erratic this week. The future options closed lower than a week ago, prices scoring a decline of 15 8c, lower per bushel and oats closed ¼c. to 1 1 3c. lower.

Prices in cash corn on the Montreal market closed 5c. per bushel lower than a week ago.

The Winnipeg oat market was also weak in closing. The Government demand has been for American more than Canadian oats this fall as the prices are lower. The trade in barley has also been dull. A few cars of buckwheat were offered and sold at from \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bushel.

ALLIES BUY FROM CANADA.

Over \$636,000,000 were received for farm products bought in Canada by the Allies, chiefly Great Britain, in the last fiscal year.

This is made up thus:—

Butter	\$ 2,000,000
Cheese	36,602,000
Eggs	2,271,000
Oats	37,644,000
Wheat	366,341,000
Flour	95,896,000
Meats	76,729,000
Vegetables	19,034,000

The total Canadian war expenditure for the same period was \$342,762,000.

The incoming value for wheat alone was \$23,000,000 more than all our war expenditure. Besides this, Canadian industries received from the Allied powers the stupendous total of \$620,000,000.

THE EGG INDUSTRY.

In Denmark a trade to England sprung up between 1865 and 1870, and continued for a time, but it was found that the farmers were keeping back eggs in order to receive higher prices as the season advanced. This led to an inferiority in the quality of the eggs and as a result the trade began to decline. At this point societies were formed by a group of progressive egg merchants. These societies collected and sold the eggs stamped and numbered, indicating the place of origin. This was the beginning of co-operation in the egg trade, and the cause of Denmark's export trade being restored. It grew through efficient methods to a yearly average between 1911 and 1915 of 4,661 tons, and an increase in price resulted of from \$1.58 to \$2.18 per great hundred eggs. Previous to the adoption of co-operation France had done the bulk of the trade in eggs with Great Britain. She, however, did not take advantage of Denmark's example, and the trade went to the more efficient country.

This story of Denmark can be applied to Canada. A co-operative egg circle was formed in this country for the purpose of marketing eggs frequently and regularly through a common medium. The object is to place them in the hands of the consumer with the least possible delay, and in good condition. Previous to the adoption of this means of regulating the trade, the Canadian farmers, it was estimated, had lost between five and six million dollars as a result of carelessness in the handling and marketing of eggs.

Co-operation has led to a more stable market, better methods of housing and better conditions all round.

Great store is set upon Canadian eggs in Great Britain as a result of these more efficient methods, and it is most important that a high standard of quality, grade and pack should be maintained in order that Canadian eggs should hold their place in British markets.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

The arrival of peace has created new conditions in the export of meat and produce and some uncertainty in the minds of Canadian farmers as to future markets. Information in the hands of The Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, convinces him that the export market will continue to absorb at firm prices, as compared with the prices for all other agricultural products, every pound of beef, bacon and other animal product that Canada can supply. In discussing the situation, the Hon. Mr. Crerar said: "In view of the great scarcity of cattle and live stock of all kinds in Europe, and because of the great demand for live stock and live stock products of all kinds sure to continue for some years at least, I am going to ask the farmers and live stock men of Canada to maintain their breeding operations on a war time scale, to properly finish all feeding stock, and to conserve all good breeding females, and to still further improve their herds and flocks by using even greater care in the selection of the sire."

As an example of how Canada is capable of increasing her exports of live stock the following statistics for the past six years are given:

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Horses	2,692,357	2,866,008	2,947,738
Milch Cows	2,604,488	2,740,434	2,673,286
Other Cattle	3,827,373	3,915,687	3,363,531
Sheep	2,082,381	2,128,531	2,058,045
Swine	3,477,310	3,448,326	3,434,261

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA.

There were 10 business failures in Canada for the week ending Nov. 31, 1918. This compares with eight for the previous week and 16 for the corresponding week a year ago.

In 1914 there were 104 failures for the corresponding period in 1915, fifty, and in 1916, twenty-five. This shows a steady decline since 1914, but an increase of two over the previous week.

LEATHER.

The supply of intermediate grades of kid is very small at present and manufacturers who are using this grade are feeling the pinch not only in colors, but also in black kid. The higher and lower grades do not show such a shortage, however.

With regard to sole leather, there is no change in price and the demand is still strong both for army and civilian use. There is little prospect of a decrease in price, and if there should be a change it is expected that it will be the reverse. Labour is still very uncertain and hard to get.

FUEL CONTROL WORK.

The normal coal consumption for Canada for the calendar year 1917 was 5,319,688 net tons of anthracite and 29,497,375 net tons of bituminous coal.

Anthracite coal is practically all utilized for domestic purposes. Canada's supply mined in the country seldom exceeds 150,000 tons per year. Bituminous coal is used largely for industrial purposes. Canada's supply mined in the country seldom exceeds 14,010,707.

As about 22,539,512 tons of our total consumption of 34,817,063 is imported from the United States, it is necessary to prove to that country that we are conserving coal as much as it is.

In view of these facts the Fuel Controller upon his appointment in the summer of 1917 had the choice of either invoking the aid of provincial and municipal authorities in enforcing his regulations or of engaging an army of officials at a tremendous cost. It was decided to make use of existing machinery.

The scheme of administration outlined was as follows:—

1. The Fuel Controller for Canada looks after negotiations for the importation of coal from the United States and for the prompt and systematic shipment thereof. He also interests himself in promoting increased production of coal in Canada in the fields within which he has jurisdiction. He obtains from Canadian mines an estimate of their production and receives from the United States Fuel Administrator an allotment of coal from that country. The Fuel Controller then proceeds, after careful consideration, to make up his annual coal "budget" and to allot to each Province in Canada its fair share of all coal available.

2. The Provincial Fuel Administrator then steps in and ascertains the requirements of each community in his Province and makes his allotment within the Province of whatever coal is available upon an equitable basis.

3. The Local Fuel Commissioner is thereupon informed what his allotment will be for the year and he is expected to see that the tonnage available is distributed amongst the people in his community on a fair pro rata basis. All this is done under carefully drafted regulations.

The price was controlled, leaving retailers only overhead and delivery expenses as an uncertain element. Distribution was handled locally, supervised by the Fuel Controller at Ottawa.

The anthracite coal allotment for Canada is approximately 77 per cent of what we received last year. Therefore we will experience a decided shortage in the winter if severe.

It is necessary to conserve the 23 per cent the country is short this year. This can no doubt be done by using wood, bituminous coal or coke more or less early in the winter and later as spring approaches by sifting the ashes!

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, affiliated with the Ontario Fire Marshal held recently at Toronto, the following resolutions were passed:

"That in its warfare against the needless sacrifice of human lives and property by fire the league advocates the following measures to the end that the lives and substances of our people shall not continue to be dissipated by a reckless and easily preventable waste:

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

"The careful consideration by this league of the enactment by the province of a statute applying the principle of common law of personal liability where a fire originates in the premises occupied by any person as a result of his criminal intent, design or wilful negligence, or where said person has failed to comply with any law or ordinance of the province or of the municipality enacted for the prevention of fire or the spreading thereof.

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

"That the government take steps through their Forestry Department to clear land at certain strategic points in Northern Ontario in such a manner in which it has in previous years occurred."

BRITISH HONDURAS AS A GATEWAY.

A British Honduras correspondent of the British and Latin-American Trade Gazette says:

Producers and merchants in this country largely ignored the excellent gateway which British Honduras affords into Central America. Had any other country owned this possession they would have made it the centre of their trading campaign in that part of the globe. Our competitors in the United States, realizing the advantage which this English-speaking community offers, are now making strenuous efforts to increase their trade with the colony, and also to use it as a gateway into Southern Mexico and Guatemala.

British Honduras is bounded on the north and northwest by Mexico, and on the west and south by Guatemala. It has an area of 7,625 square miles, and a coast line of 160 miles. The frontage is dotted with small coral islands and reefs, many of them planted with coconuts. The chief port is Belize, which is the capital and contains between 13,000 and 14,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly 80 per cent are colored. The total population in the colony is given at 40,809, so that Belize contains seven-twentieths of the whole. The town is situated on the Belize river, which forms the chief highway to the western and southwestern parts of the colony.

Freight is discharged at Belize on to lighters, as ships are compelled to anchor half a mile out. The harbor is well protected from storms by a series of small islands. The lighters are towed a short way up the river, and there discharge into warehouses or transfer their loads into light draught motor and cargo boats, which are able to go up-river for a little over a hundred miles. Similar motor boats ply up and down the coasts, supplementing the services of coasting steamers. There is also a small railway, twenty-five miles long, and two connecting tram lines.

The attention which the United States is devoting to British Honduras is shown by many other things than the mere value of the export and import trade of the two countries. The United States realize that this colony, where there is always law and order, is an excellent centre for the expansion of its trade into the neighboring Latin Republics. Imports into areas of Mexico, for example, will naturally follow the same route that their exports have traversed. In particular the port of Belize and the Belize river are already largely used by the districts of these countries adjacent to the colony.

CROP CONDITIONS.

AUSTRALIA.

Broomhall says: "Cable advices from Australia confirm a decrease in wheat sowings in New South Wales, the government reckoning a reduction of 16½ per cent, but our correspondents think it will be nearer 25 per cent. The latter reduction would mean a loss for that state of 900,000 acres, but on the other hand, the recent crop reports for the other states have been favorable. With such large quantities of wheat remaining on hand a reduction of even 25 per cent. for New South Wales would not be very serious. The coming crop of the whole commonwealth is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels, which would give some 70,000,000 bushels for export. Figuring there were about 196,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export at the start of the season and deducting 30,000,000 bushels for exports to date, leaves 166,000,000 bushels, to which will be added the surplus from the coming crop."

INDIA.

Drouthy portions in India still without rain, and no rain can be expected until mid-water, when cold weather rains are due. Broomhall's correspondent at Kurrache appears to take an unfavorable view of the situation, and says that no further exports are likely except from port stocks. On the other hand, a recent report from Lahore published in Calcutta says rains which had fallen have dissipated the fear of a famine. Crops on irrigated lands looking somewhat refreshed, and those on unirrigated soils have revived. Crops here referred to would be native food grains. The sowing of wheat and oilseed is now taking place.

ARGENTINE.

Weather in Argentine has now turned fine, and cutting operations are being resumed. Recent rainfall was beneficial to crops in the centre and south portion. General agricultural outlook remains excellent. Wheat prices continue to sag, with demand from foreign interests rather light. Offerings have increased moderately. Corn is being depressed by liberal offerings from farmers, although foreign absorption has been of fair proportions. Still, this demand has not been sufficient to sustain prices, and values have declined steadily. Demand for oats shows signs of slackening, but good amounts have been

CANADIAN MEAT TRADE.

After their two days' conference the Canadian live stock men and meat packers submitted certain definite proposals to Sir Thomas White, acting Prime Minister, with a view to strengthening the position of the Canadian industry after the war.

The propositions are embodied in the following five items:

"1.—That a policy of rural credit, sanctioned and supported by Federal Governments, be provided for the farmers of Canada to assist in equalizing markets, improving and increasing herds and flocks, and in the better finishing of meat animals.

"2.—That in view of the demand for agricultural products that exists in France, Belgium and Italy, the Government take steps to establish credits in France for these countries.

"3.—That with the view of establishing commercial connection in Europe, the Government appoint a representative, preferably H. B. Thomson, in the continuation of his present capacity, to obtain the fullest possible recognition for Canadian interests in supplying such products.

"4.—That the Government provide the necessary marketing facilities for the development of a permanent and extensive export trade in chilled beef and other meat and animal products, and that immediate steps be taken to provide adequate controlled temperature space in railway cars at the terminal harbor fronts and on ocean-going vessels.

"5.—That the Government give authority and the necessary financial support to the Department of Agriculture in launching a propoganda, throughout Canada, first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production in live stock and, second, for a campaign of education for the improvement of the breeds of live stock."

Sir Thomas White, in his reply to the packers, expressed approval of the movement to increase production of every kind, and asked that the plans for the necessary educational propoganda be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture.

purchased at prevailing prices. Liberal quantities are still available at these prices. Wheat in Buenos Ayres closed easy and 1½c. lower; corn weak, 2c. lower, and oats ½c. lower, as compared with previous official closing prices.

MANUFACTURES OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN CANADA.

How marked has been the expansion of Canadian farm production under the stimulus of the war is well known. That the same, or relatively even greater expansion has taken place in the output of manufactured food products has not until recently been appreciated, in the absence of the necessary statistics.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, has just completed its compilation of a complete Census of Industry taken for 1917, and the figures are available for comparison with those of 1915, the last year for which similar data are available.

In 1915, the value of manufactured food products in Canada was \$388,815,362; in 1917, this had risen to \$755,245,185. A list of the more important branches included in the latter total is as follows:

Baking Powder and Flavouring Extracts	\$ 2,193,846
Bread, Biscuits and Confectionery	77,103,656
Butter and Cheese	75,397,751
Chewing Gum	2,092,605
Cocoa and Chocolate	5,270,316
Coffee and Spices	9,840,159
Condensed Milk	8,097,217
Confectioners' Supplies	240,731
Dairy Products	10,327,268
Evaporated Fruits and Vegetables	2,470,344
Fish, preserved	26,826,114
Flour and Grist Mill Products	226,062,410
Foods for stock	873,934
Fruit and Vegetable Canning	16,385,964
Jams and Jellies	2,997,782
Macaroni and Vermicelli	1,006,750
Slaughtering and Meatpacking	153,563,318
Slaughtering (not combined with meatpacking)	53,441,466
Sugar, refined	73,329,260
Tallow, refined	69,550
Vinegar and Pickles	2,947,549
Miscellaneous	4,707,195
Total	\$755,245,185

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