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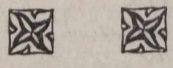
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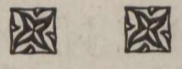
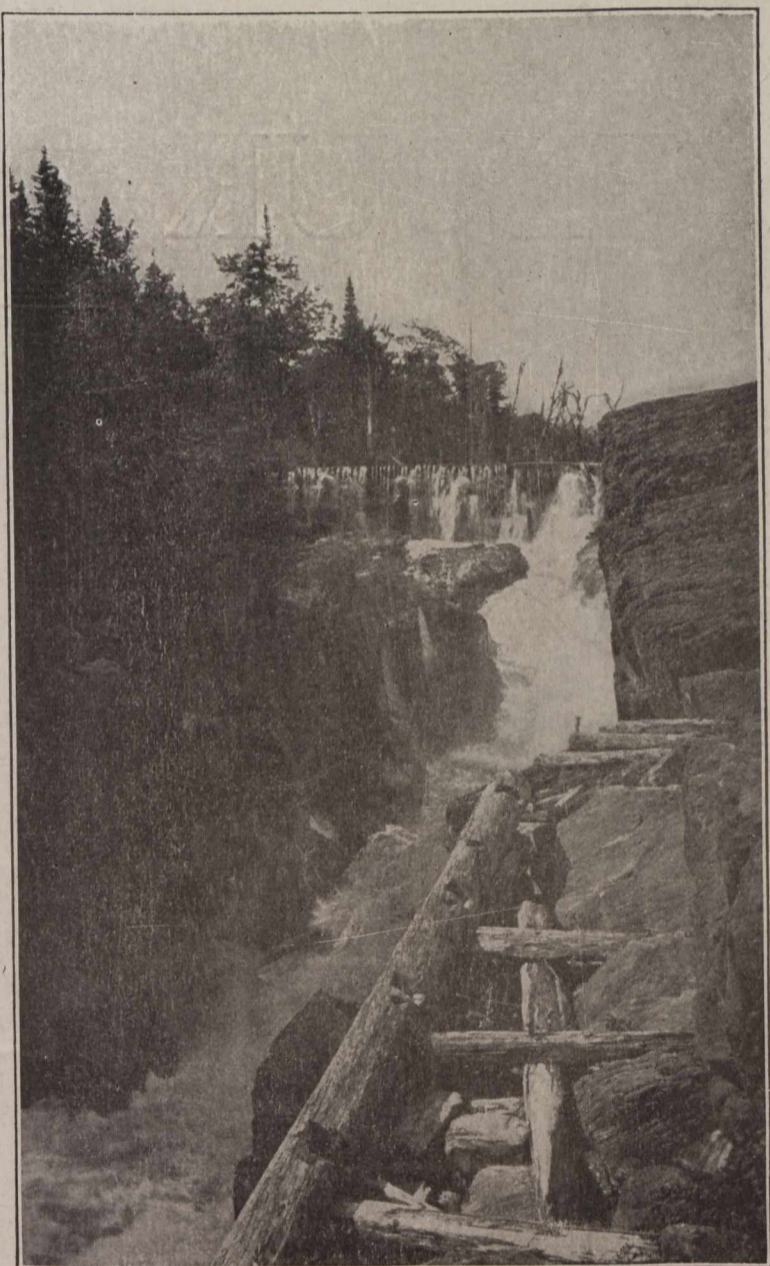
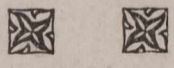
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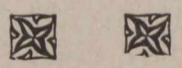
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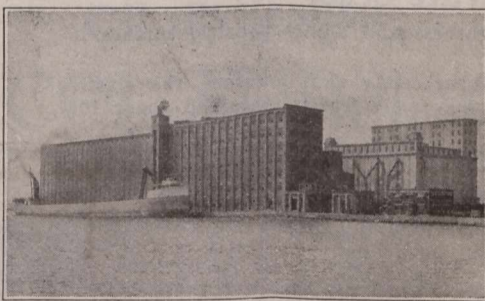
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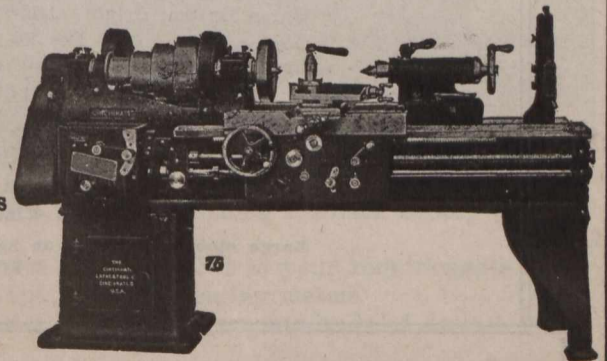
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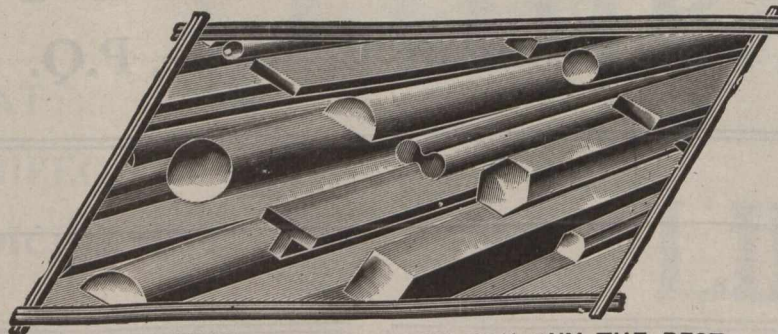
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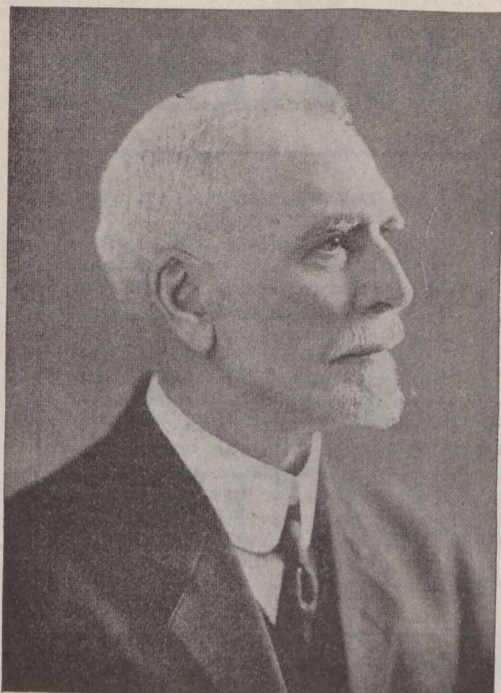
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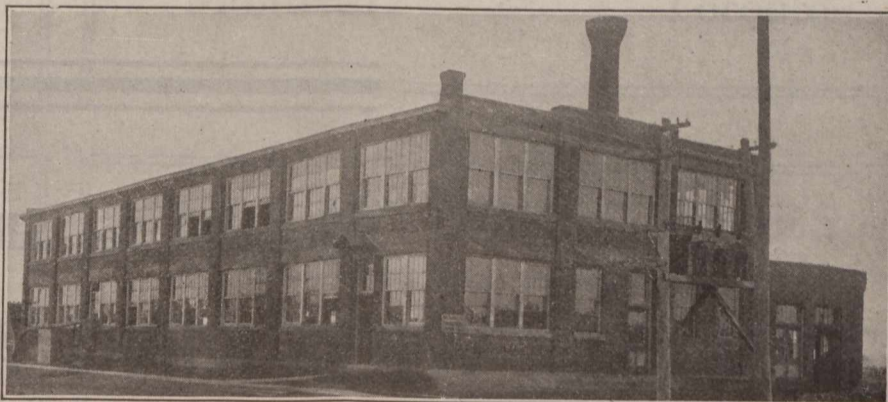
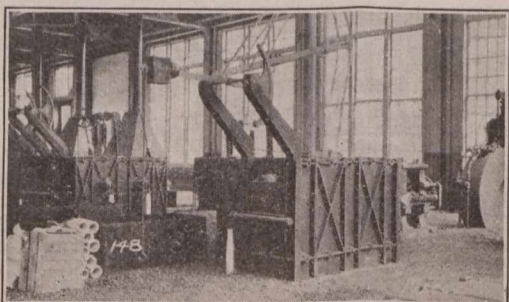
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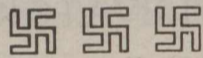
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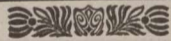
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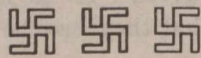
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The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVII., No. 43.

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The Ontario Muddle

THAT the country must expect to pass through a period of political confusion before stable conditions can be reached is a view that has several times been presented in these columns. The remarkable situation that has arisen in the Province of Ontario is a sample of what may be looked for anywhere when elections are held in the present state of unrest. In ordinary times Ontario would be considered a Conservative Province. The Conservative Government that has held power for a number of years, first under the leadership of the late Sir James Whitney and later under the leadership of Sir William Hearst, seemed to occupy a fairly strong position. The recent independent movement of the United Farmers made such headway as assured the election of a considerable number of their candidates, but nobody thought there was any probability of the Government's defeat. The Province apparently was strong for the prohibition legislation enacted by the Hearst Government, and as a referendum on that question was taking place on the same day as the election the situation seemed to be very favorable for the Government. When the ballot boxes gave their verdict the country was surprised to find that the new House of 111 members had to be classified as follows:

United Farmers	45
Liberals	28
Conservatives	25
Labor	11
Independent	2

These results create an extraordinary situation, a political puzzle of the most difficult kind. The United Farmers, the Liberals, the Labor men and the Independents had only one thing in common: they were all against the Hearst Government. The Government, therefore, are defeated, 86 to 25. So far the sailing is plain. The Hearst Government must go. But when they go, who are to take their places? No Government can live without the support of a majority of the Legislature. The votes of 56 members are required to form a bare majority; a substantially larger number is needed to assure anything like stability. The Farmers number only 45. Farmers and Labor united would give the bare majority. But Farmers and

Labor seem disinclined to unite. Farmers and Conservatives can hardly unite, for the aim of the Farmers was the defeat of the Conservatives, which has been accomplished. The Farmers in the election were as hostile to the Liberals as to the Conservatives. The Hearst Government are badly beaten and ready to resign, but may be obliged to hold office for a while, because none of the opposing groups is strong enough to form a new Government. What is to be done? The King's Government must be carried on. While Farmers are not likely to form a union with any of the other groups they may be able to detach individual members and obtain the necessary majority in the Legislature. The formation of a Government in this way will mean the abandonment of the party system which has hitherto prevailed in the Dominion and in all the Provinces. It will be a very interesting experiment in the management of the affairs of the Province.

Amendments and Reservations

MOST of the textual amendments to the Peace Treaty proposed by members of the United States Senate have been defeated. Those that remain are likely to be brushed aside. There is, apparently, an unwillingness on the part of some of those who dislike the provisions of the document to go so far as to support amendments which, if adopted, would clearly amount to a rejection of the treaty. But this refusal to support textual amendments does not dispose of the matters in controversy. There will be an effort to qualify the approval of the treaty by reservations, or declarations of what the Senators understand the document to mean. To devise such reservations in terms which will satisfy the dissenters without substantially affecting the treaty is a work on which several Senators are engaged. Unless satisfactory terms can be found, the treaty will probably be defeated. It is known that several members who have opposed the textual amendments have intimated their intention of opposing the whole treaty unless satisfactory reservations are adopted along with it. The danger is that these reservations, while professing not to be intended as amendments, may be so expressed as to be really such, in which case, of course, the Presi-

dent's party cannot accept them. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that, to meet such objections, the Democratic leaders will accept reservations which they will claim are only a re-statement of the treaty's contents. Their position will be that these reservations are not necessary, but inasmuch as they are not at variance with what is claimed by the President to be the treaty's meaning, no harm can be done by allowing them to pass. If an understanding of this kind can be reached the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate for ratification will be obtained. There is thus still a considerable degree of uncertainty as to the fate of the treaty in the Senate.

An Unwise Governor

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir John Hendrie, a few hours after the polling of the votes in the general election for the Legislature of that Province, allowed himself to be interviewed by a newspaper reporter and expressed his views concerning the complicated political situation that had arisen. Sir John said that it was within his right as Lieutenant-Governor to entrust the formation of a Cabinet to any man, whether in the Legislature or not, who might expect to be able to obtain the support of a majority in the new House. Of the correctness of the opinion there can be no question. The choice of a Premier is the right of the Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the condition which Sir John recognizes, that the support of a majority in the Legislature must be obtained. But what is surprising is that Sir John should deem it expedient to volunteer a statement of such a self-evident fact to the public press. One of the privileges which a Lieutenant-Governor possesses in relation to the political affairs of his Province is that of silence. It is a valuable privilege. It is a pity that Sir John Hendrie did not avail himself of it.

Not Much Information

SELDOM, if ever, has an important measure been laid before the Canadian Parliament with less accompanying information than that which has been supplied in relation to the proposal of the Government to acquire the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Study of the matter — if time were allowed for study — would suggest numerous points on which information is needed to enable one to reach a proper conclusion. When information is asked the answer is that it is not available on this side of the Atlantic, as the Grand Trunk is an English company. One of the requests made in the House of Commons was for a list of the holders of the various classes of stocks of the company. A Minister replied that they numbered thousands and that it would be too expensive to have the list cabled. But if there would be in-

convenience and expense in getting the information by cable the mails are available. The fact that desired information is not to be had on this side of the ocean, but must come from England, is an additional reason against the rushing of the measure in the closing days of a Parliamentary session.

The Minister treated the inquiry respecting the ownership of the stocks as one of no importance or interest. But why should not the Canadian public know who are the people from whom they are buying this property? Why should the Canadian public not know who are the people who are to reap the remarkable financial advantage that will arise from the sudden conversion of a weak stock of a market value of 45 or 50 into a Government guarantee worth 90 or 100? There is a widespread impression that the people who will reap much of the advantage are not the old stockholders of the Grand Trunk, but the shrewd operators in the London stock market who, in anticipation of the enactment of such a measure as is now proposed, have been accumulating the stock at low prices. It is not to be assumed or suggested that there is anything wrong in the action of persons who speculated in this way. It is the business of stock-dealers to avail themselves of such profit-making opportunities. Nevertheless a curiosity to learn the names of the lucky winners, present holders and the date of their purchase, is entirely legitimate. The people should know with whom they are dealing in this important matter.

No Irish in Mississippi

EVIDENTLY there are none. There is a large Irish vote in the United States, and many there be in both Houses of Congress to remember it. When Irish questions enter into the debates of either House it is usually for the purpose of allowing some member to tell of the innumerable virtues and services of the Irish race. The Senate must therefore have been somewhat startled last week when Mr. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, made a few very emphatic observations of a different kind. Justice to Ireland had been the cry of some of the opponents of the Peace Treaty. The treaty, they argued, should be rejected because it did not provide for an Irish Republic at Dublin. Thereupon Senator Williams took the floor to tell what he thought of the Irish. Strange to say, Mr. Williams, a Democrat of Democrats, took his stand on the Republican side of the House, a fact of which complaint was made later, since it was regarded as an effort to make the Republicans in some way responsible for his shocking speech. He was, he said "sick and tired" of the pretensions of the Irish speakers. He refused to admit that the Irish had won the war of independence for America, or that they had won the Civil War for the North. He was prepared to show, he said, that there were more Irishmen in the

British army in the United States in 1775-6 than in the American army under Washington. Noting the fact that the United Confederate Veterans, the survivors of the Confederate army, had passed a resolution favoring the Peace Treaty, the Senator reminded the Sinn Fein Irishmen that when the war was over the Confederates did not adopt a policy of shooting their opponents "from behind trees." Warming in his eloquence Senator Williams proceeded:

"The Irishmen might learn a little bit of something from us. We are nearly all glad today that there are no customs houses along the Ohio and the Potomac to divide the American people. The Irish might at least learn, if they have sense—and I doubt whether they have or not—that while they are seeking the freedom of a part of Ireland, they might at least allow Ulster her freedom.

* * * *

"As a matter of fact, of course, the Irish never whipped the South at all. They could not whip the South at any time. It is a part of the braggart nature of the Irish. They are always contending that they have done everything, everywhere, at every time. I am tired of this business. I am tired of this vanity and nonsense. I do not care how many Irishmen vote the Democratic ticket."

Of course there were Senators ready to answer this onslaught on the Irish. One speaker made a mention of "Welchers," which was understood to have reference to the fact that Senator Williams' ancestors came from Wales.

It is undoubtedly a fact that too often the Irish vote in the United States is exploited by members of Congress in the discussion of questions on which a more dispassionate treatment is desirable. The attacks of the Sinn Fein faction in the States on all things British are such as to afford some excuse for Senator Williams' indignation. He is, however, much too sweeping in his strictures. There have been thousands of Irishmen in the United States who realized the folly of the Sinn Fein movement and who would gladly have co-operated with any honest effort in the old country to settle the Irish question on lines consistent with Imperial unity. If there has been a falling off in that section of Irish-American opinion, some excuse for the situation may be found in what has occurred in Ireland. There, as well as in the States, the efforts of sane Irishmen to find a solution of the difficult problem have been thwarted by the extreme Carsonites, who have been able to prevent the adoption of a fair Home Rule scheme.

Good relations between the British Empire and the United States are of the highest importance to the peace and good government of the civilized world. It is useless to ignore the fact that without some satisfactory solution of the Home Rule question those good relations are not to be expected.

Leaders, Farmers' Chief Need

Some of the Ablest Men in Western Agrarian Movement
Regret That Farmers' Party is Called on to Take Re-
sponsibility of Governing Ontario Before Having
Time to Educate its Own Chiefs

By E. CORA HIND.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—At the moment of writing the chief topic of conversation is of course the election in Ontario, and speculation is rife as to who will lead the farmers' party; the Hon. T. A. Crerar being among those mentioned. It is generally understood that the more experienced men of the organized farmers are not especially pleased at the onus of establishing a government being trust upon the farmers at the present time. There are no very outstanding men as leaders in Ontario, and what they really wanted was twenty or twenty-five seats in the House, which would have made them a very great force in moulding legislation, but would not have left them with the onus of government.

There is no doubt that this will prove the testing time of the farmers' organizations. If they are successful in establishing and carrying out a government in Ontario, they will certainly be able to do it in any other province they may wish to control. When it is remembered that Ontario is the largest manufacturing province in Canada, and is supposed to be the very home of the capitalistic interests, the gaining of 42 seats by the farmers is really a landslide. It may mean the parting of the ways. If the organized farmers have men sufficiently strong to act as leaders, it may be that Canada will in the end be governed by agricultural interests. Public men have been very fond of speaking of agriculture as the basic industry in Canada, and so it is, but whether the basic industry has among its followers and advocates men of the right calibre to control the country and carry it through the critical period of the next ten years, remains to be seen.

Seeking Dominion Seats.

Leaders of the farmers organizations here have already signified that they are not after the scalp of any of the other provincial governments at the present time, but rather intend to concentrate their forces on the Dominion House. After what has happened in Ontario not even the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter would dare to predict what may happen in the Dominion. One thing is certain, and that is, that the old days of party government are over. It has taken the politicians of Canada a long time to realize this, but there are surely few left in Canada today who need convincing on this subject. The victory in Ontario will be a further stimulus to the activities in Assiniboia in connection with the Federal seat, and there are many who do not hesitate to say that the Hon. W. R. Motherwell will be a lucky man if he saves his deposit.

The pronouncement on prohibition is definite and satisfactory, and with the prohibition plank which the organized farmers had in their platform, the matter should be pretty thoroughly settled, so far as the province of Ontario is concerned. The wail of the Mail and Empire that the women voted for prohibition, but did not vote for the party who had given them the franchise, is highly amusing. What woman in these days needs to feel any sense of gratitude to the political party who has given her the vote? It was only given when the force of public opinion was so strong that they dare not withhold it. In every province and in the Dominion the granting of the franchise to women was merely a political expedient so far as the party granting it was concerned. No one is expected to be exceptionally grateful when their property is given to them, further when they have

been deprived of it for innumerable years; and the granting of the franchise to women is simply a piece of long delayed justice.

Threshing Reports.

The Free Press annual threshing report has been issued and very nearly confirms the estimate made by the Free Press on August 26. Threshing is 95 per cent completed in the three prairie provinces, therefore these reports may be considered as practically final. The yield in Manitoba will be nearly 17 bushels of wheat to the acre instead of 16 which was the previous estimate. There is no improvement of conditions in Saskatchewan and that yield will remain at the average of about 11 bushels to the acre. In Alberta conditions are somewhat varied, for while returns from the Province south of the North Saskatchewan really indicate no great improvement, returns from the Peace River country show a much larger amount of wheat from that territory than has ever been available before, so that the total returns from the Province of Alberta will be somewhat larger than was previously estimated.

No estimate of flax was made in August, as much of the crop was very late. An effort was made to secure figures that would warrant the making of an estimate, but the returns were not definite enough to make an estimate worth while.

"Certificates" a Joke.

The returns from this report indicate that marketing is being rushed by the farmers now that colder weather is setting in, and that practically very little speculation is going on in participation certificates. Indeed many correspondents state that farmers consider these certificates a joke.

The season has been so fine and warm that farmers have been doing fall cultivation and have neglected to get in all of their roots and potatoes, and when the frosts came they were so severe that there has been a very heavy loss in both root crops and potatoes in all of the provinces, but more especially in Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta. The district of Prince Albert, which is a heavy producer of potatoes, reports 65 per cent frozen in the ground, and Edmonton, another very heavy potato district, reports large quantities frozen. Manitoba had a much larger percentage of her potatoes harvested, and had been shipping heavily to the United States for the past month, but the total yield in Manitoba was not large in the first place, and with the recent loss by frosts in all of the provinces, the price of potatoes will be high all over the West this season and it is probable that shipments to the south and east will cease and all available stocks will be concentrated for home consumption.

The livestock movement continues to be extremely active and shipments to the United States are very large indeed. Prices of hogs have again advanced and during the past week hogs sold as high as \$19.00, and selects fed and watered are still quoted at that figure.

A very great many places where flax was known to have been seeded, report none at all, and the yields vary in Manitoba all the way from 7 to 18 bushels per acre and in Saskatchewan from 3 to 11 bushels, while the flax crop in Alberta is almost a total failure.

Plan to Specialise Flax

The Irish Linen Research Association has recently been inaugurated in Belfast, with the object of bringing science and the results of science to bear on the problems of the industry. A director of research has been appointed, and the Government will contribute pound for pound up to £5,000 to the costs of the undertaking. The work of research is expected to cover a very wide field, but the first efforts will be in the direction of studying the nature and causes of the inequalities in the raw material for spinning, which are largely responsible for much of the trouble experienced in the after-process. This subject was dealt with in an address by the chairman as follows:

"The basis of their manufacture was the flax plant—what did they know about it? Appallingly little; nor had they taken any trouble to study it or to improve it. There was as much difference between a cambric and a tent duck as between a thoroughbred and a shire horse. (Laughter.) Yet they expected to grow flax crops to manufacture both fine and coarse goods from seed derived from one haphazard source—namely, Russia. It was not reasonable. Plants would respond to selection as well as animals. There was a whole range of different wheats to suit climates or seasons, and so on for potatoes or cabbages or lettuce, but so far there was nothing of the sort for fibre flax. At present the position of fibre flaxseed was one of the greatest confusion. Long habit and short, coarse and fine, early maturing and late, blue and white blossom, were hopelessly mixed together, and from this fine mixture they were asked to produce the whole range of cloths from the finest cambrics to the heaviest canvases. From what he had seen he believed it should be quite possible to have one variety of flax producing fine weft,

another medium warp, another heavy warp. That branch of work, seed selection, they might find themselves compelled to take up immediately."

Other matters to be dealt with will be some problems associated with bleaching, such as the conditions causing black thread in linen, the difference in behaviour between water-retted and dew-retted flax; the artificial drying of yarns, experiments to reach uniformity of fibre, etc.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY IN B.C.

Our Vancouver correspondent says:

Mr. G. A. Bray, secretary of the Canada Western Woollen Mills, Ltd., which was organized a few months ago, states that Mr. J. L. Clark left for the East on October 15th to purchase machinery for their new plant.

Enough stock has been sold to purchase two sets of blanket machinery. It is expected that the plant will be in full operation by January 1.

As soon as more stock is sold the worsted yarn machinery will be installed to manufacture yarn for the local knitting mills which require approximately 200,000 pounds of such yarn annually. Wool for blankets and tweeds will be secured from local growers and the worsted yarns will be made from wool imported from Australia.

WILLING BUT WON'T.

In Dr. Sully's book, "My Life and Friends," Lytton is credited with a funny story. It is about an Indian native student, who, being asked in his competitive examination to describe a horse, replied: "The horse is a noble animal, but if he is irritated he will not do so."—Exchange.

Fish Waste Yields Much Wealth

War Has Made British More Careful, and Extraction of Oils and Ammonia Is Now Widespread—Some Great Recent Improvements

A writer in the Trade Supplement of the London Times says that British fishing interests are devoting a great deal more attention than formerly to the commercial utilization of fish wastes.

Fish wastes naturally falls into two broadly defined classes. There are the white fish, such as plaice, soles, and other members of the family on the one hand, and what are known as oil fish, as, for instance, the herring on the other. Each has its defined field of application from the waste utilization point of view, and consequently demands its particular treatment. The white fish is capable of yielding glue, this being extracted for the most part from the skins. Fish-glue is one of the most efficient adhesives known and has innumerable fields of use, but for some obscure reason it has never been prepared in Great Britain, except upon a very small scale, although in foreign countries, notably Germany, Canada, and the United States, it is widely popular. Its preparation is not difficult, being mainly dependent upon an efficient plant capable of evaporating the gelatinous liquid to the requisite degree of glutinous concentration. Prior to the war the Germans established small plants in England for the treatment of the fish waste, but the product thus obtained was dispatched to Germany for final treatment.

Strange to relate, the design and manufacture of the essential machinery is mainly a British industry, but the plants hitherto built for this purpose have been shipped to other countries. To-day, however, a welcome change is to be recorded, a number of plants having been laid down to recover this commercial product, as well as others of pronounced value.

But the product which offers the greatest possibilities and most attractive outlook is the oil.

Fish oil rule low in the commercial scale, and doubtless would have been neglected to this day but for the stress imposed by the war. Then the authorities, in their quest for glycerine, alighted upon the waste heaps of offal at the kippering establishments. Hundreds of tons of removed inedible portions of the fish were lying neglected. Analysis revealing this spurned material to be rich in oil, its reclamation was put in hand, and the yield was found to be somewhat surprising. Unfortunately, the plants which happened to be available for the recovery of the oil were somewhat antiquated, much of the oil being lost in the process; but it was found possible to modify the plants in such a manner as to secure an increased yield per ton treated. The oil thus obtained was passed through the glycerine plant to secure a further contribution of this commodity for the manufacture of explosives, while the fluid residue was subjected to the hydrogenating or oil-hardening process, and thus, as a result of the elimination of the distinctive flavour and odour, became available for industrial purposes.

The herring is rich in oil, and increasing attention is now being devoted to the recovery of this product, the price which the article commands upon the market being highly attractive. But simultaneously with the recovery of the oil, other commercial products are rendered available. If the waste be fresh and free from extraneous salting, the dried powder or meal to which the solid flesh and bones of the fish are reduced as a result of treatment forms a highly nutritious constituent for the preparation of poultry food, should the waste be approaching decomposition,

then the meal or solid residue remaining from cooking forms an excellent fertilizer. In both fields the demand for the commodity exceeds the supply, the agricultural community particularly having been compelled to recognize the value of the fertilizer which carries from 9 to 12 per cent of nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

From the farming point of view the fertilizer in the cooking form failed to receive the attention it deserved, owing to the percentage of oil which it carried and which tended to clog the soil, but the removal of the oil, worth from £20 upwards per ton, for other industrial applications has overcome this objection.

By means of a recent British development a process is now available which ensures the recovery of 99 per cent of the oil present in the raw material. This represents one of the most striking developments in oil recovery from waste yet recorded, because hitherto, it has been regarded as efficient to obtain from 85 to 90 per cent of the oil present. The process in question represents such a marked advance upon existing practice as to have been introduced into the mammoth meat-packing plants of Chicago, and is supplementary to the waste-treating installation which has been in operation there for many years. In this instance the British invention is confined to treating the meat waste after it has been passed through the

orthodox waste-treatment plant expressly to secure 99 per cent of that remaining in the residue!

At the moment the production of fish guano from waste in the British Isles is in a highly flourishing condition. One of the largest plants on the East Coast is now doubling the capacity of its installation. The original plant, which was worked day and night, had an output of 20 tons every 24 hours, but in order to meet the demand, and to cope with the volume of residue which is available, the future output will be 40 tons per 24 hours, or more than 12,000 tons per annum. Even that will be insufficient to satisfy the call for this fertilizer from the farms of Britain.

Fish guano is not only rich in the nitrogen or ammonia, but also in phosphates, although it is the former which enhances its value. With the systems employed before the war the combined ammonia-phosphate content of the guano did not exceed 14 per cent, the ammonia value of 7.5 per cent being regarded as satisfactory. But under the new process which is being exploited the two fertilizing constituents are secured to the extent of 20 per cent, the ammonia showing being approximately 12 per cent—75 per cent more than by the old process.

In order to show how the proportion of ammonia enhances the value of the fertilizer it may be pointed out that under normal conditions, a rise of one per cent in the ammonia content is worth about 12 times as much as the improvement of the phosphatic content to a corresponding degree. It is the high ammonia yield obtainable with the new process, combined with the virtual elimination of the oil, which is responsible for the contemporary prosperity of the British fish guano industry and which is leading to widespread developments in this field.

Wheat Regulation Discussed

Regulation No. 38 issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, at Winnipeg, provides that farmers hauling wheat into their local flour mill for gristing shall pay in 15 cents per bushel on their wheat and receive participation certificates in return. There has been some comment upon this regulation by the board, and some enquiry as to why a farmer, who is merely gristing his wheat, should be compelled to turn in 15 cents a bushel. Some have declared that it is taking an unfair advantage of the farmer who takes his wheat to the mill for gristing.

Enquiry elicited the information that all the flour mills in the country are licensed by the Canadian Wheat Board. This was a necessary provision in order that the board should be able to control and regulate the flour industry, which power was conferred upon it by the government. The board, therefore, felt that it could not treat one mill different from others. Furthermore, practically every mill doing a gristing business is also buying wheat and manufacturing flour on its own account. Then again the board pointed out that the farmer who takes his grain to the mill, is, in the majority of cases, really selling his wheat into the mill and takes other flour in exchange for it, not waiting for his own flour to be gristed.

Another peculiar situation has arisen in the wheat trade along the United States boundary line. The comparative shortage of hard wheat in the north-western states has caused wheat prices to go up as high as \$2.60 a bushel at the local elevators. The wheat price in the United States is fixed at \$2.26 as a minimum, but there is no maximum. The wheat market is open, and the law of supply and demand takes its course. A considerable number of Canadian farmers near to the United States boundary are selling their wheat across to the American elevators and getting around 60 cents a bushel more for it than they can get at the Canadian elevators near them. At the

present time, there is no duty on wheat going into the United States, and Canadian farmers along the American boundary are securing a big advantage by having the American market thus open to them. A further advantage is found in the fact that the checks which they receive in payment of their wheat at the American elevator are worth about four per cent premium when they bring them back to be cashed at the Canadian bank.

It seems that the farmers on the Canadian side are able to secure from the Canadian Wheat Board a permit allowing them to haul their wheat by the wagon-load across to the American elevators. No permits are issued by the United States for shipments in car lots. As near as can be ascertained, the attitude of the wheat board is that they are not supposed to interfere with wheat going south as no participation certificates are issued. Furthermore, it is understood that the Canadian millers are making no objection, for the reason that this Canadian wheat which goes across to the American elevator and brings \$2.60 per bushel will make American flour that much more expensive. The Canadian miller is only paying \$2.30 a bushel for his wheat, and he feels that he will, therefore, have an advantage in his export trade against flour ground on the American side from wheat costing \$2.60 a bushel.

In the meantime, there is considerable agitation in the United States for the re-imposition of a duty of 25 cents per bushel on Canadian wheat entering the United States. The old reciprocity agreement, which has been on the American Statute Book since 1911, was repealed by the American Congress last week. The situation at present stands that there is free trade in wheat products between Canada and the United States, subject only to embargoes issued by the Canadian Wheat Board and by the President of the United States.

Retailer's Profit Destroyed

Association Claims That Ruling of Board of Commerce on Sugar Margin Gives Some Retailers no Chance to Make a Living—Question Legality of the Decision

The recent action of the Board of Commerce in regard to sugar prices undertook to fix not only the producers' price but the exact margin to be allowed to the retailer, regardless of individual circumstances. This action was taken without affording any opportunity to the retailers to present their case; and the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, through its Dominion Executive Council, has filed with the Board of Commerce an important memorandum, dated September 30, to which the Board has not yet replied. The Association takes the ground that the investigations now being held by the Board are not in compliance with the Act under which it was constituted, and is so notifying its members.

The memorandum to the Board of Commerce is as follows:—

"In view of the fact that the present Order which was made by your Board regarding the rate fixed for the retail sale of sugar, in our opinion, is neither satisfactory to the retail trade nor to the public, and as it is receiving a very large amount of criticism by the retail merchants and the press throughout Canada, we, as representing the members of the Dominion Executive Council of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, desire to present our views regarding this matter before your Board, with the object of improving the present situation.

"In the first place, we desire to say that we regret that you did not see your way clear to give the Retail Grocery trade of Canada the same opportunity of presenting their views before you as you did the Refiners, and in this connection we desire to say that while there is a close relationship between the manufacturers, or producers, and the wholesale and retail trades, and there are many things in common, their interests, owing to their peculiar circumstances, are quite distinct, and in this connection we would like to impress upon you the necessity there is for not accepting the views of any of the above mentioned branches of any trade as representing any one of the particular lines, but each should answer for itself. Our interests are those of the retail distributors, and as such we will be pleased to give you any information regarding any line of retail trade, of which there are about fifty-five sections in all. Our Association represents the retail trade from coast to coast, and it is, therefore, not confined to any particular local district.

"In reviewing the Order which you made regarding the sale of sugar, we find that you have given the Refiners a larger profit than we understand they have been receiving for some time. You have given the wholesale trade a permanency of price that they have not had before, and you have reduced the profit of the Retail Grocer and made it so that the entire business of retailing sugar is absolutely unprofitable.

"After careful examination, we find that the lowest overhead cost of doing business by the Retail Grocer is 18½ per cent. and, therefore, the placing of one cent per pound as a profit on sugar by your Board causes a loss to every Retail Grocer on every single pound of sugar that is sold. We need not remind you that paper bags have gone up in price, as has also string, as well as wages of clerks, rent and other costs.

"It has been found that the Order made by your Board has had the effect of causing a number of people to endeavour to purchase sugar in

larger quantities than they formerly did, some people who are staying in the country at present even telephoning to their Grocer asking him to send a bag of sugar to their city homes. This sugar could very well be divided up into small lots, thus accommodating more customers during the present shortage. The Grocers also wish to know if they have the right to refuse to sell sugar to strangers in order that they might have this commodity for their customers.

"In our opinion, if the Order made by your Board allowing the Retail Grocer only one cent profit per pound is insisted upon, it will have a tendency to make the Grocers encourage the sale of sugar in larger quantities in order that they may handle it at a profit, and this would mean that the wealthy people would get the sugar, thus depriving the poor.

"No reference has been made in the Order as to whether the one cent profit affects the price of fancy sugars, such as loaf sugar, cube sugar, pulverized sugar, etc.

"Some of the Refiners have different prices. For instance, Redpaths charge 30c less than the other Refiners, and we are desirous of knowing if the different sugars produced by the different Refiners must be kept in separate and different bins and different prices charged to the consumers. We would also like to know at what price per pound the Grocers should sell sugar in one pound lots when it costs \$11.23 per 100 lbs.

"We desire to call your attention also to the fact that since your Board has placed restrictions on the retail sale of sugar the Refiners have twice increased the price of sugar to the consumers—45c per 100 the first time and 60c per 100 lbs. the second time.

"In presenting our case before your Board, we desire to say that the Retail Grocer, who is the retail distributor of sugar, is just as an essential part of the community as any of the other classes, and that he cannot be replaced by any other means of distribution which is so economic. The payment for his services should, therefore, receive equal consideration with that of any other class, and with an overhead expense averaging 18½ per cent, throughout Canada, it is utterly impossible for him to distribute sugar at a loss profit than 20 per cent, advance on cost price, and we respectfully ask your Board to see that we get justice in this matter, and that we be not asked to sell sugar at a loss, which we are now doing according to the Order made by your Board.

HIGHER TOBACCO PRICES.

Possibly the highest price of Virginia leaf tobacco ever recorded in this country was realized by a hundred or more growers in Leamington district of Ontario last week, when the Imperial Tobacco Company purchased their crops.

Of a list of 26 growers whose crops were bought, 389 acres of tobacco brought to producers \$220,690, or an average of \$554 per acre. In round figures about 400,000 pounds was bought at an average of 58 8-10 cents.

Allan Malden and Sons for 30 acres were paid \$18,000; Rowley Bros., 27 acres, \$16,200; W. B. Clifford, 23 acres, \$13,200; Herbert Mitchell, 26 acres, \$11,000; Vernor Fox, 22 acres, \$10,980; H. G. Powell, 15 acres, \$8,820; F. C. Newland, 20 acres, \$8,000; Allard Wigle, 12 acres, \$7,200; W. S. Settrington, 12 acres, \$7,000; J. A. Moore, 17 acres, \$7,500.

"During thirty years in the business I have never seen this record equalled, and I doubt if 400 acres of tobacco ever sold for so large a sum before," declared F. R. Gregory, in charge of the Imperial Tobacco Co. interests here.

"Growers are jubilant, and industry is being extended into the adjoining township of Colchester South, where farms have already been bought for this purpose. The Burley market will soon open, and prospects for prices are very good. The Virginia crop aggregated around a million pounds, and Burley will run around 15 million pounds at 25 cents. It will be seen the community will be enriched by something like five million dollars."

IMPROVE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

The much discussed reformation of the German Foreign Office has begun with creation of a Foreign Trade Bureau that is a decided innovation and a radical alteration of old-time methods of doing business.

The whole basis of the Foreign Trade Bureau is that Germany must have very exact and accurate news reports of everything concerning foreign trade, from official and private trade reporters. Such information must flow directly into the office of a man trained and fitted to understand precisely the importance of a given piece of news. Men will be trained to study given countries. News from such countries will go directly to the experts of each.

The bureau is headed by an administration board or council of twenty-five to thirty members, all of them experts in various business lines, and half a dozen imperial officials, likewise experts, will belong to the council. No one, not even the Foreign Office, will have a veto right over the decisions of the council.

For the benefit of German business, reports from abroad will be published weekly or bi-weekly in the governmental publication, *News of Trade, Industry and Agriculture*. Individual reports of especial value will be published in pamphlet form and distributed.

Propose Free Trade in Food

For the purpose of exchanging views on the feasibility of negotiating international treaties under which all countries would remove tariffs on food products, Foreign Minister Pueyrredon has called a conference at Buenos Ayres of all the diplomatic representatives of Pan-American nations accredited to Argentine.

The project is described as a "humanitarian means of reducing the worldwide cost of living," and the possibility of its adoption by all the countries in the world is contemplated.

The Argentine Foreign Office said that "free trade in food" not only would alleviate human sufferings, but, from a commercial point of view, would increase both exports and imports of food

products in every country and thus more than compensate for losses in revenue.

Each envoy received a memorandum on the project for forwarding to his home government. The foods for which the Argentine government proposes a free interchange include rice, frozen meat, cattle on the hoof, wheat, flour, fruits, milk, butter, barley, oils, fowls eggs fresh and canned soups, fish, salt and vegetables. Sugar also would be included as soon as regulations in force in some countries against its export can be modified. The plan contemplates a provision that advance notice of one year for partial or complete denunciation of the agreement must be given.

The Consumer's Interest

Why The Association Process Has Been Carried So Much Further Among Producers Than Among Consumers

(By J. W. MACMILLAN.)

Industrial organization has gone much further in the way of leaguering together producers than consumers. In spite of the fact that every person both gets and spends, and practically the same amount in either case, it has been easier to recognize the comradeship of getting than of spending, and to be stirred by the injustices suffered from those to whom we sell than from those from whom we buy. There are everywhere the associations of employers and the unions of employees. Where are the associations or unions of purchasers? One cannot pick up a newspaper but he reads of the doings of the C. M. A. or the Labor Unions. It is as important to the members of these organizations that they prosper in their spending as in their getting, yet they have chosen to watch the ramparts and bar the gates on one side only.

It is a fact worth pondering that even such an organization as the National Consumer's League of the United States is more vigorous and effective in its efforts to influence production than in its efforts to influence consumption. It has its list of "white" firms, which it recommends to purchasers who wish to buy only from manufacturers or merchants who treat their employees well. But that feature of the League's activities has never amounted to a great deal. On the other hand, its advocacy of Child Labor Laws, and its campaigning for and defence of Minimum Wage laws have been great and successful battles in the field of social legislation. What twist in humanity can there be which turns even a consumer's organization to the region of production in its fight for better conditions?

Legislatures possess this very human characteristic, that they are more responsive to the appeal of power than of need. It is related of a western provincial cabinet minister, when the governors of the provincial university asked that a fraction of the amount being spent on an agricultural college should be devoted to succoring their forgotten institution, that he replied, "Gentlemen, the farmers are organized and command fifty thousand votes." What wonder then that the producers' interest is considered in law-making, while the consumer's interest is overlooked! It is true that within the last few weeks the Board of Commerce has been sent out to protect the consumer, but this is the first and as yet experimental attempt to put the authority and power of the government behind the people as purchasers. Compare the numerous and repeated laws which have protected and assisted the producer.

The consumer is the goat. He is often his own goat, losing at the bung (to change the figure) what he saves at the spigot. The taxes are largely collected on consumption. The boards and commissions which deal with disputes in industry, to all of which he is a concerned party, commonly summon representatives of capital and of labor, and send no notification to the consumer, who pays the bills. This is the weakness of the Whitley and similar schemes, that they provide no guarantee against collusion or conspiracy between employer and employee to enrich themselves at the expense of the consumer. Many an employer does not care what wages he pays if he can tack the additional cost of production onto the selling price. Many a labor union will not ask what profit the employer makes if only he pays

them the wages they want. And the purchaser pays.

It had undoubtedly been a good thing if at the recent Industrial Conference in Ottawa there had been more representation of the general needs of the people at large. There are distinctly three parties to these disputes, and the voice of the third party was scarcely to be heard in the debates between the two classes engaged in production. One wonders why the educational interests of the Dominion, who from their knowledge of history and of the current social conditions of other lands, might have supplied information which none others knew so well, were not invited. Any Industrial Conference in Canada would be the stronger for the presence of men like Skelton of Queen's, McIver of Toronto, Leacock of McGill or Short of Ottawa, to mention only a few out of many.

One may legitimately indulge the hope that the emergence of women into politics will lead to more consideration of the consumer's case. In the average home the man is the earner, and naturally thinks of how much he earns. The woman, however, is the buyer, and naturally will think of the buying power of her husband's earnings. Some of the topics of the convention held by the several national organizations of women encourage this hope. And in such a movement as that of the grain-growers of the prairies women are to the fore. It is significant that in the published political platform of their organization more is to be found about proposed betterment of the consumer's lot than is common in political platforms.

The one great and successful organization of consumers is the co-operative society. We have little of it in Canada but it has attained huge proportions in Europe. In Denmark, Russia and Britain these societies cover the nation and are the media by which millions do their marketings. And, unlike the American organization mentioned above, they have found their chief field in the realm of consumption. They have indeed gone in for manufacture, but with small results compared with what they have accomplished as distributors of products to their members.

In the rising social spirit of the day is to be found an impulse toward the forming of clubs and associations on neighborhood lines. Its best known manifestation is in respect of recreation, which was but natural, for any town or village has always been more democratic in its sports than in anything else. Any boy that could play hockey or baseball well secured immediate recognition, not to say glory, quite apart from his religion, social ranking, or the wealth of his father. But it has gone far beyond the domain of recreation, and in many places, in city and country, movements are starting which promise to draw together the people resident in the locality simply on the basis of their contiguous residence. I know little of how far it has gone in other parts of Canada, but it has spread over Manitoba at least. I suppose that nearly all the country towns, many of the rural districts, and much of the city of Winnipeg is now so organized. I belonged for a time to one such Community Club, and confess my surprise and delight at the proven efficacy of neighboring as a basis for friendship and co-operation. Since the strike in Winnipeg many of the broadest-minded of its

citizens are striving for the creation of such clubs in every part of the city. They were so amazed and ashamed at the disclosure of class rivalry and spite during the strike that they are working for something which will prevent its recurrence. They want these community clubs to include the workers, and not to be, as some have suspected, a militant organization of the middle class. This is but another way of saying that they want the people to meet together as consumers rather than as producers. As producers employer and employee will oppose each other. As consumers they have a common cause.

The natural development of these community clubs will probably begin with athletics for the summer and evening meetings for the winter. But the development, if the thing survives, will go farther. The need of a club house will be felt after a time, and that club house will be a neighborhood home, inducing local loyalties rather than class loyalties. When any emergency arises which concerns the locality the club will be there on the spot to meet it. In a time of high prices this means co-operative buying.

The club of which I was a member was in existence when the strike began. The air was full of threatening rumors, at some of which we can laugh now, but they seemed serious enough at the time. It was said that the police had turned against the law, that the volunteer fire brigades were to be plagued and bewildered by false alarms, and that bodies of angry strikers of their sympathizers were to march through the streets at night. Immediately this club acted. It arranged for a voluntary patrol of the district. It served to restrain any hot-headed members, and to guarantee the safety of every home. Some of the workers lived in that district. They were members of the club, and acted with it, I believe without exception. No striker could justly have complained of anything the club did. Indeed the prevailing sympathy of the members was with the advertised demands of the strikers, though not at all with the economic religion which had impelled it and whose catchwords resounded in the air. But the net result was the deepening to an astonishing degree of the spirit of neighborliness. Men who had "mistered" each other for years now began to call each other by their first names. Their wives found time for friendly chats, and forgot ceremony. The conventional caste distinctions were forgotten. It was an anxious time, indeed, but it had this incidental result that it created a family feeling in that particular neighborhood group.

The other regarding impulse in man has always held its own in conflict with the self-regarding impulse. Frequently, when the two have come into strife, selfishness has been worsted. There is no eternal reason why class should be stressed rather than humanity, or why the things which divide us should engage our affection rather than the things we share.

WONDERFUL GLASS PROCESS.

The financial correspondent of the London Morning Post states that a company, with a capital of \$2,250,000, under the title of the British Window Glass Co. (Ltd.) has been formed to acquire the sole rights for the manufacture and sale of sheet and window glass in Great Britain made under the secret processes and inventions of M. E. Fourcault, of Charleroi, Belgium. It is stated that the process, which was invented in 1906, has revolutionized the production of sheet glass. The company is arranging to acquire 10 acres of land at Queenborough (England) and intends immediately to erect thereon a factory capable of producing, with the first unit of plant erected, over 24,000,000 square feet of window glass per annum, while subsequent extensions will have a capacity of four times that quantity.

Will Mean Exorbitant Rates

Government Ownership of Railways Means a Transportation Cost Which Will Seriously Retard Progress of Canada, Says Veteran Senator

By the HON. W. C. EDWARDS.

Canada has today two very serious problems confronting her, apart from any other, namely, her war liability, which was forced upon her by no act of hers, and the unfortunate railway muddle, which is the natural outgrowth, if I may venture to say so, of the lack of foresight on the part of the Canadian people and their enormous over-estimate of their country. As to the war debt, we must simply struggle along and endeavor to pay our interest, but unless wisdom prevails insofar as public expenditure is concerned, as well as in the administration of our railways, Canada's task will be an impossible one. But there is no burking the question: What are we to do under the unfortunate circumstances?

The suggestion of the remedy is a very large task indeed and I do not know that I can have any material voice in suggesting what the remedy should be. It may very well be said that it is in my place in the Senate that I should give expression to my views upon this subject, but, unhappily for me, my physical condition does not permit of this. It may be possible for me to go the length of attending in the Senate to vote upon the subject, if a vote is taken thereon, but certainly I could not take the risk of attempting to make a speech. Therefore, I take this, my only possible means, of giving expression to my views.

No one should criticize to any extent without offering some alternative to that which is suggested. As I understand, it is the purpose of the government to take over the old Grand Trunk System and add it to the many miles of existing railway which are already under the administration of the government of Canada. Now, so far as I am concerned, I see no justification whatever for taking over the Grand Trunk Railway proper. It is a railway having a great portion of its trackage in the United States. It was constructed and is owned by British capital. It is true that the affairs of that railway are complicated by reason of its having undertaken responsibility with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific. In my judgment the government should not go beyond making arrangements to relieve the Grand Trunk System of that responsibility. That done, the old Grand Trunk System would be in its former position.

Then the difficulty that Canada would have to encounter would be the question of the administration of its various lines in Canada, including the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Transcontinental. This involves government ownership. Personally I do not hesitate to say that I am unalterably opposed to government ownership. In theory it may appear to have some justification, but in practice, if we remember our own experience with regard to the Intercolonial and the present railway conditions in Great Britain and the United States, can there be a greater object-lesson of the inadvisability of a government attempting to administer railways? I venture to say that if the Government of Canada continues its administration of railway affairs and in addition takes over the Grand Trunk System, freight rates will become so exorbitant in Canada that commerce and industry will be enormously handicapped. The fact is that our high railway charges will have the effect of retarding very seriously the progress of our country. Far better would it be for Canada if the administration of her railway affairs were in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company alone; but I am quite aware of the fact that this view would not be accepted by the Canadian people and it is useless to advocate it. But the

next best thing would be to have but one additional system, and means should be taken to dispossess ourselves at the earliest possible date of several thousand miles of unnecessary railroad. I admit at once that this would be a bold undertaking, but Canada's position is such that if she is to continue to exist she must be bold and courageous—she must do what is best and wisest in obliterating the results of former follies. Capable parties should be appointed to determine how much of the existing railway lines we should scrap and abandon, and what remains as our second system should be by arrangement taken over by an incorporation, for administration, no matter what sacrifice Canada would appear to make at inception; for I do not hesitate to say that if the government of Canada takes over the Grand Trunk and if the government, under any system that it chooses, administers the twenty thousand miles of railway, or thereabouts, which it possess, the consequences will be so serious to Canada that she will not be able to stand up under them.

My statement may appear a radical one and may not meet the views of my fellow Canadians, but in any case I do most earnestly urge this, that at this special session of parliament, which was not expected to last more than a few weeks and was called for the purpose of approving of the Peace Treaty, no such serious legislation should be undertaken as the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway, and I do appeal to the Canadian parliament not to urge this legislation at the moment. Let it stand over for consideration until the regular session of next winter, and give the Canadian people an opportunity of weighing the pros and cons and everything connected therewith, before embarking in such a serious legislative enactment. If finally the Commons do authorize the measure, I sincerely hope that the Senate of Canada will again come to the rescue of the country, as it has done in many former cases, and decline to acquiesce in the legislation.

EXPORT DAIRY TRADE ASSURED.

It is the consensus of opinion of Canadian officials who have visited Europe that the future of the export trade in dairy products is assured. In England butter is everywhere at a premium and Canadian cheese continues to hold the good reputation. Mr. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, who has recently returned from overseas, states that the shortage of milk and dairy in Great Britain is unprecedented. The same is true of other European countries. The scarcity and high price of concentrated feed is to some extent responsible for this. The condition is so general as not quickly to be remedied. It is further responsible for retarding the increase of swine production and the restoring of the normal requirements of fat. This statement from the Live Stock Commissioner should give confidence not only to dairy farmers but to those who are able to raise hogs.

SUN ON THE JOB.

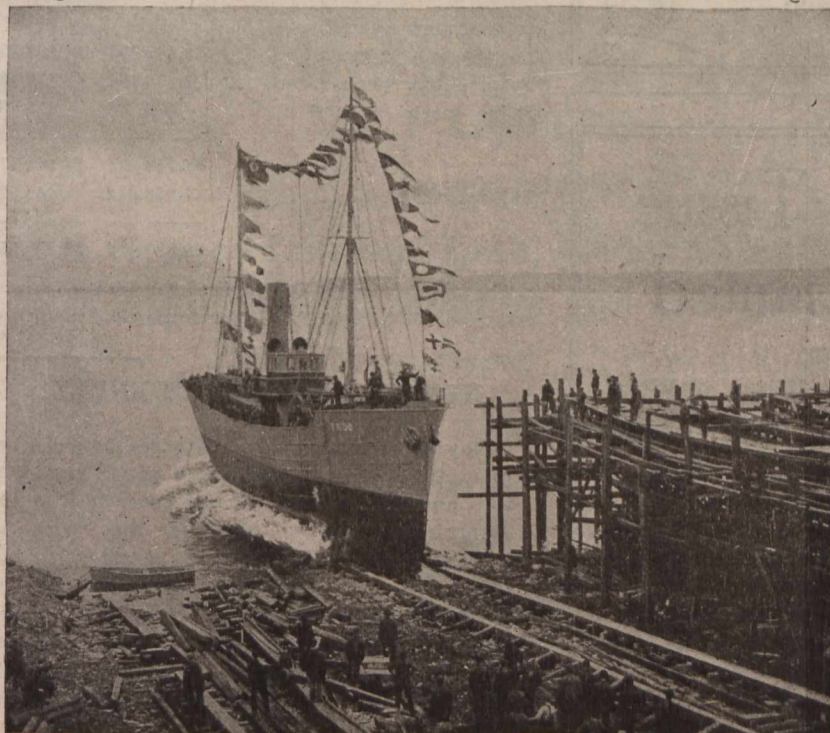
One broiling August day an aged "cullud gemman" who was pushing a barrow of bricks paused to dash the sweat from his dusky brow; then, shaking his fist at the sun, he apostrophised it thus: "Fo' the Law'd sake, whar wuz yuh last Janooary?"

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The Pulp and Paper Industry

Practical Reforestation Plan

Quebec Lands Unsuitable for Agriculture Should be Put Under Licence to Tree Growers for 99 Years—Committee of Lumber and Paper Men to Advise Minister

What was probably the most practical scheme for reforestation from a provincial point of view yet presented was brought before Hon. Horace Mercier, at Quebec by a deputation representing the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and Limit Holders' Association of Quebec Province.

The plan presented was that certain lands in the province that were unsuitable for agricultural purposes or settlers should be set aside, and licenses granted for tree planting. A time limit of four years should be given for this purpose, and thereafter, if the stipulations were carried out properly, a further license should be given the tree planters for a period of 99 years, on payment of a certain sum per square mile. When the trees grew and were ready for cutting the property should be treated as ordinary Crown lands and a charge of so much per acre be made for cuttings, or stumpage dues. Thus those who were under the heavy expense of tree planting and waiting 35 or 40 years for the results of their labor should be compensated in the spruce and pine that would be suitable for pulp wood, and other purposes.

The deputation, which consisted of General White of Riordan Pulp and Paper Co., Ellwood Wilson of the Laurentide Company, J. Dalton of the St. Maurice Paper Co., Dan McLachlin of Ottawa, W. Gerard Power of Quebec, A. L. Dawe, representing the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, and others, were cordially received by the

Minister. Mr. Mercier, the new Minister in charge of the department, made a very favorable impression on the lumbermen and pulp and paper men, as his experience formerly in the Mines Department, and trips through the woods had put him in close touch with conditions and the pressing need for reforestation. It was pointed out that in many cases settlers secured valuable timber limits and wantonly destroyed large quantities instead of conserving it.

Legislation, it is hoped, will be introduced defining those lands that are suitable for a settlement, and outlining the rights of settlers, as well as covering some plan of license for limit holders which will permit of bringing into effect a far-reaching policy of tree planting for the benefit of Canadians of the second or third generations.

In order to assist and co-operate with the Minister in formulating and carrying out a forward looking policy of forest administration, an advisory committee was formed that can be called on for advice and assistance in connection with any question relating to the forests of Quebec. The personnel of the committee assures the success of the idea, the members being: W. Gerard Power of the River Quelle Lumber Co., Robert Kernan of the St. Maurice Paper Co., and Ellwood Wilson of the Laurentide Co. Manufacturers of lumber, pulp and paper were represented.

Pulp and Paper Exports

Canadian exports of pulp and paper during August 1919, amounted in value to \$8,348,179, as compared with \$7,118,398 in August, 1918, a gain for this year of \$1,229,781. Exports of pulpwood amounted to \$944,877 against \$1,978,012, a year ago falling off of \$1,033,135. The details:—

Month of August.	1918	1919.
Paper and Mfgs. of	\$3,845,477	\$4,999,258
Pulp, chem. prep.	2,800,173	2,873,186
Pulp, mech. ground	472,748	475,735
	\$7,118,398	\$8,348,179
Pulpwood	1,978,012	944,977
	\$9,096,410	\$9,293,056

The paper exports included 57,817 tons of newsprint, valued at \$4,140,812, the importing countries

including the United Kingdom, United States, Argentine Republic, Australia, Brazil British Africa, Cuba, New Zealand, Peru and other countries.

Pulp and paper exports for the first five months of the fiscal year fell off \$3,431,118 in value and exports of pulpwood \$3,905,148 as compared with last year, the figures showing:


Five Months.	1918.	1919.
Papepr and Mfgs. of	\$18,332,587	\$22,531,667
Pulp, chem. prep.	13,319,092	5,756,479
Pulp, mech. ground	2,174,521	2,106,936
	\$33,826,200	\$30,395,082
Pulpwood	8,110,266	4,205,118
	\$41,936,466	\$34,600,200

NEWSPRINT CONFLICT ENDED.


Following a number of conferences between representatives of the Canadian paper manufacturers and newspaper interests concerned in the long-protracted controversy over the price of newsprint paper, a satisfactory settlement has been reached. The details of the agreements are not yet available, pending the report which each side has to make to its principals, but it is understood that a moderate advance from the prevailing level of \$3.65 per hundred pounds, set by Commissioner Pringle some months ago, has been agreed upon.

FOX BREEDERS CONVENTION.


The Commission of Conservation is calling a convention of fox breeders, and others interested in the business of fur farming. Fox farming, although only in its infancy, is to-day netting those engaged in the industry over \$1,000,000 per year. This convention is in continuation of the pioneer work done by the Commission of Conservation in 1913 and 1914. The development of the industry will undoubtedly be much stimulated by a conference of all interested in the fur business, whether as breeders, trappers or buyers.



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Canada's Mining Industry

Coal Output Much Curtailed

**August Production in Canada was 600,000 Tons below 1918,
And Yet Imports of Bituminous Were Also Re-
duced—Interesting Situation in View
of U.S. Strike Prospects**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly Bulletin of coal output in Canada for August is interesting but not precisely cheering in view of the imminent probability of a big strike in the United States and the curtailment of our foreign supplies of bituminous coal. The import of this coal in August, 1919, was far below the same date last year, in spite of the shortage of our own production, caused by strikes and other reasons.

The import figures (in tons) show for August, 1919, 1,526,735, whereas August, 1918, shows 2,116,437. The imports of anthracite coal for August, 1919, were 586,570 and August, 1918, 461,651. The domestic output was as follows:

Districts (Net tons)	July 1919	August 1918	August 1919
NOVA SCOTIA—			
Inverness	10,796	18,164	8,645
Joggins	12,797	17,624	16,985
Pictou	62,940	51,677	58,698
Port Hood	2,706	739	3,229
Springhill	35,753	43,029	42,297
Sydney	321,213	376,213	338,668
NOVA SCOTIA.....	446,205	507,446	468,522
NEW BRUNSWICK ..	12,700	28,435	15,193
SASKATCHEWAN	18,332	22,146	18,564
ALBERTA			
ANTHRACITE	726	10,308	2,504
ALBERTA			
BITUMINOUS	4,947	275,368	31,610
ALBERTA LIGNITE:			
Aldersyde	321	442	388
Battle River .....	.....	5	.....
Big Valley	153	2,170	2,619
Bow Island	234	338	246
Brooks	393	438	408
Camrose	6,297	1,991	6,834
Carbon	167	378	64
Cardiff .....	.....	7,283	.....
Clover Bar	10,637	16,448	18,786
Drumheller	4,994	136,990	33,117
Edmonton	475	3,920	1,739
Hanna	1,335	899	894
High River .....	.....	7	.....
Lacombe	205	241	263
Lethbridge	1,963	17,915	13,399
Magrath	126	41	123
Medicine Hat	958	1,735	930
Milk River	80	413	185
Namao .....	.....	1,135	16
Pembina	6,366	11,155	8,088
Pincher Creek	164	246	277
Taber	950	19,176	5,436
Three Hills	941	2,272	1,315
Tofield	4,486	6,244	4,996
Trochu	844	1,206	818
Wabamun	4,125	1,910	3,664
ALBERTA LIGNITE...	46,214	293,918	104,467
GRAND TOTAL			
ALBERTA	51,887	579,594	138,581
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Crows Nest	247	88,053	9,449
Inland	9,440	13,326	12,391
Island	142,616	165,198	141,044
TOTAL			
BRIT. COLUMBIA..	152,303	266,577	162,884
YUKON—			
Five Fingers .....	.....	600	.....
White Horse Coal Co. ....	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL YUKON 600
GRAND TOTAL

CANADA 681,427 1,404,798 803,744

The Canadian Mining Journal in its last issue says: "Should a strike take place at November 1st, as seems now very probable, there will be grave interference with shipments of bituminous coal to Canada, but as the threatened strike is timed for 1st November, Nova Scotian collieries can not help very much, as river navigation will be closed, and the sending of coal to Montreal by rail is not a very feasible expedient.

"The fact that demand is improving does not mean that great prosperity is about to visit Nova Scotia. The production for 1919, notwithstanding the probability that the collieries will work to capacity during the remainder of the year, will still be the lowest in a decade, and it is only by virtue of lessened coal production elsewhere that a sharper demand for Nova Scotia coal is now being experienced. The inefficiency of the working organization which resulted from the war, and the greatly increased cost of production which it and the increased cost of materials has occasioned,

Quebec to Have a Porcupine?

The report of Adhemar Mailhiot, Professor of Geology at the Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal, on the Upper Harricana River gold area is described by mining men as meaning the probable existence of deposits of the precious metals in Quebec Province closely corresponding to those of Northern Ontario. It is long been claimed that this duplication probably existed, but this is the first statement by a reputable authority which indicates actual showings in support of the theory.

The area is located in Dubuisson and Varsan townships, county of Temiskaming, Province of Quebec. The nearest railway station is Amos of the National Transcontinental Railway, 433 miles west of the city of Quebec and 141 miles east of Cochrane, Ontario. From Amos the route to the district follows the Harricana River on which unobstructed navigation is possible for gasoline launches and small river steamers from the railway crossing to the mining camp and 30 miles beyond. The distance from Amos to lake De Montigny is about 40 miles, and within this distance the river locally expands into three lakes which are known respectively from north to south as lake Figuery (or Peter Brown), lake LaMotte (or Jack Pine), and lake Malartic (or Seal's Home). The stretch of river between lake Malartic and lake De Montigny is locally called the Askigwaj River.

The first discovery of gold in that district was made in July, 1911, by Mr. J. J. Sullivan; he stated a claim on the eastern shore of lake De Montigny which was developed as Sullivan's property during the following years. The discovery now owned by the Martin Gold Mining Company, Ltd., was made the same year, with two other gold bearing veins. In 1915 gold was discovered on the claims now held by the British Minerals Corporation, Ltd., on the largest island in the lake, known as Siscoe Island. Apart from the work done on the latter claims by the Siscoe Mining

are still in evidence. When trade conditions be-Syndicate and on the Martin property, there was practically no prospecting done in the district during the war. Since the signature of the armistice, numerous prospectors were attracted to the come settled elsewhere, Nova Scotia coal must compete with other producing centres, and the present temporary revival of demand does not justify the granting of still higher wages and still shorter hours which it is hinted the mineworkers are about to ask."

A FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOURSE.

A highly interesting proposal is before the Amsterdam banking community in the shape of the establishment of a regular market for forward dealings in foreign currencies. It is hardly necessary to insist on the importance and usefulness of such a medium from the point of view of international trade. Not only would the export and import merchants be able to avoid, to a great extent, the risk entailed by the violent fluctuations of foreign exchanges, which have been the feature of the last few months, as they would be in a position to buy and sell the amount required for the period when their particular transactions are to be settled, but such a market, if of a sufficient breadth, would go a long way towards the elimination of many of the rapid changes which we have experienced of late and in so far as they are caused by the frequent difficulty of bringing buyers and sellers together. Further, once such an exchange bourse is in full swing the arbitrage houses will be quick to take the fullest advantage of it, and the consequence would be that large margins, often required at present between buying and selling prices, would be reduced through competition.

neighborhood of this lake and made some gold discoveries among which the more promising are the following: Stabell, Foisie, Craft, St.-Germain-Gale, Legault, Parker, Caron, Marsil, Clowse and others.

Professor Mailhiot gives particulars of all the findings, several of which he describes as "very promising."

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the total yield of wheat in Canada at 193,688,800 bushels, including 174,687,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,001,800 bushels of fall wheat. Upon the acreage sown the average yield per acre is 10½ bushels for spring wheat, 23¾ bushels for fall wheat and 11¼ bushels for all wheat. In 1918 the total yield of wheat was 189,075,350 bushels, or eleven bushels per acre.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

EUGENE GOUIN,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Canada's Mining Industry

Labor Drifts Away from W.F.M

Situation in Kirkland Lake Much Improved—Prince's Visit to North Country Mines a Notable Event—Hollinger Starts a Sell-at-Cost Store for Employees

(By Our Toronto Correspondent.)

Dr. George A. Mackay, president of the Associated Gold Fields, Limited, in Toronto, has gone to Larder Lake to inspect what promises to be an exceptionally rich streak of ore recently encountered on the company's property.

Cobalt and the mining camps in the north country gave a great welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Oct. 16. The future King was taken to the Coniagas Mine, where he obtained a brief view of the silver ore in course of the milling process, and then he inspected the refinery of the Mining Corporation of Canada, where he witnessed the molten silver metal being poured out into bars. The royal guest was taken to the O'Brien Mine by way of the McKinley-Darragh and Kerr Lake Mines. At the O'Brien the Prince was much interested in the underground workings of the 500 foot level. As an object lesson of the wealth and resources of this part of the British Empire and a demonstration of the loyalty of the mining people of the North, the visit was a success and the Prince was greatly impressed.

A statement just issued by the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines shows a substantial increase in output and incidentally a decline in the cost of production. According to the statement during the twelve weeks between June 21 and Sept. 9 a total of \$1,673,220.12 was produced, or at the rate of \$7,246,287.10 a year. During the period mentioned a net profit of \$886,130.46 was realized, or at the rate of \$3,839,855.24 a year. This is claimed to be the greatest record so far achieved by the Hollinger and the figures would indicate a dividend increase probably next year.

According to a report of the Alaska Gold Mining Company the organization milled in August 202,268 tons of ore averaging 87.8 cents per ton. The percentage of extraction is reported as 80.64 and the loss in tailings was seventeen cents per ton. Commenting on the report the Northern Miner says that there presumably was some profit in the operation of mining and milling ore carrying less than a dollar a ton. Something better than 7,000 tons a day were handled. "The figures are illuminating," says the Miner, "in view of the projects proceeding at Larder Lake with the object of milling from 5,000 to 10,000 tons daily of ore reported to run several times the value of the Alaskan company's low grade. And Northern Ontario is hardly as far away from things as Alaska."

Four diamond drill holes, averaging about 700 feet in depth, have been completed on Block C of the property of the Associated Gold Fields at Larder Lake. The fifth and sixth holes have been started. According to information supplied by the company the drilling has indicated a width of about 450 feet of dolomite. It is further stated that the average values have been running around five dollars. Good progress is being made on the other blocks of the property, the drifting and cross-cutting having been advanced to a considerable extent.

Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, who has been in England as Canada's representative on the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, sailed for home on Oct. 16 and expects to be back at the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park in about ten days.

That the Prince of Wales was duly impressed by his visit to the Cobalt and other mining districts up north is indicated by the following dispatch received by Hamilton B. Willis, Toronto, over his private wire concerning the Prince's farewell to the various mine managers of Porcupine and the Mayor and Councillors of Timmins. To these the Prince made the following statement: "I am more than surprised at these gold mines here. I had no idea the Dominion of Canada contained gold mines of such magnitude and importance. The whole North Country seems to be full of precious minerals."

The prospectus recently issued from the office of F. C. Sutherland & Co., Toronto, concerning Davidson Consolidated, Limited, is a work of art aside from its value as an historical record of the development of the Porcupine district and its description of the Davidson property. The booklet is printed on high grade book paper, is profusely illustrated, and the whole is enclosed in an attractive embossed cover.

A report from Kirkland Lake states that the Shore Mine has already secured a sufficient number of men to resume production at full blast. According to the report, the men have drifted away from the influence of the Western Federation of Miners and no further labor difficulties are anticipated. The Teck-Hughes Mine of Kirkland Lake is also finding it impossible to secure men in large numbers, many of its former employees having returned to work.

The capacity of the new mill of the Davidson Consolidated is to be increased to an initial tonnage of 500 tons per day by the addition of ball crushers and cyanide solution tanks. It is the intention to add additional 500 ton units as soon as practicable in order to bring the daily capacity to 1,500 tons in accordance with the recommendations of the engineers. It is also the intention to sink a large compartment shaft to provide adequate hoisting facilities.

In carrying out their plans for a store to sell at cost articles needed by families, the Hollinger has purchased the leading general store in Timmins and incorporated the business under the name of Hollinger Stores, Limited. The purchase involved nearly \$100,000. It is proposed to sell the goods at cost to the employees only.

According to figures recently issued Ontario produced more gold during the first half of 1919 than during the corresponding period in 1918. The figures were \$4,666,759 as compared with \$4,648,164. In spite of the fact that the labor strike in Kirkland Camp has impaired the output of the province for the year, it is said that the material increase in the rate of production in Porcupine will serve to more than offset this.

President F. L. Culver of the Beaver Consolidated Mining Company states that one of the richest finds in the Cobalt district in recent years was discovered on the Beaver property last week. It is on the second level and is nine inches in width, the ore running 4,500 ounces to the ton. A few days previously a two-inch vein was discovered on the sixth level running over 4,500 ounces to the ton.

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Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

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PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
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Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid-up \$ 17,000,000
 Reserve Funds \$ 17,000,000
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Banks, Banking and Bankers

Molsons Bank Makes Record Progress

A year of record progress in all departments is disclosed in the annual statement of the Molsons Bank to be submitted to the shareholders of the institution at their yearly meeting early next month, the exhibit indicating that the bank at the end of its last fiscal year at the end of September reached the highest point in its history from the standpoints of total assets, public deposits and profits, as well as in other important phases.

Total resources of the institution are shown in the statement at \$94,513,102, an increase of almost \$17,000,000 over those of a year ago, which in turn were close to \$12,000,000 more than those of the 1916-17 total. Public deposits, totalling \$63,519,905, are in excess of \$12,000,000 higher than those of last year, and some \$15,000,000 more than in the preceding report of the institution.

Covering as it does over ten months of the period of transition from war to peace time conditions, the profits of the year are especially significant. These are given in the statement at \$818,802, an increase of \$106,317 over the 1918 figures and \$203,288 in excess of those for the preceding year. In respect to profits also all previous records are exceeded. Without allowance being made for Government taxes, for which \$200,000 is set aside in the profit and loss account, as against \$100,000 last year and \$75,000 in 1917, the year's profits represent earnings at the rate of almost 20.5 per cent on the outstanding capital of the bank, as compared with 17.8 per cent in the preceding twelve months, 15.4 per

cent in 1917, and 14.6 per cent three years ago. The year's appropriations include dividend payments of \$470,000, as compared with \$440,000 in the previous twelve months, the stock of the bank having been placed on a 12 per cent basis last February, with the usual pension fund and patriotic allowances.

The sum of \$200,000 was transferred from profit and loss account to the reserve fund of the institution, bringing this up to \$5,000,000, or \$1,000,000 in excess of the capital stock. Last year \$100,000 was set aside for contingencies, while \$75,000 was provided for depreciation reserve in the 1917 statement.

To the increase of approximately \$17,000,000 in the bank's resources liquid and semi-liquid assets contributed in excess of \$9,000,000. Cash on hand and in the Central Gold Reserve, on the other hand, showed a contraction of nearly \$2,000,000, lowering the proportion of these cash assets to public liabilities to rather under 10 per cent, as compared with 14.8 per cent, last year, and 14.3 per cent in 1917. The position in this respect, however, was largely influenced by the sharp gain in deposits and by an increase of approximately \$4,600,000 in the balance due to the Dominion Government, which is shown in the statement at \$12,423,185, as against \$7,857,097 in the previous exhibit.


Total liquid and semi-liquid assets represent almost 56 per cent of the public liabilities of the institution. Last year this percentage was 56.6 per cent; in 1917 it stood at 50.3 per cent, and 47.3 per cent three years ago.

Mr. A. W. Snell has been appointed acting C. P. O. S. European freight agent, with headquarters in Montreal, succeeding Mr. G. D. Robinson, who has resigned. Mr. Snell joined the service in 1894 as clerk in the general freight office, Montreal. He was transferred to the foreign freight department, Montreal, March, 1900, export trade department, Montreal, 1906; general foreign freight clerk, Montreal, 1911; contracting agent, Montreal, 1913; chief clerk export trade department, Montreal, 1919. From the latter post he takes his present appointment.

Mr. George B. Jones, president of the South Shore Board of Trade, and School Commissioner of St. Lambert, is leaving to reside at Belleville, Ont. Mr. Jones has formed a milling company under the style of the Judge Jones Milling Company. They intend to build a new elevator and mill at Belleville. Mr. Jones has had years of experience as a miller. He will still retain his interest in the Judge Grain Co. of Montreal. Mr. H. G. Wilkinson, a grain man of several years' experience, enters the Judge Grain Co. as sales manager.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital \$9,700,000



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

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

THE NEW "WHO'S WHO AND WHY."

The 1919-20 edition of "Who's Who and Why," edited by B. M. Greene and published by the International Press, Limited, Toronto, has made its appearance. It contains nearly 4,000 sketches, which is probably about the number of Canadians who are really entitled to inclusion in such a work of reference. For those who are concerned with industry, commerce and finance the list will be found fairly complete, though we note with some surprise the absence of Mark Workman, Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir William Mackenzie, Hon. W. E. Edwards, F. Orr Lewis, W. I. Gear, F. H. Anson, Shirley Ogilvie, W. H. Moore, Dr. Milton Hersey, George Chahon, Jr., to mention only a few names which come to mind in connection with the world of directorships and business enterprise.

But it is when we come to learning and the arts that we find the blank spaces most notable—blank, indeed, so far as the men who should be in a "Who's Who" are concerned, but filled up so far as type goes with the names of people whom few if any students of such a volume are ever likely to turn up. Out of 50 consecutive names in a portion of the book selected at random, 40 are company directors or managers with no other claim to fame, three are public officials, one is the principle of a ladies college, three are politicians, one is a publisher and editor, one is a judge and one (this is really astonishing) is a librarian. It is not possible, surely, that four-fifths of all the genuine attainment of Canadians is in purely business spheres and none of it in learning, literature or the arts.

HEARD IN AN ENGLISH VILLAGE.

First Yokel: "U c, e b a O. B. E."
 Second Yokel: "O. E b, b e?"
 First Yokel: "I, e b."
 Second Yokel: "Y b e?"
 First Yokel: "Y? E b a M. P. u c."
 Second Yokel: "O i! I c."

WEEK IN BRIEF.

The Toronto Board of Trade is circularising Canada for an immediate campaign for continuance of Daylight Saving next year.

The Railway Commission has countermanded the proposed new tariffs on canned goods in carloads, until argument is heard. Date is not yet fixed.

The New Brunswick Public Utilities Commission heard a petition that the supply of National gas available in Moncton should be reserved for house hold users only.

Ontario elections resulted: United Farmers, 45, Liberals 29, Conservatives 25, Labor 11. On the referendum the vote was overwhelming against all form license proposals.

The suggestion is made, and apparently meets considerable favor, that Hon. Dr. Cody be retained as Minister of Education in whatever Government succeeds the defeated Hearst cabinet.

The population of Dawson in the Yukon is turning out en masse to secure its winter food supply from a vast herd of caribou which is ranging within five miles of the city and may contain millions of animals.

At the National Conference on Education, which met in Winnipeg, it was decided to create a prominent National Council of Education, to carry out resolutions of the present Conference and arrange for future Conferences every three years.

The appeal of the Ottawa Separate School Board, for recovery of certain sums expended by the Government School Commission while that body was replacing the School Board during the latter's alleged contumacy, was dismissed by the Privy Council.

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"Why, Norah," said her mistress, "how nice you look in your new dress and hat. I hope you will meet all your friends this afternoon so that they may see you in your fine clothes."

"Me friend, mum?" returned Norah, "What'll I be wantin' to see them for? Sure, I don't care to make me friends jealous. It's me enemies I want to meet when I'm dressed up."—Ex.

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TORONTO**

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GRAIN DUST BAD AS GASOLINE.

The serious menace in grain elevators due to the dust explosion hazard is very forcibly pointed out by the Underwriters' Grain Association of Chicago in two special reports covering the disasters at Port Colborne, Ont., in August last and the equally serious one at Kansas City, Mo., in September. These reports, based on the examinations by the association's engineers, both urge co-operation between elevator owners and organizations regulating grain handling with a view to permit the reintroduction of air suction systems to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters.

Dealing with this feature the conclusions reached in connection with the Port Colborne disaster contain the following:

"It is suggested that owners and operators of elevators consider this subject through their associations, with a view of presenting proper recommendations to the boards of trade or other organizations which regulate grain handling equipment, for the reintroduction generally of air suction on grain handling machinery. Grain owners have rights in the matter of weights and grades which deserve consideration, but when considered against safety to life and property the decision should go in favor of permitting air suction apparatus under uniform regulations.

"It is suggested such systems be attached to all elevator boots and heads, all garner, if possible to all scale hoppers, to all fixed discharge spouts and over all belt conveyors at fixed belt loading points. It is not feasible to attempt air suction on movable apparatus. The convenience of floor intakes as a means of removing dust and sweepings is too well known to need comment. It is desired that elevator operators and the grain trade generally actively take cognizance of this question, with the idea of restoring the use of air suction systems to dispose of this dangerous dust and prevent the rapid accumulation of it now common in even the best regulated houses."

Commenting upon the results developed by the Kansas City disaster the Grain Association engineers say:

"The result here, coming on top of the blow up at Port Colborne, Ont., recently reported, the blow up in a small feed elevator in Milwaukee and one just reported from Buffalo, are conclusive as to one thing, which is that grain elevator dust is as dangerous in its possibilities as so much gasoline, and its presence is not to be tolerated. Explosions of this sort have been common in terminal elevators for years, but heretofore they have come in combustible elevators and the fires which followed have destroyed the property and have gone down in the history of the business as fires. The result has been to obscure the importance of the explosion hazard itself and elevator operators, especially those with combustible houses, have felt that it was a question of guarding against fire. Those with fireproof houses have concluded they were immune, and a general attitude of tolerant indifference toward dust, dirt and fire hazards is noticeable in many of those properties.

"Flour mills used to have disastrous blow ups, all traceable to indifference to the accumulation of dust. They still suffer from occasional puffs, but it is to be noticed that, following the destruction of the Washburn Mill in Minneapolis in the '80, the flour mill trade woke up. They tightened up the apparatus, did away with dangerous machines, put on regular sweepers and have steadily overcome the hazard. In the meantime the elevator trade has stood still. The only contribution to increased safety is the so-called fireproof elevator, and with its advent some concerns seem to feel that casual care is all that is necessary, and proceed to cut off the expense represented by regular sweepers."

Howard S. Ross, K. C.

Eugene R. Angers

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Capital Paid Up	4,425,000
Life Fund & Special Trust Funds	75,578,630
Total Annual Income Exceeds . . .	64,000,000
Total Funds Exceed	172,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	215,897,380
Deposit with Dominion Government (as at 31st Dec., 1918) . . .	1,401,333

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OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

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

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

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

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

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
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Australia Free From Labor Trouble

Industrial troubles and I. W. W.-ism are being successfully coped with in Australia, according to Mark Sheldon, Commissioner for Australia in the United States, who arrived in New York last week. Mr. Sheldon predicted a large growth in American-Australian trade.

"Australia will answer gladly any inquiries as to her resources and conditions," Mr. Sheldon said. "She is at present enjoying the greatest prosperity in her history—a prosperity that she is willing to share with the world. Her success is built on the attitude of labor—which puts the country's welfare before its own—natural resources, a uniformly English speaking population, and democratic institutions.

In view of the general industrial unrest, it will be interesting to examine the status of the labor movement in Australia. The arbitration system has been tested probably more thoroughly in Australia than anywhere else. The system itself is largely the work of labor Governments in Australia. It has been particularly effective in settling small disputes, which otherwise would probably have culminated in strikes. The one big union movement, which has been before Australian labor for eighteen months, has collapsed completely. The Australian Workers' Union, the greatest individual union in the country, turned it down, and virtually every craft looks askance at it. This is due to the fact that the Australian working man looks upon his union merely as an instrument to better his relations with his employer and not as a means for political power.

"The I. W. W. movement has not been allowed to gain any ground. A year and a half ago a law was passed making it illegal for any such organization to exist." Avowed members of the I. W. W. are subject to imprisonment and fine, and, if Australian born, may be deported. I consider the I. W. W. an utterly defeated organization."

Mr. Sheldon said that Australia was ready for 10,000,000 more people, twice the present population. The high cost of living is not felt much there, he said. The prices of staples were lower than in any other country in the world. Mr. Sheldon declared, and the people had greater means than ever before.

Port Arthur District Active

There are unmistakable symptoms of renewed mining activity in the mineral areas tributary to Port Arthur.

Iron and silver ores are the two most active factors in the revival. For the first time in twenty years this district will get credit for silver production, at least four mines will be operated continuously during the winter, and several others are being investigated.

Smith & Travers, of Sudbury, are diamond drilling the Leitch iron lands, and are meeting with extraordinary results. These lands are situated 130 miles east of Port Arthur, and about six miles north of the Canadian National Railway, at Beardmore station. Particulars of the results cannot be divulged at present. The drilling is being done for United States interest.

The Little Long Lake iron lands, principally owned by Capt. H. E. Knobel, J. W. Wolvin and John A. McKechnie, are on the same range as the Leitch lands. This tract has recently been examined by an Engineer of national reputation, who was greatly impressed by the length and breadth of the deposit, and the character of the ore showing on the surface. Diamond drilling has been recommended, with every certainty that large bodies of merchantable ore will be disclosed. The occurrence of specular hematite, so intermixed with medium and high grade magnetite as

"With shipping greatly relieved since the war, there is not the slightest doubt that American-Australian trade will grow," he said "Australia is now taking 15 per cent of her imports from the United States and is sending 20 per cent of her exports to the United States."

Nearly three seasons' wheat crops are stored up. Mr. Sheldon asserted, because of the lack of shipping during the war.

Mr. Sheldon, before his mission to this country, had large business interests in Australia, and had had long experience in foreign trade.

In view of the fact that Prime Minister Hughes of the Australian Commonwealth had played such a prominent part in the peace negotiations at Paris, Mr. Sheldon was asked how the people of Australia had backed up his attitude at the Conference.

"The return from Paris of Mr. Hughes," the Commissioner said: "was an unparalleled personal triumph. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm from one end of Australia to the other. The people recognized that he had voiced the true Dominion attitude in his forceful speeches at the Peace Conference.

"I have no hesitation," Mr. Sheldon continued. "in saying that 90 per cent of the people of the commonwealth are back of what the Prime Minister did in Paris. The people of the British dominions in general indorse Mr. Hughes's work. When his ship en route to Australia, stopped at Cape Town, South Africa, his reception showed that he was accepted as a real spokesman of the concrete opinion of Britain's outlying possessions."

Commissioner Sheldon also spoke of Australia's determination to expand her trade. He mentioned the growing wine industry of the Commonwealth, and said that the good grades of Australian wines were now recognized as practically equal to those of Spain and France. It had been intended, he added, to seek a market for those wines in the United States, but in view of the prohibition laws the Australian wine producer was compelled to look for other markets and was now investigating the possibilities of South America.

to bring up the tenor very perceptibly, makes this deposit very interesting.

Amongst the prominent Mining Engineers and Corporation representatives who have recently visited the Port Arthur area, are, Prof. H. E. T. Haultain, Toronto University; G. C. Bateman, La Rose Mining Co., Cobalt; W. L. Hughes, Mining Corporation, Cobalt; J. P. Sparks, Temiskaming Mining Co., Cobalt; R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa; M. Davis, the M. J. O'Brien Corporation, Ottawa; R. Y. Taylor-Blount, London, Eng.; J. B. Tyrell, M.E., the Anglo-French Corporation, London, Eng.; C. W. Knight, Assistant Provincial Geologist, Toronto; Mr. Spence-Thomas, Cardiff, Wales; Mr. J. C. Murray, M. E., and many others.—Mining Journal.

TAKE OVER THE BOYCE GROUP.

Gold Centre Mines, Limited, with head office in Toronto has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, the provisional directors being Morley Punshon van der Voort, Morley Carman van der Voort, M. H. Gillam, Ethel Barry and L. Sleeth, all of Toronto. The corporation will take the claims of the Boyce group of mines in the Porcupine for Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal financial interests. The deal was arranged by A. S. Fuller of Timmins; Tanner, Gates and

Co. of Toronto and J. R. Starnes of Montreal. There are four claims of 160 acres immediately adjoining the Hollinger Consolidated. It is stated that the reason the property remained so long undeveloped was that it was held at such a price that it was difficult to arrange a deal. The T. & N. O. Railway passes through the property and also the power line of the Northern Ontario Light and Power Company.

MECHANICAL MUCKERS.

An important step in the attempt to solve the labor shortage problem in the Porcupine camp is announced from the North Country. It is the installation of mechanical muckers, which will shortly be done at the Hollinger and McIntyre Mines. The muckers which have been ordered resemble small steam shovels, which will lift the rock into tram cars after a blast has taken place. This will be the first experiment of the kind in Canada, at least underground, and its entire success has yet to be demonstrated. The difficulty has been to get equipment of this kind small enough to be taken down a shaft and moved around the confined spaces underground.

The gold mines of Porcupine have had much trouble of late in securing enough men, and particularly men who would do the work of muckers, which is heavy, and for which dependence had been placed up to now upon a class of foreign labor which is becoming more scarce in the country. The natural result, therefore, was to look for some other means of doing the work, and the management of these two mines are hopeful that the new mechanical contrivances will lighten their burden and leave their human machinery free to do other work. As an illustration of the labor difficulty, the McIntyre has lost men even during the past month, principally through the call of the woods' operations, and its force is now down to 340. The introduction of mechanical muckers is, therefore, a step in self-preservation, and is one that was expected to be necessary as time went on.

MONTREAL TRADE ACTIVE.

Bradstreets says: The wholesale dry goods state that there is a great scarcity of goods, especially imported merchandise. Some travellers have been held back from their long fall trips awaiting new samples. Quite a quantity of fancy goods of German manufacture is finding its way to this market.

A fair volume of business is noticeable in the wholesale grocery business. Large quantities of Canadian refined sugars were exported to the United Kingdom on steamers leaving port this week. New crop tomatoes and corn are quoted at lower prices. Flour and rolled oats show an improved demand. Some large shipments of mill feed have been made to the United States. Some Ontario millers made a cut of two dollars per ton in shorts.

Butter prices advanced 4½ cents per pound. The egg market is firmer at an advance of two cents per dozen. Large quantities of eggs left by the steamers sailing this week to the English markets. Cattle offerings are of poor quality, sales being made at reduced prices. Live hogs realized higher prices. According to the official bureau of statistics the total wheat yield in Canada will reach 193,688,800 bushels of Spring and Fall wheat.

In the hardware trade considerable quantities of iron and steel are going forward for export to the United Kingdom. Large quantities of Canadian glass are also being exported to the English markets. The boot and shoe trade is active. Prices in all lines have advanced especially in the better grades.

Retail trade has improved with the cooler weather. Collections are rather slow.

Review of the Newest Books

By H. S. ROSS.

"PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES." A Study and Interpretation of American Educational history, by Ellwood P. Cubberley, Professor of Education, Leland Stanford University, Houghton Mifflin Company Boston.

The history of education as an introductory subject for students in normal schools and colleges has recently received much criticism, largely because it has, as usually written and taught, had so little relation to present day problems in education and because it has failed in orienting the prospective teacher.

To be familiar with recent development, to be able to view present-day educational problems in the light of their historical evolution and their political and social bearings, and to see the educational service in its proper setting as a great national institution evolved by democracy to help it solve its many perplexing problems, the writer holds to be of fundamental importance to the beginning student of education and to school teachers.

It is from such a point of view that this book has been written. All but the first two chapters deal with educational development since the beginning of the formation of the American republic, two-fifths of the book deal with the period since 1860; and one third of the book with the problems which have arisen since about 1890, the attempts we have made to find solutions for them, and a look ahead.

To make the volume of greater teaching value there has been added a series of questions for discussion and to most of the chapters a short list of topics for investigation and report. To make the references given of greater value, the author has selected them carefully, prefixed an asterisk to the more important ones, tried to indicate their length and value to the student, and has omitted all, regardless of value, not likely to be found in a small normal-school or college library.

This is one of the Riverside Text Books In Education edited by Professor Cubberley.

"AUX ETATS-UNIS," A French Reader for Beginners, by Adolphe de Monvert, author of "La Belle France." Allyn & Bacon, New York.

This is the companion volume of the author's "La Belle France." Its interest for the student lies chiefly in its portrayal of the way American customs strike a Frenchman visiting the United States for the first time. The secondary interest is found in the colloquial character of the work and its Gallic flavor. Pedagogically the book meets the needs of first and second year French classes. It consists of narrative and idiomatic conversation, supplemented by notes and a questionnaire. The illustrations and the map furnish additional material for conversation. The vocabulary contains all forms found in the text.

The author's two books are the result of earnest efforts to strengthen the bonds between the two great republics by giving young Americans a grasp of practical every-day colloquial French, an understanding of the French point of view, a sympathy for the French attitude of mind and an appreciation of the admirable French qualities of head and heart.

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OCTOBER ISSUE (No. 4) OUT SHORTLY.

The WHY? of ANOTHER VICTORY LOAN

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nation's Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster-beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers sisters and sweethearts.

THAT query was, "How soon will our boy be home?"

AND, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, how soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them.

IT was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And

other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

THE problem was this. The half-million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle.

TO bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources.

CANADA solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly, the economic side could not be overlooked.

THAT was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Need Divides Itself in Two Parts

The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts.

(a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.

Obligations to Soldiers

The obligations to soldiers include:

That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas.

The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll till discharged.

The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended.

These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919

Gratuities

There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

Land Settlement

Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Vocational Training

For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

National Working Capital

Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is, "Their orders are absolute-

ly essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

The "Why" of Credit Loans

Farmers and manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products. Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily, to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada.

If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

For Transportation

Money must also be available to carry on the nations' shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work.

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses.

These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, to our need for national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for the

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent In Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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

LIABILITIES.

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

ASSETS

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

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

Canada	520
Newfoundland	8
West Indies	54
Central and South America	9
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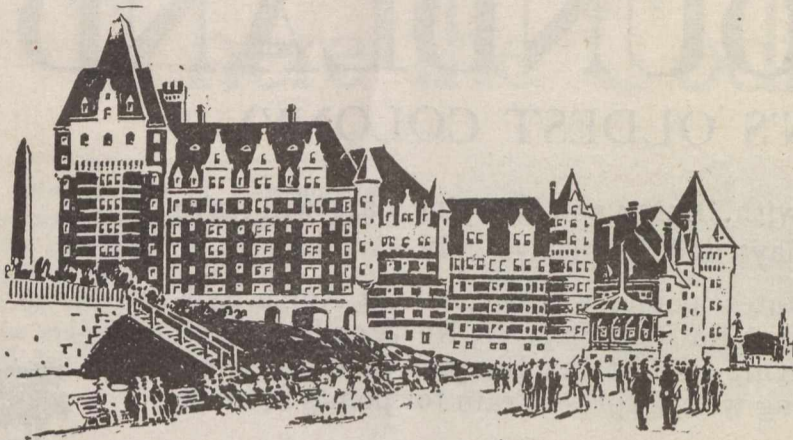
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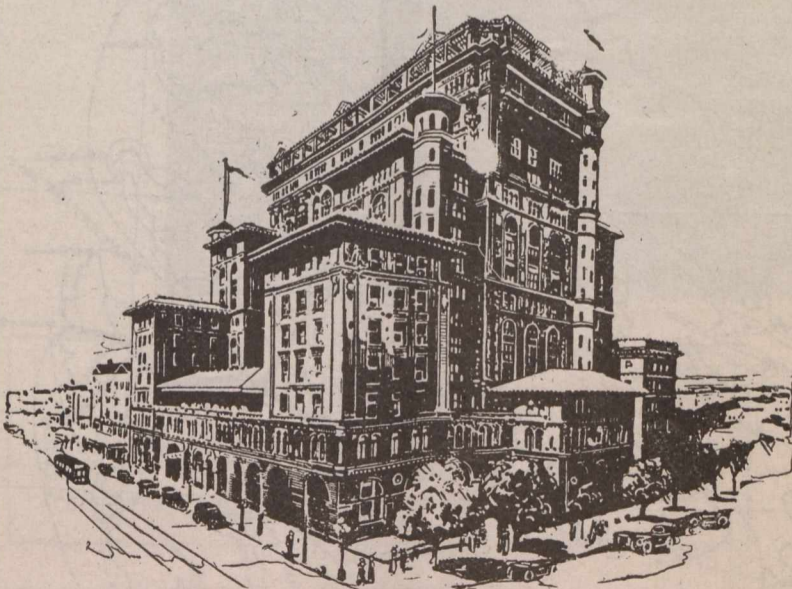
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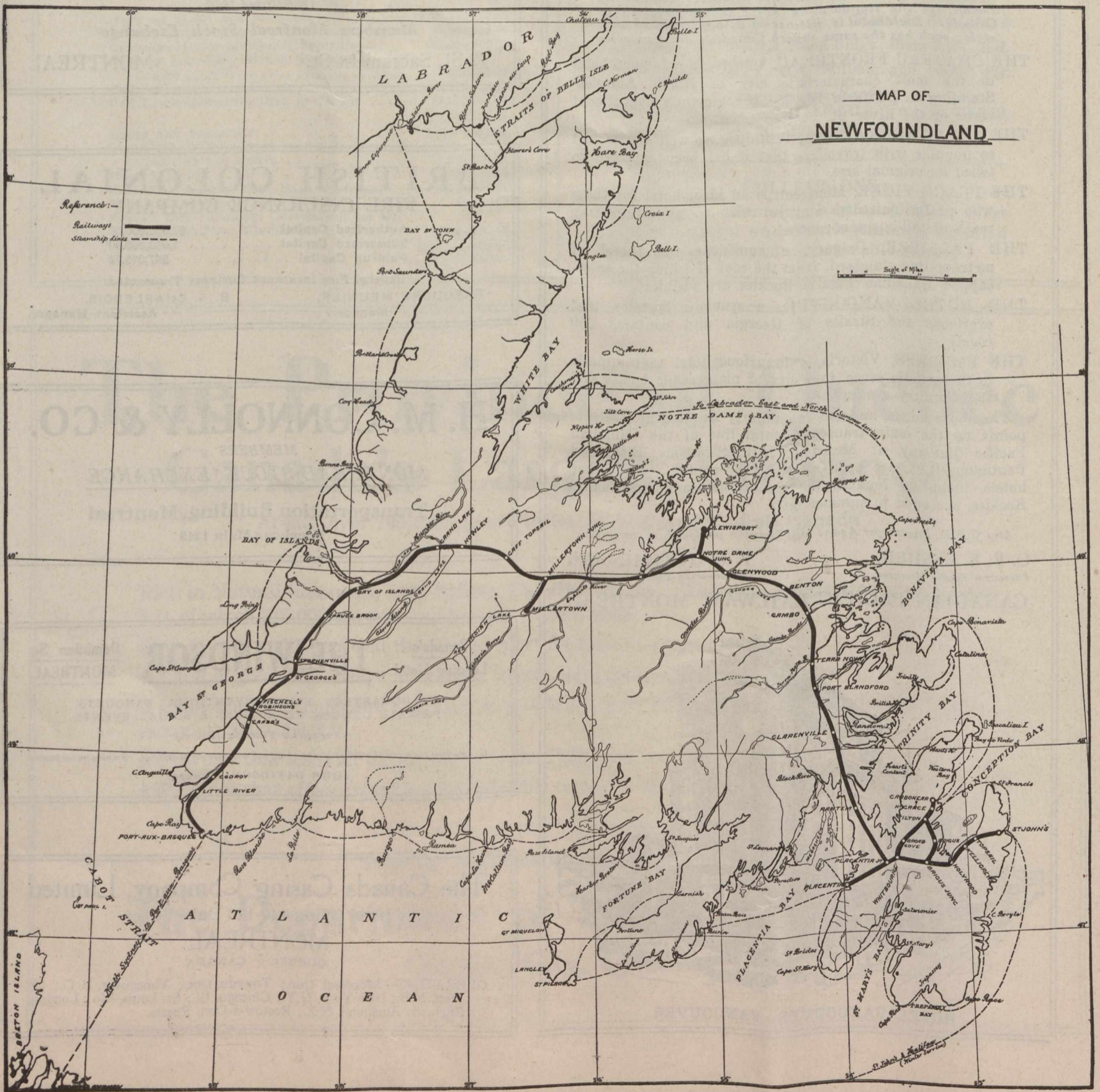
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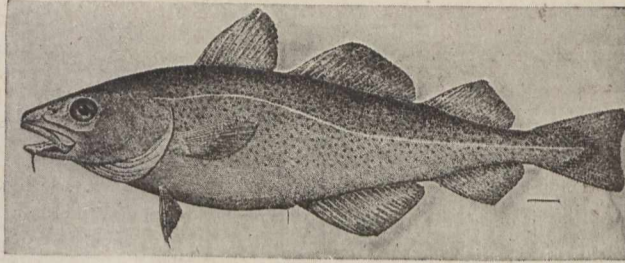


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Newfoundland is the home of the cod fish and this forms the largest item in her fish production. But the island also produces large quantities of herring, salmon, lobster and many of the lesser fishes.

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

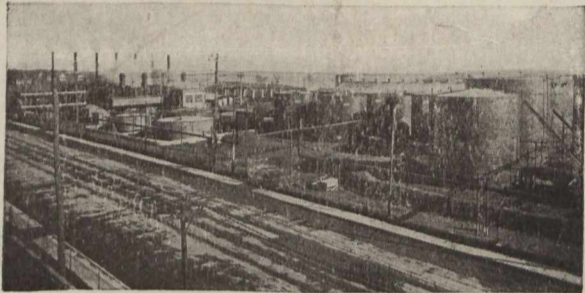


Newfoundland's forest wealth is large. The mineral resources are only partially known, although the iron mines on Bell Island have an output of 1,500,000 tons, and the industrial possibilities are attractive from every point of view.

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

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